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REPORT OF THE
PHILLIPINE COMMISSION

1903
pt. 3

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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1903.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 3.

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WASHINGTON:
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1904.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

The honorable the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations during the last twelve months of the various bureaus of the department of commerce and police.

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

It became obvious to the Commission at an early period in its administration that after the suppression by the Army of the insurrection considerable time must elapse before the ordinary police force of the municipalities of the Archipelago could be relied on to maintain order.

The people of the islands under the Spanish régime were always more or less subjected to the incursions of bands of ladrones, or gangs of robbers, who preyed upon the peaceable and industrious masses and when pursued found refuge in the jungle and mountain fastnesses. It was to be expected that after more than four years of insurrection these bands would be increased rather than diminished. It was inconsistent with any proper idea of civil government that the military forces should be used for the purpose of suppressing this evil. Aside from this consideration, the expense involved in their use was very great, and, besides, the soldier was ill-adapted by his training to perform the functions of a policeman. To meet the requirements of the situation, therefore, it seemed necessary to organize a constabulary force directly responsible to the civil governor.

It was believed that after the suppression of the insurrection a constabulary organization could be created from the natives of the islands, commanded by Americans, who would be efficient and reliable in the maintenance of peace and order, and as a result the Philippine Constabulary, pursuant to legislation enacted by the Commission, was organized in accordance with these views.

In the beginning the employment of natives for such a purpose was regarded as a dubious experiment. There were prophets of evil who did not hesitate to foretell disaster as the result of such a course of procedure. It was asserted, both by friendly and unfriendly critics, that the native would prove cruel, inefficient, and disloyal. A careful study, however, of oriental peoples, and especially of the Filipino people, caused the Commission to conclude that these fears were groundless, and that under American direction and leadership they would not only prove reliable, but, in addition, could be made far more effective for service to be performed than even a greater number of American soldiers. It seemed plain to the Commission that the

American people would be adverse to a policy which eliminated the native Filipino as a factor in maintaining order. Not only did the consideration of expense cut a most important figure, but, in addition, continued occupancy of the islands under a purely military régime, in which the Filipinos were to have no part, seemed wholly opposed to American ideas. In short, it was believed that unless the Filipinos themselves could be largely utilized in this and all other branches of the government, American administration must prove an expensive and mortifying failure.

The plan evolved by constabulary act No. 175 of the Commission for the organization of the constabulary contemplated—

First. That Americans should, as a general rule, be in command of the constabulary forces to be organized in the provinces and that non-commissioned officers and privates should be Filipinos; and

Second. That each province should furnish its quota of men, whose operations ordinarily were to be confined to their province.

This latter principle involved a departure from the rule which had invariably controlled the English in their colonial possessions and the Spaniards in their dealing with the Filipinos, their policy having been to utilize native troops and constabulary in other sections than that from which they were drawn, thereby taking advantage of supposed tribal prejudices and, as it was believed, removing the tendency to disloyalty or inefficiency which would exist when dealing with their own immediate friends and neighbors. The Commission, however, thought that as against these possible disadvantages there were substantial benefits to be derived from pursuing the opposite course. It was believed that with proper treatment there need be no fear of treachery, that there was a great advantage in having the police operating in a particular province familiar with its terrain and the people living therein, and finally that in view of the fact that these people were kinsmen and neighbors of the constabulary there would be absent that disposition to abuse and oppression, which has always been found to exist when native military or constabulary forces were operating among strangers and often hereditary enemies.

We believe that events have proven the soundness of the views entertained by the Commission. The past year has fully tested the constabulary organization and has demonstrated both its theoretical and practical soundness. The men have proved obedient, loyal, and brave. They have been almost constantly engaged in cleaning up the provinces of cattle thieves and highway robbers. These bands have not, as a rule, been formidable, and almost without exception may be described as ordinary marauders.

The people of the islands have been sorely tried during the past year by an epidemic of cholera, the loss of their draft animals by rinderpest and other cattle plagues, and, finally, the crops in many provinces have again and again been destroyed by locusts. The effect of all this upon a people just emerging from more than five years of insurrection can be readily understood, especially when it is remembered that even under ordinary conditions these robber bands have always existed and that the mass of the people are ignorant and credulous and can be easily cajoled or intimidated by the leaders of these bands. Besides, there has been left over as a legacy of the insurrection a few insurrecto officers of more or less ability and shrewdness who are unwilling to sink back into the obscurity from which they had emerged during the

insurrection and address themselves to peaceful vocations, but prefer to continue secret intriguing and fomenting disturbances in a small way.

While in a large majority of the provinces life and property have been safe and peace and order have prevailed, as a result of the conditions above referred to, several instances have occurred when organized bands of considerable magnitude have sprung into existence. Some of them have claimed to have a political object, others to establish some strange and fanatical religious creed, and still others without any apparently well-defined purpose except to live without labor upon the peaceful, the inoffensive, and the industrious.

We have had two or three new popes, several alleged Sons of God, and Virgin Marys, together with here and there a leader who claimed charm-working powers and ability to make his followers proof against bullets. As a rule, however, they have been able to accomplish nothing beyond the creation of momentary local disorder, and have been killed or captured by the constabulary.

The only bands which have been in the least formidable have confined their operations to the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, Albay, Iloilo, Cebu, Surigao, and Misamis.

In the province of Rizal, one San Miguel, an ex-insurrecto general who had never surrendered, having a number of guns left over from the insurrection, was enabled to gather a considerable following in the mountains and surprised two small detachments of constabulary and scouts stationed in remote barrios and possessed himself of their guns, and with them added to his effective strength. Colonel Scott, first assistant chief of constabulary, however, promptly took the field against him and by well-directed operations succeeded in bringing him to bay and killed him, together with about 60 of his followers, and captured and dispersed the remainder.

In the province of Cavite, Felizardo and Montalon, two ladrones who were outlaws during the Spanish times, have from time to time given trouble. The constabulary of the province have frequently come into collision with them and the bands they have been able to organize, and have killed, captured, or dispersed them, but the leaders have so far succeeded in evading arrest and are now concealed in the remote mountains of that province. It is believed to be only a question of time when they will be killed or captured.

In the province of Albay three ex-insurrecto officers, Ola, Toledo, and Sarria, having also some 40 or 50 guns which had never been surrendered, managed to surprise a small detachment of constabulary stationed in the town of Oas and captured their guns, about 40 in number; they also procured a few additional guns belonging to the municipal police in several of the towns. Albay is one of the richest provinces in the islands, producing as it does about one-fourth of the hemp crop. These outlaws inaugurated a reign of terror. In many of the towns the municipal authorities, generally the wealthiest men in the community, were so intimidated as to prefer to submit to the exactions of these bandits rather than oppose them. They were enabled to live off of the people without difficulty. The province is largely mountainous and covered with a heavy growth of abacá and timber.

It was exceedingly difficult for the constabulary to come in contact with these outlaws, the latter receiving information from the people of the towns of the movements of the former, and thereby being enabled readily to evade them. As this was an intolerable state of

things, which could not be prolonged without immense damage to the province, it was determined to draw in the people from the remote and outlying barrios pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 781, which authorizes this step, and thereby cut off the source of supplies of the outlaws. This course was pursued and the people of a number of the municipalities were concentrated within certain defined zones which were large enough to enable them to work at hemp making and obtain food supplies. They were thus concentrated for several months. Wherever necessary, rice was furnished them for work done, so that sickness or suffering from hunger was prevented. The result of this policy was, that a few weeks since, these outlaws, having been unable to obtain supplies and being constantly kept on the run by the constabulary and scouts concentrated in the province, were forced to come in and surrender themselves and their arms. The inhabitants of the province who had been thus concentrated were permitted to return to their homes.

The effect of these operations was, temporarily, largely to reduce the output of hemp and thereby inflict considerable loss upon the province. Albay is now entirely quiet and order prevails; while the temporary loss occasioned by reduction of the hemp output was very considerable, the effect of the energetic methods pursued has been undoubtedly, most beneficial, and it is believed will be permanent in character. The people are now busily engaged in gathering hemp and preparing it for market and a larger amount is being brought into the towns for sale than ever before in the history of the province. It may be further stated that nearly all the outlaws are either dead or in Bilibid prison.

In the province of Iloilo there have been several roving bands engaged in cattle stealing on an extensive scale and raiding remote and unprotected villages. They have, however, been gradually killed or captured through the energetic course of the constabulary.

In the province of Cebu there was an organization of what is known as Pulujanes, a combination of religious fanatics and ladrones that assumed considerable proportions and succeeded in repulsing a small band of constabulary who first attacked them, killing Lieutenant Walker, their commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, assistant chief of constabulary, however, speedily concentrated a force of constabulary and attacked and completely routed them, killing many of them and capturing or dispersing the remainder. There have been no other disturbances of any sort in Cebu.

Serious disturbances also occurred in the provinces of Surigao and Misamis, island of Mindanao. These two provinces are the most remote in the Archipelago. While inhabited principally by Christian Filipinos the great majority of them are extremely ignorant and inclined to fanatical superstition. They come in close touch on their southern boundary with the Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

In the latter part of March there was quite a large number of men charged with crime confined in the provincial jail at Surigao, and among them one Concepcion, a bandit of some local note, who succeeded in effecting their escape and fled to the adjacent mountains. Captain Clark, senior inspector of constabulary of the province, seems to have been careless and unsuspecting of any danger of attack from them. However, Concepcion and his men came into the town of Surigao undetected, and while the constabulary were at dinner, rushed the

cuartel, where there were only a couple of guards stationed, and thus secured all the arms of the constabulary. The town people of Surigao took no part with Concepcion. Captain Clark, who was at his house some 200 yards away, at once proceeded to the scene, although only armed with a revolver, and shot two of the assailants, but was in turn himself cut down and killed. This gave the attacking force about 150 weapons—rifles, shotguns, and revolvers—and left the town and province without any effective force of constabulary, as the latter with their commander killed and themselves disarmed could offer no resistance. The provincial treasurer, Captain Kelly, and a few other Americans who were in the provincial building, with such arms as they could secure stood off the outlaws, who by that time had complete possession of the town, and the telegraph office being in the provincial building were able to telegraph to Manila and Cebu an account of what had happened. There was an army post at Iligan, in the adjoining province of Misamis, a comparatively short distance from Surigao. The civil governor, on receipt of information of what had happened and in view of the proximity of military forces to the scene, requested that the military commander of the district take charge of matters and proceed to suppress disorder, and accordingly General Lee and afterwards General Wint took control of affairs, placing Colonel Meyer, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, in immediate charge and command. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, of the constabulary, began rapidly to throw constabulary detachments into Surigao, so that within forty-eight hours after the disaster there was quite a number of soldiers and constabulary in position to take the field, which they did at once and began a systematic search and pursuit of outlaws which resulted in the killing or capturing of most of them in short order. Nearly all of the captured weapons were recaptured. There was at this time quite a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest in both of the provinces of Misamis and Surigao at the time of these occurrences, due to the taking of the census and the prevalence of the idea among the ignorant that their property was being scheduled in order to tax or confiscate it. As soon as the town of Surigao was captured, as above detailed, a small band of the people of Misamis took the field under one Flores, but he was also soon disposed of by the military forces.

The events thus narrated chronicle the most serious disaster which has happened to the constabulary since its organization. It could not have occurred but for the overconfidence and consequent carelessness of the senior inspector who, however, did all that a brave man could do to repair his mistake by the sacrifice of his life.

I have thus given a brief epitome of the most serious instances of resistance to constituted authority which have occurred during the past year. With perhaps the exception of San Miguel, in Rizal Province, none of them had the slightest political significance. Of all the leaders who have figured as above, San Miguel was the only one who did not have a previous record as an ordinary robber and most of them were fugitives from justice. San Miguel claimed to be, and doubtless was, the head of a movement semipolitical in character and which had its source in the plotting of a few reckless and unscrupulous men living in the city of Manila and who were leaders in the Nacionalista party, having for its ostensible object the ultimate independence of the Filipino people through "peaceful methods," what-

ever that may mean. Probably the real director of the movement was Dr. Dominador Gomez, a Filipino physician, a Spanish subject married to a Spanish woman, who had been a surgeon in the Spanish army until a few months before, when he left Madrid, as has been alleged, under a cloud, and came to the Philippine Islands, passed the custom-house under an assumed name, looking for trouble. No better type of a professional agitator and blatherskite could well be found. He at once posed as a friend of the laboring man and became the successor of Isabella de los Reyes, who had been sent to jail for unlawful practices in connection with a labor organization of which he was the founder and head. Gomez also became the president of the Nacionalista party and started a newspaper called *Los Obreros*. Thus equipped, he was ready for business; proceeded to enroll members of his so-called labor organization, not only in Manila, but throughout the provinces, and to levy contributions, all of which went into his own pocket without question or supervision by anyone.

He and his colleagues began making speeches, writing articles, and presenting seditious plays to the natives, tending to stir them up again to the point of insurrection. He was in communication with San Miguel, Felizardo, and Montalon, of the outlaws already referred to, and encouraged them to continue resistance. It finally became necessary to arrest and prosecute him for these seditious actions and utterances, and also for misappropriation of money belonging to the labor union of which he was the head. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of four years, and is now being tried upon still another charge. This determined action by the authorities, together with the operations of the constabulary, put an end to this so-called political movement, if it can be thus dignified.

While the labors of the constabulary during the year have been constant and arduous, as has been shown, it must not be inferred from what has been said that there has been any considerable or formidable disorder except in the provinces above specifically referred to; on the contrary, the fact is that in the large majority of the provinces peace and order have prevailed unbroken and life and property have been safe, probably as much so as in most sections of the United States. American officials and private individuals have gone about the country generally unarmed and without molestation. At the time of this writing the islands are perhaps more quiet than ever before in their history. The speedy killing or the arrest and punishment, through the medium of the courts, of outlaws and other violators of the law it is believed has already produced a most beneficial effect and has borne in upon the minds of those likely to in the future depart from the paths of peace the knowledge that such a course is both unprofitable and dangerous. Perhaps the most important result of these operations has been the encouragement it has given the conservative and law-abiding people, who are in the majority, to denounce offenders and aid in their apprehension. Heretofore they have been inclined to compound with violators of the law and quietly submit to their depredations, but now, appreciating the vigorous efforts of the government for their protection, are giving valuable assistance. In many instances they have organized volunteer associations and have gone out with the constabulary acting as guides, and in some instances take themselves the initiative against the ladrones and kill or capture them. I am glad to say that this spirit is steadily growing and when it becomes general,

ladronism, which has so long been the curse of this people, is at an end. In the course of their operations the constabulary have gathered in nearly all of the firearms which had not theretofore been surrendered by the insurrectos and which still remained in the hands of lawless men. The details of the operations of the constabulary will be found set out in full in the accompanying report of Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippines Constabulary, and of Colonels Scott, Baker, Bandholtz, and Taylor, assistant chiefs.

The act of Congress approved January 30, 1903, authorized the detail of companies of scouts to cooperate with the Philippines Constabulary when detailed for that purpose by the commanding general upon the request of the civil governor, and to be under the command for tactical purposes of the chief and assistant chiefs of the Philippines Constabulary, who are officers of the United States Army. This act was timely and its effect has been most beneficial. The Philippine Scouts are all Filipinos commanded by Americans selected from non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army or from civil life, and form a part of the general military establishment in the islands. As a result it was possible to supplement, wherever necessary, the constabulary with these scouts or such of them as were needed.

Majs. Gen. George W. Davis and James F. Wade, the division commanders, have invariably, upon the request of the civil governor, detailed scout companies for work with the constabulary. There have been thus detailed during the year 29 companies of Philippine Scouts, who have been under the command of the chief and assistant chiefs of the constabulary. They are entitled to their full share of credit for whatever has been done in bringing about the present very satisfactory conditions as to peace and order.

Some opposition has been manifested in military circles to this act of Congress which thus places the scout companies under the control of the chief and assistant chiefs of the constabulary. It has been asserted that the act is, to say the least of it, unadvisable and is in some ways a reflection upon the army officers ordinarily having these scout companies under their command, and that if the scouts were needed for the purpose of maintaining order they should be under the control and direction of the commanding officers of the department and their subordinates.

General Davis, in his report covering the period of military operations in the Philippines from October 1, 1902, to July 26, 1903, voices this sentiment, as follows:

It is greatly regretted that political considerations seemed to require the captains, field officers, and generals of the forces here to occupy the mortifying position which the execution of this law involved, viz, to be forbidden to lead into action the troops of their command whom they had organized, instructed for years, brought to a high state of efficiency, and whose material wants, under other leadership, they must still supply.

It does not seem to me, however, that this view of the matter is sound. In the first place, the act of Congress gives the rank of brigadier-general and colonel, respectively, to the chief and assistant chiefs of the constabulary, detailed for that duty from the Regular Army. The responsibility and importance attached to these positions well warrant the rank thus given. Their detail is made by the Secretary of War. It is not perceived why, when the public interest demands it, a temporary detail of Philippine Scouts, for service under these con-

stabulary officers, is in any way a reflection upon the general officers who, prior to the detail, commanded them. It is simply a temporary transfer of command from one Regular Army officer to another. Whatever of value there is accruing by reason of the services of the scouts inures to the credit of the Army. The Philippine Scouts have only a company organization, they have never had a battalion or regimental formation except that several of the companies have been thrown into a battalion under the command of Major Carrington, U. S. Army, to be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The chief and assistant chiefs of the constabulary are officers of mature age much senior in rank to the officers immediately in command of scout companies. Upon what principle the latter have any just cause for complaint is not perceived, as they still remain in command, nor is it easy to see upon what principle the general officer who commanded these scouts prior to the detail is subjected to any indignity, unless it be that of taking them from his command and placing them under another officer of equal rank. If when thus detached these companies were to be held together en masse or in large bodies and engaged in ordinary military operations there might be some force in the objection to their being thus detailed; but this is not the case, as they are used like the constabulary, in small detachments for police purposes. It is the exception that either a scout or a constabulary officer has under his immediate command as many men as a full company. It would therefore be impossible for the general of the division or his subordinate generals, from whose command these scouts are temporarily taken, to command them unless the whole constabulary force in a given district were turned over to them. If this were done, chief and assistant chiefs of constabulary might, with far more propriety, insist that they were being suspended as to their functions and thus discriminated against. Undoubtedly if there were anything like a general uprising which called for the intervention of the military forces the scouts would be under the command of their own officers, and doubtless also the entire constabulary would be placed under the direction of the division commander; but this is not the situation. There has not been at any time or in any instance anything more to deal with than a local band of outlaws, generally few in number and easily disposed of when overtaken. It has been more a question of guarding remote outlying towns and barrios against the raids of these marauders and of overtaking and killing or capturing them as speedily as possible. While the constabulary forces alone are adequate to perform this duty it could be done very much more expeditiously and economically by the two bodies acting in cooperation. Prior to the passage of this act, on several occasions the chief of constabulary in order to meet an emergency had concentrated in several of the provinces a considerable constabulary force, but thus to concentrate constabulary involved bringing detachments from various other provinces more or less remote; transportation is expensive and slow. To be able to call upon scout companies, stationed near any particular locality in which there is need, for reinforcing the local constabulary force is simply to aid the civil authorities in properly and cheaply suppressing disorder. Congress doubtless had this in view when it enacted the law complained of.

Again, it is to be observed that it would be misleading and therefore objectionable if every time a scout company were needed the civil governor were required to certify to the commanding general of the

division that he was unable with the force at his command to maintain order in any given locality, and that he required the aid of the military forces for this purpose; and it would be especially objectionable if as a condition precedent to the detail of a scout company it were necessary to turn over a large section of constabulary to a military commander and suspend all the ordinary functions of civil government in the disturbed district. The moral effect of such a course would be disastrous, in that it would indicate the inability of the civil authorities to cope with any situation of real difficulty and its complete dependency upon the military arm. It would have a tendency to produce the impression that the civil authorities have no confidence in the native police and dare not rely upon them in any emergency, thereby destroying their morale, and, what would be still more disastrous, convincing the mass of the people of our entire lack of faith in them and in their willingness to cooperate with us in maintaining order.

TELEGRAPH DIVISION.

Act No. 461, enacted September 12, 1902, provided for the organization of the telegraph division of the bureau of Philippine Constabulary. Logically, as this division is engaged in the transmission of intelligence, it would seem to belong to the bureau of posts, but consideration showed that it would be necessary, if it were so placed, to incur a much greater expense than if placed in the bureau of constabulary, as the latter was in a position to use, for the purposes of transportation of material, maintenance, etc., its ordinary machinery with little increased expense, while, had it been placed under the bureau of posts, an independent organization for this purpose would have been necessary.

As an aid to military operations during the period of insurrection it was found necessary to construct telegraph and telephone lines through the instrumentality of the Signal Corps of the Army, connecting army headquarters at Manila with nearly every municipality in the islands in order that the military authorities might be in touch with the numerous detachments of troops garrisoning these municipalities or engaged in operations contiguous thereto. Some 8,000 miles of wire and cable were thus laid. As peace was established and the garrisons of these outlying municipalities were drawn into larger stations, many of the established telegraph and telephone lines became no longer useful from a military standpoint and were abandoned. They were, however, of much value, indeed indispensable, for the proper carrying on of the civil which succeeded the military government and also for commercial uses. The telegraph division was therefore organized to meet these requirements. It has been engaged in taking over and repairing these lines from the Signal Corps as fast as has been practicable considering available resources.

The expressed purpose of the military authorities has been to turn over all the telegraph and telephone lines of the islands to the insular government, but the latter, owing to its inability to obtain skilled operators, has up to this time been able, through the telegraph division, to assume charge of only about 1,900 miles of telephone lines with 155 offices, and 553 miles of telegraph and cable lines with 23 offices. Owing to the immense demand for competent telegraph operators in the United States it has been almost impossible at anything like reasonable prices to obtain needed American

operators to take the place of the men of the Signal Corps. Even had American operators been procurable the expense would have been beyond our means. In view of these conditions, and also its general policy in that regard, the insular government, contemporaneously with the organization of the telegraph division, through the bureau of education, organized schools of telegraphy at Manila, Iloilo, Vigan, and San Isidro for the training of native operators. These schools have done and are doing satisfactory work, and from them 18 natives have already graduated and are now on duty in the telegraph division. This number will be steadily and rapidly increased, as the schools are largely attended. At the same time that the students are being instructed in telegraphy they are also being taught the English language. The natives take readily to work of this character, and it is believed from this source of supply will be drawn in the not remote future an adequate supply of telegraph operators at moderate cost, who, under the direction of skilled American inspectors and chiefs of division, will be able to give a satisfactory service.

CIVIL SUPPLY STORE.

The bureau of constabulary has also imposed upon it the duty of running a supply store, through which is furnished not only the constabulary forces, but also all civil employees of the government outside the city of Manila. This is rendered necessary by reason of the inability of American provincial officers, school-teachers, and other civil servants in the provinces to obtain such food as they had been accustomed to and which is essential to their health and comfort. While there is no natural relation between this service and the legitimate duties of the constabulary it was deemed advisable to place it in this bureau for economic reasons. The constabulary bureau had already organized and in operation a commissary for the supply of its own men, and the addition of the duty of furnishing supplies to other government officials involved a comparatively small increase of labor and expense upon the constabulary supply division.

BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.

This bureau, created by Act No. 266, has under its control lighthouse maintenance and construction, and is also charged with the duty of operating a fleet of small government vessels called coast guard cutters, 17 in number. These vessels are used in transporting insular, provincial, and municipal officials and employees, government supplies, carrying the mails, and preventing smuggling. The bureau has also under its control, in so far as relates to the selection of officers and crew, the furnishing of supplies and keeping in repair a number of small seagoing launches, used by the constabulary and provincial officials in the performance of their duty.

One of the principal difficulties with which the Commission has had to contend has been the lack of means of speedy and cheap communication between the various towns and islands of the Archipelago. Internal communication in the larger islands is slow and difficult because of lack of railroads and highways, and between the islands because of irregularity and uncertainty in the movements of merchant vessels. The great mass of the population at present is found along the coast

line, the interior of the islands being as a rule sparsely populated. This is not due to any lack of fertility in the soil of the interior, or in its lack of suitability for cultivation and habitation, but solely to the difficulties of transportation and intercommunication; nor will there be any substantial change in this regard until the larger islands are opened up through the medium of railroads. The Commission, therefore, appreciating the importance and, indeed, the absolute necessity of having some means of easy and reliable communication with all coast points in the islands, determined to purchase a sufficient number of small vessels for that purpose.

The bureau was organized immediately after the passage of the act with Commander (now Captain) A. Marix, U. S. Navy, in charge.

After careful study of the requirements of the situation, both as to the number and character of the vessels needed, it was determined to purchase 10 single-screw composite vessels having a length of 148 feet; beam, 28 feet; maximum draft, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet; minimum draft, 8 feet; displacement, 400 tons; deck house for the accommodation of 12 passengers, to be of hard wood; hull to be of teak wood sheathed with copper, and an economical speed of 10 knots; and 5 vessels having twin screws; length, 138 feet; beam, 24 feet; maximum draft, 8 feet; minimum draft, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They were all to have steel frames, teak hulls, and copper sheathing, with accommodations for passengers. Each of these vessels was to have a freight-carrying capacity of about 150 tons, and to be able to keep the sea in any weather.

After soliciting bids in the United States, Japan, and China, contracts were let for the 10 first-named single-screw vessels to Farnham, Boyd & Co., shipbuilders, Shanghai, they being the lowest and best bidders; and for the five twin-screw vessels contracts were let to the Uruga Dock Company, near Yokohama, Japan.

The Commission would have much preferred to give these contracts to American shipbuilders, but the only bid received from that quarter was about twice as high as from Farnham, Boyd & Co. and the Uruga Dock Company, a difference so great as to impel the Commission, notwithstanding its preference for American shipbuilders, to let the contracts as stated.

Farnham, Boyd & Co. delivered the vessels which they had agreed to build in due course. They were on the whole very satisfactory, being built upon an admirable model, were very substantial, and considerably faster than the contract required. We were not so fortunate with the Uruga Dock Company. Although highly recommended as competent and reliable shipbuilders, events did not justify their reputation.

The insular government selected an inspector of reputed capacity and integrity to be on hand during the construction of the vessels to see that they came up in every particular to contract requirements, which were specific and rigid. He, however, proved to be either incompetent or faithless, and, indeed, both. He was induced by the company to accept as up to contract requirements two of the vessels which were first completed. When they arrived in Manila it was found that their model was not good; that the vessels trimmed badly, being down by the head, and as a result were unable to make the contract speed in anything like a heavy sea; and also drew too much water. There were other minor defects which need not be enumerated. The other three vessels were still in course of construction. Pursuant to the con-

tract partial payments had been made at certain stages of completion of the vessels on the certificate of the inspector. When the defects above referred to were discovered there had been paid on the five vessels an aggregate sum of \$214,789.79. We held, however, as a guarantee of faithful performance the check of the company for \$31,000. The inspector who was thus derelict was discharged and a competent man put in his place. Investigation showed that the three vessels which were in the course of construction, by reason of the faultiness of their model and other defects, would not come up to contract requirements, nor would they meet the purpose for which they were especially designed, although they would have doubtless proven fairly good vessels with some minor changes and modifications.

In view of all this the Uraga Dock Company was notified that the three remaining vessels would not be accepted nor would we pay any further sums of money until they were delivered in Manila for trial and shown to be up to contract, and that unless this was agreed to we should insist on canceling the contract. The company sent one of its chief officials to Manila for conference. He claimed that the most vital of the defects complained of were due to changes made in the original plans by verbal direction of Captain Marix and our inspector, and consequently that they were not to blame in the premises. We became satisfied that the vessels could not be made to fully answer our purpose, and for reasons which need not be here further detailed and enumerated, we were indisposed to continue the contract. Finally, after considerable negotiation, as litigation in Japan, under all the circumstances, seemed unprofitable and dubious, it was decided that it was in the public interest to make a final settlement of the matter, which was done by agreeing that the insular government should be released from obligation to take the three remaining vessels, then partially completed, the company to surrender to us the certified check for \$31,000, which was held by the insular treasurer, and to retain all moneys which had been paid.

The net result of this transaction was the loss of about \$30,000 to the insular government, but it was believed, all things considered, better to pocket this loss rather than continue the contract. One of the main inducements to this course was the urgent need which we had for suitable vessels and the consequent importance of placing an order for them elsewhere.

Accordingly the insular government placed another contract with Farnham, Boyd & Co., for five vessels of the same class and type as the first ten which had proven so satisfactory. All these vessels have now been delivered and are being operated along routes and upon schedules so arranged as to give a regular service at short intervals to all points in the Archipelago. Through their instrumentality the insular government and the various bureaus thereof are able to keep in fairly close touch with all points in the islands, however remote; they furnish transportation for government mails and freight and quick transfer from one point to another when necessary of detachments of constabulary and other government officials and employees, and besides are valuable for coast-guard purposes in preventing violations of the customs law. They have proven especially useful during the last few months in the distribution of government rice. Each of these vessels has a small armament consisting of a Gatling and Colt rapid-firing gun, together with a number of small arms, so that they can be util-

ized if needed in suppressing disorder. They have cost in the aggregate \$1,057,000 and involve an annual outlay in their operation and maintenance of about \$500,000. They have proved to be a wise investment, both from the standpoint of economy and efficient administration and indeed are indispensable.

LIGHT-HOUSE DIVISION.

The light-house division of the bureau, during the greater part of the year under the immediate direction of Capt. Henry Jervy and later under the direction of Capt. Spencer Cosby, U. S. Army, in addition to looking after the existing light-houses, has been engaged in making extensive repairs and improvements upon those already established by the Spaniards and has begun the construction of several other light-houses where they are imperatively needed. Besides many new minor lights have been set up and buoys and beacons located where necessary.

The report of Commander J. M. Helm, U. S. Navy, chief of the bureau of coast guard and transportation, is attached hereto and gives in detail the history of the operations of his bureau.

BUREAU OF POSTS.

There has been a steady increase in the business of this bureau during the past fiscal year. On July 1, 1902, there were only 90 post-offices in the entire islands. During the year there have been established 149 new post-offices and 30 have been discontinued, a net increase of 119. A money order business is transacted in connection with the post-offices at all important points. This bureau has been much hampered by the lack of satisfactory transportation and its inability to procure reliable postmasters at remote points where the business is small and the compensation nominal. The establishment of the coast guard and transportation lines above referred to, however, has done much to remove the first of these difficulties, and there has been a steady improvement in the promptitude with which mails are delivered; the second of these difficulties remains, but is being overcome as far as possible by utilizing American school-teachers or reliable Filipinos wherever available.

While much remains to be done in the matter of post-office extension and the delivery of mails at interior points, all things considered, the postal service has been efficiently conducted, and is being and will be extended as rapidly as possible. It costs the government for the fiscal year about the sum of \$250,000 and its receipts were about \$150,000, thus showing a deficiency of about \$100,000.

The report of C. M. Cotterman, director of posts, is hereto attached and gives the requisite detailed information as to the operations of his bureau during the year.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

This bureau was created on the 8th of January, 1903, by Act No. 584, and is under the immediate direction of the consulting engineer to the Commission. It has charge of reconnaissances, examinations,

surveys of rivers and harbor improvements, construction of sewers, waterworks, and other public works requiring engineering skill excepting the construction of public buildings, and excepting also the harbor improvements of the port of Manila. It is also given general charge and supervision of all provincial supervisors in so far as relates to the laying out and construction of roads, bridges, and other engineering works. It has made a survey of the harbors of Cebu and of Iloilo with a view to extensive permanent improvements. At this time Cebu and Iloilo are the commercial centers to which the greater part of the commerce of the Visayan Islands and the northern coast of Mindanao gravitates. These islands are important both for their size and natural resources. They produce hemp, sugar, and copra in very considerable and steadily increasing quantities and are capable of great development.

Cebu and Iloilo are ports of entry to and from which foreign vessels come and go in considerable number. They are growing in population and business and their customs receipts are steadily increasing. At present in both of these harbors vessels of large tonnage are compelled to lie off at considerable distance from the shore, which makes it necessary for all freight to be lightered in taking on and discharging cargoes. This causes much expense and delay and constitutes a heavy burden upon commerce, and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the islands.

As a result of the survey and soundings made in the harbor of Cebu a plan has been prepared for building a concrete masonry wharf about 2,500 feet in length which may be extended from time to time as the needs of commerce demand. Considerable dredging is necessary along its front and the material will be deposited behind the masonry wall, and thereby about 13 acres of very valuable land will be reclaimed which will belong to the insular government. This land will be subdivided, upon a proper plan, into streets and lots, and the latter will be sold and utilized for business purposes. The proceeds of sales will pay a large portion of the money expended in construction. When this improvement is completed vessels of 23 feet draft will be able to lie alongside the wharf in safety and load and unload their cargoes. Bids for doing this work have already been advertised and will be shortly opened and contract awarded.

The city of Iloilo is located on the river of the same name, which empties into the channel separating the island of Guimaras from the island of Panay. This port has heretofore ranked as second in importance in the Archipelago. Now vessels of about 12 feet draft only can enter the river at high tide and are always liable to ground on the bar at the mouth of the river. Larger vessels are compelled to anchor in the channel a mile or more from town. The scheme of improvement for this harbor involves confining and deepening the channel of the river by means of dikes and dredging, and also contemplates proper provision for suitable walls and docks. Advertisement for bids for the doing of this work has also been made and the contract will doubtless be awarded at the same time as that of Cebu.

An appropriation of \$350,000 has been made by the Commission for the harbor of Cebu and \$150,000 for the harbor of Iloilo. It is not supposed, however, that these sums will be adequate to complete the improvements contemplated.

PANSIPIT RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Surveys have also been made looking to the improvement of the Pansipit River, which flows from Lake Taal, in the province of Batangas, a distance of about 6 miles, where it empties into the China Sea at the towns of Taal and Lemery. It is contemplated to deepen this river so as to permit boats of at least 6 feet draft to pass from Lake Taal to the sea. The lake itself is a considerable sheet of water, and its watershed contains several hundred square miles of fertile and beautiful country. At present the only outlet for this section is by means of ordinary roads, which are extremely rough, and, indeed, are little more than mere trails. The improvement of the harbor of Batangas, which is the capital of the province, and the construction of a wharf to which vessels of a considerable draft may come are also being provided for.

Batangas Province prior to the insurrection was perhaps the wealthiest province in the islands. It has suffered, however, very severely from the destruction of its coffee plantations, from the misfortunes of war, and loss of horses and cattle by disease. While the intended improvement of the Pansipit River would be well warranted because of its value as an internal improvement, it will be at this time of an especial benefit to the masses of the people of Batangas, as it will furnish them a much-needed means of livelihood. These works will be paid for out of the Congressional relief fund.

TARLAC AND PAMPANGA RIVERS.

The consulting engineer has also taken up the subject of overflow of the Tarlac and Pampanga rivers running through the provinces of the same name in the island of Luzon. The region lying along and contiguous to the banks of these streams is densely populated and very fertile. During the rainy season there are frequently disastrous overflows from the rivers. It is thought probable that by means of dikes and levees this overflow may be prevented. Nothing, however, has been accomplished beyond a preliminary survey of the sections involved, which will be followed by a topographical survey and estimate of cost of the work necessary to accomplish the end in view.

BENGUET IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The work of building the road from Pozorrubio, in the province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, in the province of Benguet, has now been in progress for more than two years. Much has been said in our former reports concerning the importance of this road as furnishing an easy and convenient passage to the highlands of Benguet. The Commission has already had constructed a sanitarium at Baguio where invalid civil servants may recuperate, and is determined to make further appropriations for the construction of government buildings and residences for government officials and employees, for occupancy during the heated season. At present access to Baguio is very difficult and involves a journey of several days, much of it over rough mountain trails. The road now in course of construction will make access comparatively easy, especially if, as is contemplated, a steam or electric railroad is constructed thereon.

The first survey of this road was made nearly three years ago by Capt. Charles W. Meade, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, who at the time of his selection for this duty was acting as city engineer of Manila under appointment of General MacArthur, then military governor. The result of the survey as made by him showed that the road could be built at a cost of about \$3,000 per mile upon easy grades and that there were no serious engineering difficulties to be overcome. Believing this report to be reliable, the Commission had Captain Meade assigned to take charge of this work and made the appropriation which he stated was adequate. After the exhaustion of the first appropriation, however, it was discovered that his estimate of cost was much too small and that it would probably require twice the sum originally estimated to complete it, and the Commission again made the necessary appropriation. After a large amount of work had been done on the road along the line originally projected, and when an early completion seemed in sight, we were much disappointed to find that owing to the shifting character of the soil and rock through which it ran the route as surveyed was impracticable. In several places where the road ran along the shoulders of the mountains, when heavy rains fell, loose rock and soil would slide down upon it and the bottom of the road itself would frequently drop out into the valley below. More careful investigation disclosed that this was due to the fact that the mountains themselves were composed of a mass of small broken rock mixed with volcanic mud which when cut into in building the road caused the downward movement above mentioned. It was found also upon investigation and after experiment that this could not be prevented even by building heavy retaining walls, because the roadbed itself when saturated by heavy rains would and did give way, carrying the retaining wall with it. The original error made by Captain Meade in underestimating the cost of the road, as stated above, was perhaps not remarkable. At the time he made his first estimate labor conditions were exceedingly unsettled, and the difficulties experienced in transportation of food and other supplies necessary for carrying on the work were very great. The most serious error, however, he committed was in not making a more careful exploration as to the character of the rock and soil through which the line of road was projected. Had he done this the impracticability of his route would have been made manifest. The original route, as surveyed by Captain Meade and thereafter abandoned for the reasons stated, will not, however, be entirely useless, as it opens up a very pretty mountain country. In this embarrassing situation the question was presented to the Commission as to whether it should permanently abandon the project of building the road or proceed along another line. The Commission was indisposed to adopt the first alternative, and therefore directed Mr. J. W. Beardsley, consulting engineer to the Commission, who came to us highly recommended and who, as his subsequent work has demonstrated, is a careful, conscientious, and thoroughly equipped civil engineer, to make a careful survey. This he did, and reported that it was feasible to build a substantial road along the banks of the Bued River above the flood line, but that this route involved the expenditure of at least a million dollars, as much of the way ran through solid rock. The Commission determined that notwithstanding the great outlay of money involved the accruing benefits warranted the expenditure, and directed the work

to proceed. It has been prosecuted under many difficulties, both in the matter of procuring labor and competent supervising engineers.

The duties of the consulting engineer were so exacting as to make it impossible for him to devote his time to directing operations. Realizing the necessity of having an engineer of skill and energy in charge, some six months since, the civil governor asked for and procured the detail of Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and placed him in charge. He came highly recommended as an engineer of skill, experience, and energy, having had much engineering experience in tropical countries. Since he has taken charge he has fully justified his selection and is now engaged in pushing the work forward successfully and rapidly and it is hoped and believed will complete it within the next twelve months. He is constructing the road upon comparatively easy grades and of proper width so that it may be used either as an ordinary highway or as the roadbed of an electric or steam road. He now has about 3,000 men engaged upon the work, 2,500 of whom are Filipinos.

I do not hesitate to recommend that the Commission should ultimately establish rail connection between Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, and Baguio. The distance between these two points is about 55 miles. The road between Dagupan and Pozorrubio, a distance of about 30 miles, presents no engineering difficulties. It would run through a beautiful and fertile agricultural country now dotted with rice paddies and villages, the traffic from which would make the building of the road to this point fairly profitable. The road from Pozorrubio to Baguio, for the most part, would run along the valley of the Bued River and through a country practically uninhabited until it reached Baguio at an elevation of nearly a mile above the lowlands. This, as will be seen, involves a steady climb of about 4,500 feet in a distance of about 25 miles. The Bued River, along which the road will run, has a heavy fall and a very considerable volume of water and would furnish the means of procuring proper power for the operation of an electric line from Pozorrubio to Baguio.

It seems reasonably certain that there are valuable deposits of gold and copper in the Benguet Mountains, which probably can be profitably worked as soon as reasonably cheap transportation for machinery, supplies, etc., can be furnished miners. If we are not mistaken in this, the road ought to be self-supporting and will be an important factor in the development of the mineral resources of this section. Aside from this, however, it is believed that if the plans of the Commission are carried out there would be a very considerable increase in the population of Benguet Province. There are several fairly rich valleys in the neighborhood of Baguio, and all the mountains are covered with a growth of grass, upon which cattle flourish.

Prior to the insurrection the Igorrotes, who are the only inhabitants of this region, were the owners of considerable herds of cattle, and it is believed that cattle raising would be engaged in on an extensive scale so soon as means of communication were furnished with Manila and other centers of population. As matters stand to-day, there is quite a large trade in importing cattle from China to be slaughtered and sold in the Manila market.

The Commission, by Act No. 926, has provided for the laying out of

town sites and the sale of lots, having in mind especially the laying out of a town at Baguio, and it is thought that with a ready and comfortable way to reach Baguio there would spring up a town of considerable proportions which would contribute largely to the support of the road; but the prime consideration for its construction lies in the importance of making accessible this beautiful pine-wood mountain country with its running streams of pure water and its ideal climate. Experience has shown that white men, born in and accustomed to colder climates, live and flourish there to as great a degree as in California or other sections of the United States. Experience further shows that when enervated by long-continued living in the lowlands, or when suffering from dysenteric and other tropical diseases, if they resort to Benguet they quickly recuperate. It would be unquestionably, in the long run, by far the most economical if, for at least four months during the hot season of each year, this place could be the official seat of the government, easily accessible to government employees and to Americans and Europeans engaged in business here. It would be a thorough solution of the health problem in so far as it relates to living in the islands. The wealthier Filipinos are also much interested in the development of the Benguet project, and will doubtless erect summer homes there instead of going to Japan and other more northern countries during the heated season, as heretofore.

Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, shortly before surrendering command of the Division of the Philippines, visited Benguet and selected a location containing 700 acres for a military reservation, which is an ideal site. If comfortable quarters and barracks were erected thereon for officers and men, it would be wise to keep in garrison at that point at least one-third of the American troops stationed in the islands. By shifting a portion of those stationed in the lowlands to Baguio for a proper period, and the reverse, the term of duty of troops in the Philippine Islands could be much extended and a consequent saving made in the cost of frequent transportation to and from troops from the United States to the islands and from the islands to the United States. Moreover, the Government would not so frequently suffer the loss of service and efficiency of its employees on account of the effects of a tropical climate. In adopting such a plan as this we would be but following the course pursued by the English in India and other tropical countries with such eminent success.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR MANILA.

The bureau has also had under its direction, pursuant to acts of the Commission, the investigation of the falls of certain small rivers in the provinces of La Laguna and Bulacan in order to develop power for transmission to Manila and neighboring cities and towns. Preliminary surveys have already been made of the falls of the Angat River in the province of Bulacan and of the Dilitinan, Lamot, and Calarayan rivers in the province of La Laguna, with this end in view. The first of these rivers is about 35 miles and the others are about 50 miles from Manila. A careful topographical survey is now being prosecuted so that certain and accurate information may be obtained. Already it has been ascertained that from fifteen to twenty thousand horsepower can be derived from these sources. So far no serious engineering difficulties have been encountered, and it is believed that a completion of

power plants and conduits for the transmission of power to Manila will not be more expensive than in the case of similar plants in the United States.

Manila and all other cities of the Archipelago using coal find their source of supplies in Japan and Australia. These coals are of an inferior quality, and yet they range in price, at wholesale, from \$5 to \$7 gold a ton and sometimes even higher. This is a heavy burden upon all manufacturing enterprises. With the introduction of cheap electrical power removing this obstacle, it is believed that a great impetus will be given manufacturing enterprises and to the construction of electric railroads and other plants in Manila and throughout the large and densely populated territory adjacent thereto. As soon as complete and definite information upon this subject is secured the Commission will probably grant one or more franchises for the development of this power. A number of foreign capitalists, having large interests in the islands, have already made application for a franchise to develop the water power of the Angat River above referred to, and several other inquiries and tentative propositions from other responsible sources have been received. It seems assured that there will be no difficulty in procuring all the capital necessary to develop these enterprises. It would probably be most to the public interest if a franchise were granted to one strong company with restrictions and requirements as to the furnishing of power to all applicants and upon a reasonable schedule of rates.

HIGHWAYS.

The bureau pursuant to the various acts of the Commission, has also been engaged in surveying several highways in the islands of Luzon, Cebu, Negros, Leyte, and Panay, which are of more than local or even provincial importance and which are either too expensive for the provinces in which they are to be located to construct, and which connect towns in the different provinces.

The details of these projects need not here be set forth, inasmuch as they are fully explained in the report of Mr. J. W. Beardsley, chief of the bureau, which is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The work of this office has been vigorously prosecuted during the past year. A very considerable amount of field work has been done. A number of surveys of the more important harbors and gulfs along the coast of Luzon and the southern islands have been completed. A continuous topographic survey, with triangulations, has been carried on along the northern coast of Luzon, from San Fernando to Cape Bojeador and eastward along the northern coast of Luzon. A triangulation has been carried across Manila Bay, locating prominent points about the bay, the islands at the entrance, and hills and mountains in the neighborhood. The work of determining the latitudes and longitudes of important base points has been continued throughout the year. Quite a number of places have been determined. Magnetic observations at twelve places have been made to supply needed information for charts. Tidal observations have also been taken at 14 stations, and at Manila this record has been continued throughout the year.

Sailing directions and notices to mariners have been prepared, printed, and distributed from time to time. The work of chart preparation has been pressed forward and charts have been distributed to masters of vessels and others interested. The report of the assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in charge of this bureau will be found hereto attached, giving a synopsis of the work of the bureau for the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Secretary of Commerce and Police.

APPENDICES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. H. T. ALLEN, U. S. ARMY, CHIEF OF PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the conditions and operations of the constabulary for the second year of its existence, ending July 31, 1903, and of the scouts that have been turned over to the civil government by virtue of the following act of Congress, approved January 30, 1903:

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That officers of the Army of the United States may be detailed to serve as chief and assistant chiefs, the said assistant chiefs not to exceed in number four, of the Philippine Constabulary, and that during the continuance of such details the officer serving as chief shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general, and the officers serving as assistant chiefs shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel: *Provided,* That the difference between the pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonel, as herein provided, and the pay and allowances of officers so detailed in the grades from which they are detailed shall be paid out of the Philippine treasury.

SEC. 2. That any companies of Philippine Scouts ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as chief or assistant chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, as herein provided: *Provided,* That when the Philippine Scouts shall be ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary said scouts shall not at any time be placed under the command of inspectors or other officers of the constabulary below the grade of assistant chief of constabulary.

Attention is invited to the following list of enactments of the Philippine Commission relating to the constabulary during the period referred to. The enactments are appended and show the changes necessitated, in part by a more intimate knowledge of the duties required, in part by changed conditions in the country, but largely by the growth of the bureau.

Act No. 461, enacted September 15, 1902, providing for the organization of a telegraphic division.

Act No. 568, enacted December 23, 1902, changing the titles of inspectors.

Act No. 610, enacted February 2, 1903, providing for the bonding of firearms and taking over of provincial jails by constabulary.

Act No. 618, enacted February 6, 1903, providing for five instead of four assistant chiefs.

Act No. 619, enacted February 6, 1903, promoting good order and discipline in the Philippine Constabulary (summary court act).

Act No. 706, enacted March 28, 1903, providing for commutation of quarters for officers of the constabulary on duty in Manila.

Act No. 711, enacted March 30, 1903, providing for an assistant attorney-general for the Philippine Constabulary.

Act No. 723, enacted April 7, 1903, providing for an increase in the number of telegraph operators, not to exceed 20, of linemen, not to exceed 10, and of 5 officers in each grade of provincial inspectors.

Act No. 781, enacted June 1, 1903, providing that the municipal police of any province may, when the public service demands it, be placed under the senior inspector of constabulary of said province, and providing also for the pay of an assistant chief and lieutenant-colonel and four majors and senior inspectors of constabulary.

Capt. W. S. Scott, First U. S. Cavalry, was appointed colonel and assistant chief of constabulary February 10, 1903.

Capt. D. J. Baker, jr., Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, was appointed colonel and assistant chief of constabulary February 10, 1903.

Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, Second U. S. Infantry, was appointed colonel and assistant chief of constabulary April 9, 1903.

Assistant Chief Taylor was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel under Act No. 781, to date February 10, 1903. Asst. Chiefs Howard Atkinson and J. S. Garwood were given the rank of major on the same date.

Of the four majors and senior inspectors authorized by Act No. 781, from the most meritorious captains and inspectors, so far no promotions have been made.

The former division of the Archipelago into three constabulary districts was changed by taking the three provinces, Cavite, Laguna, and Batangas, from the second district and adding them to the first under Col. W. S. Scott, and by creating a fourth district comprising the northern provinces of Luzon—Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Lepanto-Bontoc, Benguet, and Union, with headquarters at Vigan, Ilocos Sur. As Major Garwood did not take command of this district until July 9 the report of these provinces is included in that of the first district chief.

The third district has remained unchanged, excepting that Paragua was transferred to it from the second district, and is still under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with headquarters transferred from Cebu to Iloilo.

The second district, formerly commanded by Major Garwood, was temporarily under the control of Colonel Baker while the latter was in charge of operations in Albay, but is now under Colonel Bandholtz, with headquarters at Lucena, Tayabas.

Colonel Baker was designated on his appointment as chief supply officer, charged, as far as relates to supplies, construction, and transportation, with the following divisions of the constabulary: Pay, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, telegraph, and medical. He was interrupted, however, in this most important work to take the field in Albay for more than two months.

Special attention is invited to the full and complete reports of the district chiefs, which set forth in detail the work that devolved upon the constabulary during the past year in their respective spheres. It is but fair to say that by reason of their excessive field work and, in some cases, by reason of having been in command of their districts only a part of the year, they have had much difficulty in submitting the reports required of them.

Major Atkinson has been intrusted for several months past, since his return from the States, with special duty under the first district chief.

By virtue of the creation of the so-called Moro Province, in which is included Mindanao (excepting the two northern provinces of Misamis and Surigao), Jolo, Basilan, and other smaller islands, provision is made for another assistant chief of constabulary. He has not yet been appointed. When this takes place I recommend that for constabulary purposes the provinces of Surigao and Misamis be taken from the third district and assigned to this new assistant chief, who, in order to command also the scout companies in those provinces, should be an army officer. This will have an important advantage in unifying the work cut out for the civil-military governor of the Moro Province.

By virtue of Act No. 711, enacted March 30, 1903, Mr. George R. Harvey was appointed assistant attorney-general for the constabulary. His duties are set forth in the following extract from the act:

* * * * *

The assistant attorney-general thus authorized shall be the legal adviser of the chief of Philippine constabulary, and shall assist the chief and the other officers of the bureau in the collection and preparation of evidence for criminal prosecutions; he shall appear on behalf of the chief of the bureau, and other officers thereof, in habeas corpus and other proceedings, to which the chief of the bureau or any officer thereof may be a party as such chief or officer; he shall take part in any criminal trials when ordered by the civil governor or the attorney-general, and shall discharge such other duties in the bureau of justice as the attorney-general may direct.

Sec. 2. The attorney-general may assign to assist the assistant attorney-general for the bureau of Philippines constabulary such officers or employees of the bureau of justice as from time to time may seem necessary.

* * * * *

Up to the present time 29 companies of scouts, as shown by the following list, giving the names of officers and stations, have been turned over to the governor of the Archipelago for duty under the chief of constabulary in accordance with the Congressional act above mentioned. These companies have been asked for from time to time as necessity arose for their assistance. They are concentrated in nine provinces, where they are working in complete cooperation with the various constabulary forces. It is suggestive that the greater number of these companies have been required in Tagalo provinces, or in provinces where Tagalos have caused or incited disturbances.

Philippines scouts turned over to the constabulary.

Companies.	Officers and rank.	Station.	Province.
First Macabebes.....	First Lieut. F. Nickerson.....	Caloocan.....	Rizal.
	Second Lieut. J. E. Finlayson.....	do.....	Do.
Second Macabebes....	First Lieut. R. A. Caldwell.....	Polo.....	Bulacan.
	Second Lieut. C. Famel.....	do.....	Do.
Third Macabebes.....	First Lieut. J. Conway.....	Santa Maria.....	Do.
	Second Lieut. A. M. McNab.....	do.....	Do.
Fifth Macabebes.....	First Lieut. J. DeCourt.....	Imus.....	Cavite.
	Second Lieut. A. Ballin.....	do.....	Do.
Sixth Macabebes.....	First Lieut. R. Treadwell.....	Baliuag.....	Bulacan.
	Second Lieut. A. K. Berners.....	do.....	Do.
Seventh Macabebes...	First Lieut. R. E. Brooks.....	Lipa.....	Batangas.
	Second Lieut. J. B. Hutchinson.....	do.....	Do.
Eighth Macabebes....	First Lieut. R. C. Corliss.....	Dasmariñas.....	Cavite.
	Second Lieut. J. W. Blanchard.....	Silang.....	Do.
Tenth Macabebes.....	First Lieut. F. Koch.....	Ligao.....	Albay.
	Second Lieut. F. L. Pyle.....	do.....	Do.
Eleventh Macabebes..	First Lieut. F. Skievaski.....	Nasugbu.....	Batangas.
	Second Lieut. H. Hering.....	do.....	Do.
Thirteenth Ilocanos...	First Lieut. R. M. Smith.....	Tanay.....	Rizal.
	Second Lieut. C. L. Pitney.....	do.....	Do.
Fourteenth Ilocanos...	First Lieut. C. E. Boone.....	Polangui.....	Albay.
	Second Lieut. E. L. Baker.....	do.....	Do.
Sixteenth Ilocanos....	First Lieut. H. R. King.....	Binangonan.....	Rizal.
	Second Lieut. R. T. Ballard.....	Antipolo and Cainta..	Do.

Philippines scouts turned over to the constabulary—Continued.

Companies.	Officers and rank.	Station.	Province.
Seventeenth Ilocanos	First Lieut. L. E. Cheatham.....	Pola	Mindoro.
	Second Lieut. A. M. Allen.....	Pinamalayan.....	Do.
Nineteenth Ilocanos ..	First Lieut. C. L. Stone.....	San Pedro de Tunisan	Laguan.
	Second Lieut. W. D. Shepard.....	Muntinlupa	Rizal.
Twentieth Ilocanos ...	First Lieut. R. L. Moseley.....	Pilar	Sorsogon.
	Second Lieut. H. M. McElderry.....	do	Do.
Twenty-first Ilocanos..	First Lieut. J. H. Neff.....	Caloocan	Rizal.
	Second Lieut. P. Courtney.....	do	Do.
Twenty-second Ilocanos.	First Lieut. J. Kennedy.....	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.
	Second Lieut. S. L. Rucker.....	Cabanatuan and Penaranda.....	Do.
Twenty-third Ilocanos	First Lieut. I. F. Costello.....	San Mateo.....	Rizal.
	Second Lieut. J. E. Bennett.....	do	Do.
Twenty-fifth Cagayans	First Lieut. J. J. A. Clark.....	Ambulong.....	Batangas.
	Second Lieut. M. T. Barlow	Talisay	Do.
Twenty-sixth Cagayans.	First Lieut. J. A. Paegelow.....	Guinobatan	Albay.
	Second Lieut. J. Rodgers	do	Do.
Twenty-seventh Cagayans.	First Lieut. T. M. Kelley.....	Daraga	Do.
	Second Lieut. D. J. Gilmer.....	do	Do.
Twenty-ninth Tagalos.	First Lieut. J. I. Boyle.....	Naic	Cavite.
	Second Lieut. H. M. Joss	do	Do.
Thirty-first Tagalos....	First Lieut. M. Covell.....	Donsol	Sorsogon.
	Second Lieut. R. H. Sutherland.....	do	Do.
Thirty-second Bicol..	First Lieut. G. M. Wray.....	Camalig	Albay.
	Second Lieut. H. R. Drake	do	Do.
Thirty-third Bicol....	First Lieut. A. Williams Foote.....	Sick in United States.....	
	Second Lieut. C. H. Fulton.....	Tabaco	Do.
Thirty-fourth Tagalos.	First Lieut. J. Holtman.....	Sablayan	Mindoro.
	Second Lieut. H. White.....	Mangarin	Do.
Thirty-eighth Visayans.	First Lieut. G. F. Abbott.....	Oas	Albay.
	Second Lieut. P. Lora.....	do	Do.
Forty-first Visayans ...	First Lieut. J. Bennett.....	Calapan	Mindoro.
	Second Lieut. M. E. Morris.....	Bulalakao	Do.
Forty-second Visayans	First Lieut. A. Roeder.....	Legaspi	Albay.
	Second Lieut. H. B. Parrott.....	do	Do.

The First, Second, Third, and Seventh Macabebes, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Ilocanos and Thirty-third Bicol were turned over to the constabulary February 13, 1903; the Sixteenth Ilocanos, February 21; the Fifth and Eleventh Macabebes, Twenty-second Ilocanos, Twenty-ninth Tagalos, and Thirty-second Bicol, March 4; the Sixth Macabebes and Thirty-first Tagalos, March 7; the Thirty-fourth Tagalos and Forty-first Visayans, April 2; the Tenth Macabebes, Fourteenth and Twentieth Ilocanos, April 8; the Ninth Macabebes, May 1; the Thirteenth Ilocanos, June 7; the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Cagayans, June 20, and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-second Visayans, July 21.

Attention is also invited to the following letter of the commanding general of the division:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., February 10, 1903.

Brig. Gen. JAMES F. WADE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Luzon, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: Whenever organizations of Philippine scouts are furnished for operations against disturbers of the peace under orders of the chief of the Philippine constabulary the companies continue to be dependent on the army for their pay, rations, clothing, medicines, and medical attendance, arms and ammunition, and, of course, they continue to be amenable to the rules and articles of war. As respects animals and wagons for transportation, the scouts should be furnished with such as are available, and arrangements should be made for their forage by the army quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

In spite of the fact that it is somewhat of an anomaly for one department or bureau to organize, equip, and maintain an armed force to be

utilized in active operations by another, I wish to emphasize the fact that the cooperation on behalf of all concerned has been so full and complete that there has scarcely been a suspicion of friction. For this the credit is largely due to instructions given by the commanding general of the division and the several department commanders.

As to the scout officers themselves, they have as a body responded in a most willing and effective manner to every call made upon them. As evidence of this, attention is invited to the numerous examples of zeal, persistency, and valor displayed by them in the execution of the instructions given them, as shown in the reports of Colonels Scott and Bandholtz.

With the further implantation of civil government the constabulary has been called upon to assist in various works somewhat extraneous to the duties laid down for it in the organic act. Constabulary officers in certain provinces are acting as postmasters; in others they are charged with the guarding of jails, the expediting of mails, the maintenance of quarantine, transferring of prisoners between provinces and from the outlying provinces to Manila, supplying of commissaries to insular and provincial officials, and the maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.

Following is a list of constabulary inspectors and stations:

FIRST DISTRICT.

[NOTE.—(S. I.) signifies senior inspector of province. (S. O.) signifies supply officer of province. Insprs. signifies inspectors. D. S. signifies detached service. Towns in italics are the provincial capitals.]

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Abra	<i>Bangued</i>	2	51	First Lieut. F. Knoll (S. I.). Third Lieut. H. A. Duryea (S. O.).
	San Quintin		7	
	San Jose	1	18	Third Lieut. H. Ballesta.
	Villavieja	1	12	Third Lieut. C. W. Hutton.
	Total	4	88	
	Sick in Union		1	
	D. S. in Manila	1	2	Sub. Inspr. G. Ferrandez.
Bataan	<i>Balanga</i>	3	45	Capt. H. Knauber (S. I.). Third Lieut. J. J. Werner (S. O.). Sub. Inspr. R. Maliesi.
	Morong		21	
	Bagac	1	20	Third Lieut. R. Leisan.
	Hermosa	1	26	Third Lieut. C. E. Heartt.
	Total	5	112	
Batangas	<i>Batangas</i>	4	43	Capt. B. L. Smith (S. I.). Third Lieut. F. Johnson (S. O.). Third Lieut. N. Gonzales. Third Lieut. C. V. McCoy.
	Taal	1	50	Second Lieut. C. M. Pendleton.
	Tuy	1	30	Sub. Inspr. H. Concepcion.
	S. Juan de Bocboc	1	24	Third Lieut. M. Castillo.
	Cale		18	
	Tanauan	1	30	Sub. Inspr. L. Babiera.
	Rosario	1	27	Third Lieut. F. L. Dunham.
	Total	9	222	
	In arrest in Tayabas		2	
Benguet	<i>Baguio</i>	2	34	First Lieut. E. B. Melton (S. I. and S. O.). Sub. Inspr. C. Valdez.
	Twin Peaks, tem	1		Third Lieut. J. Thornell.
	Sablan, tem	1	13	Second Lieut. P. L. McNeilly.
	Total	4	47	

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Bulacan	<i>Malolos</i>	4	70	Capt. W. W. Warren (S. I.). First Lieut. A. E. Culver (S. O.). Third Lieut. J. de los Reyes. Sub. Insp. L. Santos.
	Meycauayan	1	45	Third Lieut. J. Ramos.
	Angat	1	40	Third Lieut. J. Velasquez.
	Obando	1	51	Third Lieut. G. R. Twilley.
	San Miguel	1	40	Sub. Insp. B. Bayan.
	Total	8	246	
	D. S. in Manila		2	
Cagayan	<i>Tuguegarao</i>	4	78	Capt. G. Long (S. I.). First Lieut. W. D. Harris (S. O.). Third Lieut. E. Collins. Third Lieut. H. N. Shobe.
	Aparri	1	36	Second Lieut. A. W. Gubisch.
	Claveria		9	
	Alcala		15	
	Total	5	138	
	D. S. in Iloilo	1		First Lieut. E. R. Hazzard.
	D. S. in Manila		2	
Cavite	<i>Cavite</i>	3	54	Capt. T. R. Hayson (S. I.). First Lieut. A. C. A. Bortels (S. O.). Third Lieut. J. Lopez.
	Indan	1	49	First Lieut. W. Green.
	Magallanes	1	37	Second Lieut. C. C. Crooke.
	Maragondon	1	37	Sup. Insp. J. Estrella.
	Rosario	3	41	Capt. P. Bruin. Sup. Insp. A. Cueto.
	Amadeo	1	40	Third Lieut. A. Bonson.
	Quintana		35	Second Lieut. P. Guevarra.
Ilocos Norte	Total	10	293	
	<i>Laoag</i>	2	78	Capt. W. G. Gatchell (S. I.). First Lieut. E. Hartrum.
	Badoc		23	
	Banguì	1	18	Third Lieut. E. de Peralta.
	Dingras	1	19	Third Lieut. J. McRae.
	Pasquin		18	
	Total	4	156	
Ilocos sur	<i>Vigan</i>	3	80	First Lieut. A. E. Hendryx (S. I.). First Lieut. L. A. Porter (S. O.). Second Lieut. A. Scheff. Sub. Insp. D. Reyes.
	Candon	1	22	Second Lieut. O. E. Wollensack.
	San Esteban	1	27	Second Lieut. G. C. Taulbee.
	Santa	1	20	
	Total	6	149	
Isabela	<i>Iligan</i>	3	43	Capt. A. O. Sorenson (S. I.). Second Lieut. J. Clark (S. O.). Third Lieut. J. F. Treadaway.
	Cabagan Nuevo	1	29	Third Lieut. H. Fisher.
	Cordon		15	
	Echague	1	16	Sub. Insp. D. Danuy.
	Naguilian		20	
	Cauayan	1	18	Second Lieut. J. Delaney.
	Total	6	141	
Laguna	<i>Santa Cruz</i>	2	36	Capt. W. S. Grove (S. I.). Second Lieut. A. O. Frock (S. O.). Sub. Insp. A. C. Roxas.
	Alaminos	1	30	Third Lieut. M. Flores.
	Bay	1	26	Sub. Insp. C. Aritao.
	Nagcarlang	1	19	
	Siniloan		21	
	Santo Domingo	1	27	Third Lieut. F. A. Sims.
	Total	6	159	
Lepanto-Bontoc	<i>Cervantes</i>	4	46	Capt. C. E. Nathorst (S. I.). Second Lieut. R. Burrous (S. O.). Second Lieut. C. E. Bennett. Third Lieut. H. E. Miller.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

29

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Lepanto-Bontoc	Alilem.....		16	Second Lieut. E. C. Wiseley.
	Angaqui.....		7	
	Bontoc.....	1	49	
	Concepcion.....		5	
	San Emilio.....		8	
	Sagada, tem.....		6	
	Talubin, tem.....		6	First Lieut. E. A. Eckman.
	Total.....	5	143	
	D. S. in Manila.....	1		
Nueva Ecija.....	<i>San Isidro</i>	3	73	Capt. R. B. Kavanagh (S. I.). First Lieut. J. M. Van Hook (S. O.). Third Lieut. W. R. Hull. Second Lieut. W. C. Boyer. Sub. Inspr. A. Buencamino. First Lieut. J. W. Wakeley. Sub. Inspr. C. de la Cruz.
	Aliaga.....	1	39	
	Cuyapo.....	1	16	
	San Jose.....	1	37	
	Penaranda.....	1	15	
	Carranglan, temporary.....		9	
	Pantabangan, temporary.....		9	
	Total.....	7	198	
	D. S. in hospital, Tarlac.....		2	Capt. L. Patstone (S. I.). Third Lieut. W. M. Martin (S. O.). First Lieut. C. J. Bates. Third Lieut. J. Velasquez. Third Lieut. L. E. Case. Sub. Inspr. H. L. Logan.
Nueva Vizcaya	<i>Bayombong</i>	4	74	
	Bagabag.....	1	32	
	Ibung.....		17	
	Dupax.....	1	18	
	Aritao.....		10	
	Total.....	6	151	
	D. S. in Manila.....	1	10	
				Capt. W. B. Williams. Capt. T. I. Mair (S. I.). Second Lieut. M. Olson (S. O.). Second Lieut. Q. R. Gonzales. Second Lieut. A. Ramos. Third Lieut. J. Kerr. Sub. Inspr. Vergera. Second Lieut. H. J. Browne. Sub. Inspr. C. Canda.
Pampanga	<i>Bacolor</i>	5	56	
	Candaba.....	1	19	
	Mabalacat.....	1	19	
	Macabebe.....		17	
	Mexico, temporary.....	1	11	
	Total.....	8	122	
	D. S. in Albay.....		10	
	D. S. in Tarlac.....		2	
				Capt. J. F. W. Rickards (S. I.). Third Lieut. J. R. Strain (S. O.). Third Lieut. D. F. M. Gunnison. Third Lieut. B. McElhannon. Third Lieut. R. Montserrat. Third Lieut. Eul. Reyes. First Lieut. J. J. Gallant. Second Lieut. F. S. DeWitt. First Lieut. F. N. Fountain.
Pangasinan	<i>Dagupan</i>	3	53	
	Rosales.....	1	34	
	Mangatarem.....	1	20	
	Tayug.....	1	21	
	Urdaneta.....		21	
	Lingayen.....	1	18	
	Total.....	7	167	
	D. S. in Twin Peaks, Benguet.....	1	38	
	D. S. in Manila.....	1		
				Capt. Ira Keithley (S. I.). Second Lieut. H. B. Harpold (S. O.). First Lieut. L. R. Sweet. Second Lieut. W. J. Platka. Sub. Inspr. J. Dominguez. Second Lieut. H. A. Hutchings. First Lieut. W. Schermerhorn. Third Lieut. L. Geronimo. Second Lieut. C. H. McIlvaine. Sub. Inspr. V. Domingo.
Rizal	<i>Pasig</i>	4	91	
	Cainta.....		24	
	Morong.....	1	30	
	Malabong.....	1	50	
	Montalban.....	2	35	
	Paranaque.....	2	50	
	Talim Island.....		10	
	Total.....	10	290	
	D. S. in Laguna.....		1	
	Sick in Manila.....		2	
	Arrest in Manila.....		1	

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Tarlac.....	<i>Tarlac</i>	5	121	Capt. W. E. Thompson (S. I.). Second Lieut. C. E. Borden (S. O.). Second Lieut. F. Llorente. First Lieut. W. O. Parsons. Sub. Insp. M. Cavestany.
	D. S. in Albay.....		37	
	D. S. in Nueva Ecija.....		1	
	Total.....	4	74	
Union.....	<i>San Fernando</i>	2	20	Capt. C. D. Lovejoy (S. I.). Second Lieut. N. S. Gilpin. Third Lieut. J. A. Ford. Sub. Insp. A. Bernal.
	Rosario.....	1	15	
	Naguilian.....	1	17	
	Namagpacan.....		9	
	Santo Tomas.....		13	
	Total.....	4	74	
Zambales.....	D. S. in Manila.....	1		Third Lieut. C. H. Osborn.
	<i>Iba</i>	3	74	Capt. C. S. Smith (S. I.). Second Lieut. L. Main. Third Lieut. F. Javier.
	Bani.....		14	
	Alaminos.....	2	42	First Lieut. R. J. Jahn. Sub. Insp. A. Orlino.
	Rivera de San Fernando.....		16	
	San Marcelino.....		16	
	Santa Cruz.....		16	
	Subig.....	1	24	Second Lieut. W. F. Gwynne.
	Alos, temporary.....		9	
	Total.....	6	211	
Manila (city).....	Headquarters troop.....	5	222	Capt. C. I. Crockett (S. I.). Third Lieut. L. C. Dean (S. O.). Third Lieut. E. Schroeder. Third Lieut. J. L. F. Tharp. Third Lieut. C. E. Schwebel.
	D. S. in Mindora and Bu- acan.....		21	
	Total.....	5	243	
	Constabulary band.....	1	45	Second Lieut. W. H. Loving.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Albay.....	<i>Albay</i>	3	63	Capt. H. P. Nevill (S. I.). First Lieut. J. Galt (S. O.). Second Lieut. S. Nery.
	Guinobatan.....		36	
	Tivi.....		2	
	Virac.....		25	
	Libon, temporary.....		63	
	Total.....	3	189	
	D. S. from other provinces.....	3		
	D. S. in Benguet.....	1		Third Lieut. J. J. McLean. Third Lieut. F. D. Scott. Third Lieut. W. Neill. Third Lieut. J. T. Kellogg. Third Lieut. J. D. Ward. Third Lieut. L. Kellermeyer. Third Lieut. J. Faucett. Third Lieut. R. O. Sommer. Third Lieut. J. B. Carothers.
	Unassigned attached to province.....	8		
	Total.....	11		
Ambos Camarines...	<i>Nueva Caceres</i>	1	67	Capt. H. A. Porter (S. I.). Sub. Insp. S. Lara.
	Goa.....	1	10	
	Dact.....		19	
	Iriga.....		15	
	Palestina.....		6	
	Sangay.....	2	22	Second Lieut. J. Arthur (S. O.). Second Lieut. J. B. Schuetz. Third Lieut. D. Buenaventura.
	Buhi, temporary.....	1	15	
	Total.....	5	154	
	D. S. in Albay.....	1	1	Second Lieut. J. R. Corfield.

SECOND DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Masbate	<i>Masbate</i>	2	54	Capt. Z. F. Collett (S. I.). Third Lieut. J. W. Walsh, jr. (S. O.).
	<i>Cataingan</i>		21	
	Total	2	75	
	D. S. in Albay		34	
Mindoro... ..	<i>Calapan</i>	4	66	Capt. H. O. Fletcher (S. I.). Third Lieut. W. H. Shutan (S. O.). First Lieut. C. E. Manison. Sub. Insp. C. Basa. Third Lieut. H. Gilsheuser. Third Lieut. S. A. Ashe. Second Lieut. E. R. Hearn. Sub. Insp. A. Carong.
	<i>Lubang</i>	1	16	
	<i>Puerta Galera</i>	1	13	
	<i>Naujan</i>	2	21	
	Total	8	116	
Romblon	<i>Romblon</i>	2	54	Second Lieut. L. E. McMurry (S. I. and S. O.). Third Lieut. S. Maabe.
	<i>Cajidiocan</i>		14	
	<i>Odiungan</i>		11	
	<i>Santa Fe</i>		11	
Sorsogon	Total	2	90	First Lieut. F. J. O'Grady (S. O.). Third Lieut. R. O. F. Mann. Third Lieut. J. M. McCleod. Third Lieut. E. Pulay.
	<i>Sorsogon</i>	3	42	
	<i>Magdalena</i>	1	23	
	<i>Irocin</i>		12	
	Total	4	77	Capt. F. J. Linforth (S. I.). Second Lieut. W. B. Wright.
	D. S. in Albay	2	65	
Tayabas	<i>Lucena</i>	5	95	Capt. J. B. Murphy (S. I.). Capt. G. K. Armstrong (S. O.). First Lieut. S. W. Tilden. Second Lieut. E. C. Stelton. Third Lieut. R. McRea. Third Lieut. J. G. Hayson. First Lieut. R. H. Griffiths. First Lieut. E. E. Keesey. Second Lieut. J. C. Buttner. Second Lieut. J. Herrera. Sub. Insp. R. Castro. Second Lieut. H. Coleman.
	<i>Baler</i>	1	28	
	<i>Boac</i>	1	36	
	<i>Casiguran</i>		20	
	<i>Candelaria</i>		10	
	<i>Guinayangan</i>		11	
	<i>Hingoso</i>		11	
	<i>Binangonan</i>	1	26	
	<i>Laguimanoc</i>		11	
	<i>Mauban</i>		18	
	<i>Tiaong</i>	1	35	
	<i>Torrijos</i>		20	
	<i>Unisan</i>	2	10	
	<i>Lopez</i>	1	10	
	Total	12	341	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Antique	<i>San José de Buena Vista</i> ..	2	47	Capt. R. A. Preston (S. I.). Second Lieut. H. L. Beazley (S. O.). First Lieut. J. J. Quinn. Sub. Insp. V. Salvador.
	<i>Bugason</i>	1	27	
	<i>Pandan</i>	1	34	
	<i>San Remigio</i>		20	
	Total	4	128	
	D. S. in Capiz	1		
Bohol	<i>Tagbilaran</i>	2	39	Capt. J. W. Green (S. I.). First Lieut. W. A. Burbank (S. O.). Second Lieut. C. A. S. Howard.
	<i>Tubigon</i>	1	25	
	Total	3	64	
Capiz	<i>Capiz</i>	3	49	Second Lieut. Carel Knipp (S. O.). First Lieut. R. W. Jones. Third Lieut. J. J. Guild.

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Capiz	Calivo	1	13	First Lieut. P. Lyons.
	Dao		12	
	Ibajay		10	Third Lieut. A. G. Barber.
	Libacao		7	
	Maayon		6	
	Mambusao		7	
	Pilar		8	
	Ponteyedra	1	14	
	Rosario		6	
	Tapas		10	
	Dumarao, temporary		6	
	Macato, temporary		6	
	Total	5	154	In district school, Iloilo..
	In district school, Iloilo..		3	
Cebu	Cebu	3	65	Capt. R. H. Page (S. I.). Third Lieut. I. Gintzler (S. O.). Third Lieut. M. Luga.
	Barili		14	Third Lieut. V. Javier.
	Balamban		14	
	Danao		14	
	Bogo	1	12	
	Toledo, temporary		9	Second Lieut. R. H. Poggi.
	Tuburan, temporary	1	25	
	Total	5	153	Second Lieut. F. R. Adams. Third Lieut. E. A. Platt. Third Lieut. C. M. Smith. Third Lieut. L. S. Tuthill.
	Attached for district headquarters.	4		
Iloilo	Iloilo	3	114	Capt. H. B. Orwig (S. I.). Third Lieut. A. H. Matthews (S. O.). Third Lieut. F. H. Greenia.
	Leon	4	106	Second Lieut. H. W. Contermarsh. Third Lieut. M. Guazo. Third Lieut. J. W. Lattimore.
	Sara	2	78	Third Lieut. E. Walter. Third Lieut. J. Buenaflor. Third Lieut. E. S. Haile.
	Total	9	298	
Leyte	Tacloban	2	91	Capt. P. Borseth (S. I.). Second Lieut. H. Barrett (S. I.).
	Abuyog		16	Second Lieut. J. Flores. Sub. Insp. G. Abanilla.
	Baybay	1	14	
	Caibiran	1	18	
	Massin		19	Sub. Insp. F. Victorioso. First Lieut. O. Waloe.
	Naval	1	20	
	Dolores	1	37	
	Palompon		18	Capt. G. Herrman (S. I.). Second Lieut. C. G. Johnson (S. O.).
	Total	6	233	
	D. S. in Manila		3	
Misamis	Cagayan	2	44	Third Lieut. M. Fortich. Third Lieut. L. Furlong.
	Jimenez		14	
	Lingaran		25	Capt. J. R. White (S. I.). First Lieut. W. A. Smith (S. O.). Sub. Insp. A. Ascona.
	Oroquieta	2	29	
	Total	4	112	Second Lieut. M. J. Conway.
Negros Occidental...	Bacolod	2	73	
	Escalante	1	22	Second Lieut. M. Colmenares.
	Guimbalaon		9	
	Cabancalan	1	20	Second Lieut. M. J. Conway.
	Isio		10	
	Isabela		13	
	La Castellana	1	27	
	San Carlos		10	
	Manapla		20	
	Murcia		6	
	Sipalay		20	
	Valle Hermoso		19	
	Constructing telegraph lines.		5	
	Total	5	254	Second Lieut. G. B. Bowers.
	D. S. in Iloilo	1		

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Province.	Town.	In- spect- ors.	Men.	Officer.
Negros Oriental	<i>Dumaguete</i>	2	43	First Lieut. J. S. Mohler (S. I.).
	<i>Siaton</i>	1	16	Second Lieut. E. R. Knapp (S. O.).
	<i>Tayason</i>		23	Third Lieut. J. L. Kernan.
	<i>Bais, temporary</i>	1	15	Second Lieut. W. C. Taulbee.
	<i>Siquijor, temporary</i>		10	
	Total.....	4	107	
Paragua	<i>D. S. in Surigao</i>		46	
	<i>Cuyo</i>	2	30	First Lieut. L. E. Boren (S. I.).
	<i>Cape Melville</i>	1	15	Third Lieut. W. S. Taberrah (S. O.).
	<i>Coron</i>	1	15	Third Lieut. F. Walker.
	<i>Taytay</i>		15	Sub. Inspr. J. Romasanta.
	<i>Leper colony, temporary</i>		6	
Samar	<i>Arcei, temporary</i>		5	
	Total.....	4	85	
	<i>Catbalogan</i>	4	70	First Lieut. P. A. Hill (S. I.).
				Third Lieut. J. A. Jeancon (S. O.).
	<i>Calbiga</i>	1	30	Second Lieut. G. E. Barry.
	<i>Tarrangnan</i>	2	47	Third Lieut. E. K. Martin.
Surigao	<i>Tubig</i>	1	63	Third Lieut. S. L. High.
	<i>Catarman</i>	1	40	Second Lieut. J. R. Lewis.
	Total.....	9	250	Sub. Inspr. P. Abenis.
	<i>Surigao</i>	2	27	Sub. Inspr. J. Sulse.
	<i>In the field</i>	2	47	Third Lieut. W. E. Lamb.
	Total.....	4	74	
Cebu	<i>D. S. in Manila</i>	1	15	Second Lieut. C. J. Kindler (S. O.).
	General service detach- ment.	1	25	Third Lieut. J. P. Caswell.
	<i>D. S. in Surigao</i>	1	34	First Lieut. H. J. Hunt.
				Sub. Inspr. E. G. Zapanta.
				Capt. O. Marshall (S. I.).
				Third Lieut. C. Schreiner.
				Second Lieut. S. M. Hibbard.

TELEGRAPH DIVISION.

Province.	Town.	Inspec- tors.	Rank.	Name.
Batangas	Batangas	1	Third class	F. P. Warren.
Benguet	Baguio	1	do	G. Keech.
Cebu		1	Second class	E. Q. Smith.
Ilocos Sur	Vigan	2	First class	L. B. Manchester.
			Third class	C. M. Sides.
Laguna	Santa Cruz	1	Second class	M. M. Anthony.
Leyte	Maasin	1	Third class	C. E. Dibble.
	Baybay	1	do	G. Friel.
Manila (city)		3	First class	G. F. Lyon.
			do	D. L. Strohl.
			Second class	M. F. Davies.
Negros	Bacolod	1	Third class	A. M. Taylor.
Panay	Iloilo	2	Second class	C. B. Compton.
			Third class	T. E. Herider.
	San Jose	1	Second class	H. A. Brown.
Pangasinan	Dagupan	1	do	W. W. Hill.
Union	San Fernando	1	Third class	G. L. Rickard.
	Santo Tomas	1	do	J. Donnelly.
Zambales	Iba	1	do	C. G. Ingersoll.
Cuyo	Cuyo	1	Fourth class	E. R. L. Jones.
	Total	20		

Number of first-class inspectors	3
Number of second-class inspectors	6
Number of third-class inspectors	10
Number of fourth-class inspectors	1

Total..... 20

NOTE.—The above list does not include telegraph operators or linemen.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

Province.	Town.	Officer.
Manila (city).....	.....	Capt. and Supt. W. P. Baker. First Lieut. H. C. Luerssen.
<i>First district.</i>		
Tarlac.....	Tarlac.....	Second Lieut. H. von Schuster.
Isabela.....	Ilagan.....	Third Lieut. H. R. Talbott.
Cavite.....	Cavite.....	Sub. Inspr. F. Rojas.
<i>Second district.</i>		
Tayabas.....	Lucena.....	Capt. J. M. Wheate.
Ambos Camarines.....	Nueva Caceres.....	Third Lieut. W. S. North.
Albay.....	Albay.....	Third Lieut. W. L. Brown.
<i>Third district.</i>		
Iloilo.....	Iloilo.....	Capt. H. E. Winslow.
Leyte.....	Jaro.....	Third Lieut. L. F. Raymond.
	Tacloban.....	Third Lieut. E. E. Farrow.

Captains and surgeons.....	3
First lieutenants.....	1
Second lieutenants.....	1
Third lieutenants.....	5
Subinspectors.....	1
Total.....	11

At the present time the jails of the following provinces have been turned over, under Act No. 610, to the senior inspectors of the respective provinces:

List of provincial jails turned over to constabulary.

No.	Province.	Date.	Authority.
1	Bataan.....	Sept. 9, 1902	Civil governor.
2	Pampanga.....	Dec. 29, 1902	Do.
3	Mindoro.....	Jan. 2, 1903	Do.
4	Capiz.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Do.
5	Nueva Ecija.....	Feb. 4, 1903	Do.
6	Nueva Vizcaya.....	Feb. 9, 1903	Do.
7	Leyte.....	Feb. 14, 1903	Do.
8	Masbate.....	Mar. 3, 1903	Do.
9	Cebu.....	Mar. 5, 1903	Do.
10	Lepanto-Bontoc.....	Apr. 2, 1903	Request of provincial governor.
11	Ilocos Sur.....	Apr. 25, 1903	Do.
12	Misamis.....	May 6, 1903	Civil governor.
13	Camarines.....	June 9, 1903	Do.
14	Ilocos Norte.....	June 15, 1903	Do.
15	Union.....	June 20, 1903	Request of provincial board.
16	Abra.....	Aug. 1, 1903	Do.
17	Romblon.....	Aug. 6, 1903	Order of civil governor.

TELEGRAPH DIVISION.

The following report of Capt. Chas. S. Wallace, U. S. Army, superintendent of the telegraph division, shows in a clear and concise manner the status of work looking to the final management of all the telegraphic communication in the Archipelago by the insular government. That more lines have not been turned over is accounted for by the large expense involved and the difficulty of obtaining suitable operators.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
TELEGRAPHIC DIVISION,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

During the military occupation of the Philippine Islands practically every pueblo was garrisoned, resulting in an extensive system of telegraph and telephone lines and

cables, extending from Aparri to Siassi, with a network of branch lines reaching to almost every town of any importance in the Archipelago, comprising some 8,000 miles of wire and handling over 7,000 telegrams daily, with commercial line receipts aggregating about \$6,000 gold per month.

As peace was established the army withdrew and was concentrated in large camps, and many of the branch telegraph and telephone lines, being no longer necessary from a military standpoint, were abandoned. These lines, however, were necessary to the administration of the insular government, and in many cases commercial interests demanded their retention.

These conditions resulted in the Commission passing an act on September 15, 1902, organizing the telegraph division of constabulary, and on September 29, 1902, the undersigned was detailed by the War Department for service with the insular government and assigned to duty as superintendent.

Inspectors with the requisite electrical knowledge were appointed and operators and linemen employed, supplies contracted for and the work of taking over lines from the military began, until to-day the insular government operates 1,871 miles of telephone lines, with 155 offices; 593 miles of telegraph lines and cables, with 23 offices. The commercial line receipts have grown from \$12.36 in November, 1902, to \$470.51 for June, 1903. The bureau controls lines in 34 provinces and has entirely replaced the military in 13 provinces, namely: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Union, Abra, Zambales, Bataan, Bohol, Masbate, Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Cuyo, Surigao, and Antique.

Five hundred and twenty-five miles of new line have been constructed in 13 provinces, for which purpose 770 miles of material including 160 new long-distance telephones have been distributed. Practically all the lines received from the military needed rebuilding, as many miles had been abandoned for some time before being transferred to this bureau.

The telegraph division now consists of 20 telegraph inspectors, 19 American telegraph operators, 12 American linemen, 18 native telegraph operators, as well as 81 enlisted men of the regular constabulary force detailed for duty as linemen.

NATIVE OPERATORS.

On March 1, 1902, the educational department opened a telegraph school in Manila, with a view to furnishing native operators for the insular telegraph lines. Later schools were opened at Iloilo, Vigan, and San Isidro, the constabulary furnishing the instructors at Manila and Iloilo.

At present 18 natives have graduated and are at work in the provinces. This number will be greatly increased in the next few months, as the schools are but now fairly started. The Ilocano makes by far the best telegraph operator. He acquires English readily, has the necessary application, and shows a disposition to accept employment in any part of the Archipelago. This is not true of some of the other tribes. Although a school was not opened in Ilocano country until March 23, 1903, and prior to this time he must come to Manila for instruction, 14 out of the 18 native operators now employed are Ilocanos.

The principal difficulty with the native operator is the lack of general education necessary in making out reports and accounting for line receipts. Careful and systematic instruction, however, is overcoming this and very soon I expect to see all of the smaller offices in charge of Filipinos. Already four of the five offices in Zambales Province are handled by them. During the recent Marine camp near Olongapo a field office was opened in the camp by a native and all business transmitted in quite a satisfactory manner for several weeks. It will be necessary, however, for some time to come to employ a number of Americans to operate the larger offices, and it is earnestly recommended that a number be imported from the United States, under a contract similar to that used by the educational department. This will be imperative if more telegraph lines are to be taken over.

For American operators and linemen this bureau has largely depended upon enlisted men discharged from the signal corps of the army. These men have generally served several years in the islands, are ready to return to the United States, and will not remain for the salaries authorized. The practice of asking for the discharge of selected men to accept service with the constabulary is not a success, as enlisted men desiring to leave the service for other reasons take this means of procuring their discharge and then resign. The practice also causes discontent in the signal corps and makes poor service. Out of 23 men discharged from the signal corps by order to accept positions with the constabulary 6 have resigned after a short time.

NEW LINES.

The different provincial boards have shown a lively interest in local telephone systems connecting the pueblos with the provincial capital. The policy of the constabulary has been to furnish the provincial boards with all the wire and instruments they were willing to put up and an expert to install and maintain the systems in working order, the provinces to furnish the poles and labor. This has resulted in considerable activity, especially in the provinces of Mindoro, Sorsogon, and Misamis.

EXPENSES AND MATERIAL.

The expenses of the division have been heavy, due to the fact that a beginning was made from nothing, and it has been the aim of the superintendent to make all lines permanent. With this end in view, rebuilding has been with hard wood or iron poles. Ten thousand iron poles have been purchased by this bureau and 9,000 contracted for by the Signal Corps, to be paid for from civil funds, on the recommendation of this office. Iron poles are by far the cheapest in the end. They will last for at least fifteen years and form a permanent asset; storms do not destroy them nor floods carry them away.

In order to secure uniformity of equipment, material standards have been adopted and adhered to. This simplifies requisitions and the repair of instruments. Two designs of telephones are being used—the standard long-distance Bell telephone for easily accessible stations, and a portable telephone for installation at points where instruments must be packed over mountain trails by carriers.

Some 200 telephones have been received from the military, installed on lines transferred. These comprised several different makes and, having been in use for considerable time, are becoming unserviceable. They will all soon have to be replaced by new instruments.

CABLES.

During the year cables purchased from insular funds have been laid by the Signal Corps cable ship *Burnside* from Boac, Marinduque, to Masbate via Romblon, and from San José, Panay, to Cuyo. The former is operated by the Signal Corps as part of the trunk line to the south; the Cuyo cable by this division.

The Commission has authorized the purchase of cable, to connect the island of Catanduanes with the mainland, and there is also on hand sufficient cable to connect Iloilo with Baocolod, Negros, necessary to close the only gap in an alternate route from Manila to Cebu.

The insular government should either own a small cable ship of about 700 tons burden or make some arrangement with the military whereby a properly equipped vessel can be kept continually in these waters. The *Burnside* left for Alaska on June 10 and will probably not return before December. In the meantime the cable between Zamboanga and Jolo is open since March 11, 1903. This and other breaks which will certainly occur from time to time can not be repaired until the *Burnside* returns. The interests of commerce and of the insular government are far too important to be left to a chance interruption that would necessarily continue for months.

The superintendent wishes to thank Maj. W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the Division of the Philippines, for his hearty cooperation in the exchange of material and supplies, and Dr. E. B. Bryan, general superintendent of education, for his assistance in the organization of telegraph schools.

Commercial line receipts.

Month.	Amount.	Messages handled.
November	\$12.36	328
December	19.73	568
January	31.91	593
February	77.87	1,821
March	329.98	6,173
April	438.16	10,468
May	503.63	24,621
June	470.51	13,694
Total	1,884.15	58,266

Number miles lines, June 30, 1903.

Telegraph and cable.....	593
Telephone.....	1, 871
Total.....	2, 464
Lines and cable received from Signal Corps.....	1, 939
Lines constructed and cables laid.....	525
Total.....	2, 464
Number of telegraph offices June 30, 1903.....	23
Number of telephone offices June 30, 1903.....	155
Total.....	178

Personnel, June 30, 1903.

Inspectors.....	20
Native operators.....	18
American operators.....	19
American linemen.....	12
Total employed.....	69
Respectfully submitted.	

CHAS. S. WALLACE,

Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Superintendent Telegraph Division.

The CHIEF OF PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY,

Manila, P. I.

With the development of telegraph schools much greater progress may be expected in the near future. The Ilocanos are showing special talent in this direction, far outstripping the pupils from other parts of the Archipelago in the required efficiency. It is believed that within six months at least 50 Filipino operators will be capable of handling small stations.

The telegraph division will open a fairly good career for a number of capable Filipinos who are now being enlisted into this branch of constabulary service. It is proposed to give them promotion in accordance with their proficiency in work up to include inspectorships.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions received from Washington, Captain Wallace is to be relieved as superintendent of the telegraph division October 1, 1903. It would be highly advantageous to the interests of the insular government that he be retained at least until the beginning of the coming year. His intimate knowledge of his profession, of the conditions existing in the Archipelago, and his good judgment make his work especially valuable and his retention desirable.

DISTURBANCES.

The district chiefs, in setting forth the special events of the year in their respective commands, have shown that the disturbances, which were the aftermath of a long period of warfare, have been largely aggravated by plagues affecting man and beast. It is also evident, from the ease with which many of the people of the mountains and in remote localities can be deceived by skillful intriguers, that we must be prepared to meet frequent local uprisings for a long term of years. Until the plane of a higher civilization and a better education have been reached throughout the Archipelago it will be necessary to

garrison such a number of places as will permit all inhabited localities being reached by frequent patrols. This is not said in disparagement of the numerous educated Filipinos, who are extremely desirous to see thorough and consistent order maintained, but rather in corroboration of their sentiments.

The past year has witnessed the extermination of bands led by Rios in Tayabas and Laguna, San Miguel in Bulacan and Rizal, Modesto Joaquin in Pampanga, Roman Manalang in Zambales and Pangasinan, Protacio Flores in Pangasinan, Timoteo Pasay and the Feliz brothers in Rizal, Dalmacio and Rufo in Western Negros, Flores in Misamis, Anugar in Samar, Concepcion in Surigao, Colache in Sorsogon, Encarnacion in Tayabas, and numerous others of lesser note.

The following "popes" have been captured: Rios, of Tayabas; Faustino Ablena, of Samar, and Fernandez, of Laguna. Margarita Pullio and Catalina Furiseal, two women posing as "saints," and who were interested in the distribution of "anting-antings," were also captured. There still remain "Papa" Isio in the mountain fastnesses of Negros and "King" Apo in Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

The following is quoted from the report of Colonel Bandholtz:

Rios represented himself to be an inspired prophet and found little difficulty in working on the superstitions of the extremely ignorant and credulous inhabitants of barrios distant from centers of population. So well did he succeed that he had organized what he designated as an "Exterior Municipal Government" (for revenue only) with an elaborate equipment of officials. He promoted himself and his followers in rapid succession until he finally had with him 1 captain-general, 1 lieutenant-general, 25 major-generals, and 50 brigadier-generals, and a host of officers of lower grade. In appreciation of his own abilities, he appointed himself "generalissimo" and viceroy, and stated his intention of having himself crowned "King of the Philippines." Titles earthly not proving sufficient, he announced himself as the "Son of God" and dispensed "anting-antings," which were guaranteed to make the wearer invulnerable to attack. Of the ladrones killed during this period few were discovered who were not wearing one of these "anting-antings."

The dense ignorance and credulity of the followers of Rios were clearly shown by the fanatical paraphernalia captured by Captain Murphy on March 8 near Infanta. Among these was a box, on the cover of which was painted the word "Independencia," and the followers of Rios profoundly believed that when they had proven themselves worthy the box would be opened and the mysterious something called independence for which they had so long been fighting could be secured, and that when attained there would be no more labor, no taxes, no jails, and no constabulary to disturb their ladrone proclivities.

When this miraculous chest was opened it was found to contain only some old Spanish gazettes and a few hieroglyphics, among which appeared the names and rank of the distinguished officials of the organization.

The following telegram, of recent date, from Captain Borseth of the constabulary of the province of Leyte, also gives an idea of the methods used by these fanatics:

When the campaign against the "pulajans" ceased around Ormoc, Leyte, there still remained in the mountains the leader "Papa" Faustino Ablena, who in his correspondence signs himself "Señor Jesus y Maria." He has worked on the ignorance of the people in the foothills. Constabulary located him July 28 in the center of the mountainous region between Dagami and Ormoc, where he had built a fort defended by 2 small brass cannons and about 100 men. On the information received I sent out two parties of police and volunteers. The "pulajans" remained in their fort and resisted the attack over an hour. "Papa" Faustino was wounded in the chest, his two sisters captured, and 32 of his followers killed. I brought in 2 cannons, 1 army bayonet, 1 shotgun, 1 large box of important correspondence, a lot of powder and iron slugs for cannon, also all their paraphernalia. Lieutenant O'Connor, of the constabulary, and Lieutenant Poloive, of the municipal police of Jaro, led the attack. This is the only band in the province.

Several presidents of the "Filipino Republic" and numerous ministers of the same have been captured or killed. The courts of first instance have been crowded with work caused by the trials of misguided individuals who led or assisted in quasi religious or political movements, which were, for the most part, ordinary brigandage faintly disguised.

It is a curious fact, however, that among the various religious sects found in the Archipelago there is an invariable effort and desire on their part to become possessed of arms to reenforce the propaganda of their creeds.

In the category of these religious and fanatical movements may be cited the following varieties, the tenets of whose belief comprise the idea of a church militant in its highest form: Dios-Dios, Pulajans, Colorados, Cruz-Cruz, San Iglesia, Cazadores, Colorum, Santos Niños, Guardia de Honor, Soldados Militantes de la Iglesia, and Hermanos del Tercero Orden.

San Miguel-Partido Nacionalista movement.—The most serious disturbance, amounting to a local uprising, was that led by San Miguel, who with many of his forces has been killed; most of the others have been sentenced to long terms, or are awaiting trial. The effective combinations made by the scouts and constabulary, as stated in Colonel Scott's report, show what can be expected of native troops, not only in maintaining order among their own people, but wherever their services may be required. To him is chiefly due the organization and direction of the numerous expeditions, scouts, and reconnoissances that finally completely overthrew and destroyed this uprising.

I go somewhat at length into this movement, because it was the largest and because in it are aggregated kindred elements and motives to those found in all the others, namely, personal ambition and exploitation of the people on the part of the few, and gross ignorance and gullibility on the part of the many.

As a result of the guerilla warfare carried on after the departure of the revolutionary government from Malolos in 1899, chiefs were developed from the ladrones and other vicious classes who were disposed to continue preying upon the people after the mass of intelligent men had decided to conform to the new conditions. Encouraged by political demagogues living under a benevolent government it was but natural that trouble should follow. The islands found themselves in financial straits, due to warfare and numerous plagues; politicians appeared in many towns and barrios; a large percentage of men who could read and write were candidates for office; the prospect of the legislative chambers sharpened the activity of not a few; the innate love of secret societies could not be stifled at once, even though public meetings and a free press were duly authorized and fully utilized; there was also a certain number of proprietors disgruntled at the very modest land tax, which had never before been required of them. Under these conditions appeared the "Partido Nacionalista," whose platform as submitted to the Commission is shown by the following true copy:

PROGRAMME.

They are ours—the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, Wake, and Hawaii—not for subjugation, but for emancipation. (McKinley.)

ASPIRATIONS.

The National party will actively work within the law to secure for the Filipinos at the earliest possible date a most ample autonomy and in opportune time independence under the protectorate of the United States of America.

MEANS.

To obtain these expressed aspirations the National party will profit by the following:

First. To proceed at once with the greatest interest in order that this programme may reach the Nationals in arms to-day, that they may be convinced of the great advantages that will accrue to our beloved country by public tranquillity, and that they fully recognize the law. We give them the fraternal embrace which unites us for all time in ideas and thoughts.

Second. To inculcate in the Filipino people a love of instruction, a desire to work, the necessity of economy, and the spirit of association.

Third. To work incessantly within the limits of the law to the end that Filipinos may soon enjoy all those civil and political rights so necessary in securing the welfare and prosperity of the people, as did the United States of America, and for the same causes which brought about the Filipino revolution.

Fourth. To appeal to the constituted authorities, asking that they eradicate from the Philippines all those elements so harmful to the welfare of the beloved people.

Fifth. To work vigorously in order that agriculture, commerce, industry, and navigation may have a healthy life.

The elections which took place resulted as follows: Presidents, Santiago Alvarez, Pascual H. Poblete; vice-president, Andres Villanueva; secretaries, Macario Sakay, Aurelio Tolentino, Modesto Santiago, Cenon Nigdao, Aguedo del Rosario, Domingo Moriones, José Palma, Lopez K. Santos, Pantaleon Torres, Salustiano Cruz, Nicolas Rivera, Francisco Carreon, Briccio Pantas, Valentino Diaz, Erolio Santos, and Valentino Solis.

Of these Alvarez is a confirmed Katipunero; Poblete is editor of *El Grito del Pueblo*; Sakay was captured as "Supreme President of the Filipino Republic," was amnestied, and is now out in the mountains of Morong issuing Katipunan commissions; Tolentino has been sentenced to two years and fined \$2,000 gold, for seditious plays; Nigdao, as "Acting Minister of War," surrendered; Del Rosario and Moriones were captured and sent to Bilibid for ten years each and to pay a fine of \$5,000, gold, for sedition. Moriones was apprehended as "Minister of War;" Cruz, a colonel of Katipunans, was captured and is serving a ten-year sentence; Rivera was captured as "Minister of State," and is serving ten years in Bilibid with a fine of \$5,000, gold, in addition.

While the discussion of political measures is not altogether germane to this report, I feel justified in touching upon the National party, because to it, more than to any other one cause is due the burden of field operations in the Tagalo provinces during the year. I do not mean to attribute evil and seditious motives to all members of this party, but it is unfortunate that good men should live with vicious companions. Disturbances in Manila and the adjoining Tagalo provinces always find a response among agitators and brigands throughout the Archipelago who, having nothing to lose, are ready to begin their raids upon reports from Manila. In most cases it is the Manila agitator, caring little as to whether the keynote of his propaganda be religious or political, who incites them to deeds of violence.

Characterized by its well-known liberal and generous policy the insular government was reluctant to take cognizance of the questionable procedure of this party dating almost from its origin as manifested in speeches delivered in public meetings in Manila, its suburbs, and

the towns of the adjoining provinces. Tagalo dramas of a highly seditious nature were produced at first in Manila, subsequently in the provinces, under the auspices of said party. Partially veiled meanings of the dialogue were supplemented by the stage setting, and double entendres were freely resorted to. The ladrone bands of Cavite, Rizal, and Bulacan were approached, and many were duly installed as members of the party. The labor union, with the same president, Dr. Dominador Gomez, was also organized and practically united with the National party. The ladrone bands communicated with Manila through the local presidents of this National party. A vigorous effort was made, but with only partial success, to have the Independent Filipino Church (Aglipay movement) consolidated with these two organizations just mentioned. Many members of the two organizations are also included in the following of "Bishop" Aglipay, but the latter recognized the futility of seeking American sympathy for any church movement openly allied with political parties. Some of the old Katipuneros advocated the triple coalition, claiming that sentimental consideration for the triangular arrangement would appeal to the secret brotherhood that they hoped to resuscitate.

During this period of political activity Luciano San Miguel, one of Aguinaldo's generals, who had been deposed by him and had been living in hiding in his native province of Cavite without taking the oath of allegiance, crossed over to Rizal with a following of about 50 men, three-fourths of whom were probably armed. An effort was being made to revive the old Katipunan, but there were discordant elements—the Andres Bonifacio wing and the Aguinaldo wing—that could not prior to this arrival be reconciled to each other.

A new Katipunan was formed, with San Miguel at the head, about the time Dominador Gomez was made president of the Union Obrera September 14, 1902, in succession to Isabelo de los Reyes. Gomez was also made president of the National party in succession to Pascual H. Poblete (one time president of Katipuneros) September 25, 1902, and San Miguel was proclaimed general in chief of operations October 1, 1902, as shown by the following translation of a document captured at Coral-na-Bato at the time San Miguel was killed.

ACT NO. 26.

(In triplicate.)

At headquarters in Bulacan, on the 1st of October, 1902, a meeting was held, presided over by me, with the assistance of Señor Julian Santos y Flores, the general of brigade, the chief, and other officers of the column. "Are you all agreed that we proclaim Gen. Señor Luciano San Miguel as captain-general, political military superior, and general in chief of operations of these islands, by reason of his seniority in field service?" They all agreed at once, and answered and affirmed that they were satisfied that Señor Luciano San Miguel should be captain-general, political military superior, and general in chief of operations of these islands, as we are guided by military laws and regulations, and because all Filipinos wish the liberty of their mother country.

The meeting immediately adjourned, and triplicate copies of the act were made. One of these remained in my hands, one went to Gen. Julian Santos, and the present one was given into the superior hands of the honorable captain-general.

BENITO SANTA ANA, *Presiding General.*

JULIAN SANTOS,
General of Brigade.

A. Samson, Francisco Rivera, Miguel Capistrano, Laureano Abelino, Carlos Gabriel, Gregorio Esteban, Severo Alcantara, Perfecto Dizon, Ismael Francisco, Anatalio Austria, and Marmelo Santa Ana, secretary.

With the exception of a few of these signers all are in the clutches of the law. "General" Santos has been given the death penalty for two distinct assassinations, and, if it be necessary, ample proof can be furnished to convict him of the same crime in six more separate cases. "General" Benito Santa Ana is awaiting trial.

In connection with the suppression of this movement I desire to invite the attention of higher authorities to the specially valuable aid rendered this bureau at all times by the governors of the provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, and Pampanga, to wit: Pablo Tecson, Arturo Dancel, Juan Cailles, and Seferino Joven. It is my candid opinion that at the present time every provincial governor of the Archipelago is earnestly and sincerely working in behalf of the duly constituted government of these islands.

Surigao and Misamis.—With the exception of the two provinces of north Mindanao—Surigao and Misamis—order has been maintained in the entire Archipelago by the constabulary and scouts. The disturbance in these provinces had its origin in the surprise of the constabulary garrison at the town of Surigao, when Captain Clark, Philippines Constabulary, was killed, and a relatively large number of guns and revolvers were secured by a band of outlaws led by long-term escaped convicts. (See account of provincial supervisor attached to report of Colonel Taylor.) The outlaws of Misamis hoped to make a coalition with the Surigao band. Both provinces were undoubtedly agitated by exaggerated reports from the Tagalog provinces. The killing of Captain Overton, U. S. Cavalry, in the mountains back of Cagayan, Misamis, occurred about this time, and the fanatical mountaineers there and other ignorant classes elsewhere had been made to believe that American troops could not or would not be employed against them.

To disillusion the people in this respect and for other reasons it was decided to turn over these provinces to the commanding general Department of the Visayas—at first General Lee, afterwards General Wint. The constabulary forces of the two provinces and detachments sent from other provinces there were duly ordered to report to the commanding general for duty, but continued to be subsisted and maintained through constabulary channels.

The speedy and effective action taken prevented the Surigao bands from reaching Misamis. The latter province was quickly brought to terms, but Colonel Myer, of the Eleventh Infantry, in charge of operations in Surigao had no easy task in recapturing the outlaws and guns in the very difficult interior, in spite of a liberal quota of forces—American, scouts, and constabulary.

Success was attained, however, the American troops withdrawn entirely, and the provinces returned to their normal status. Other than in General Bell's brigade during the Malvar campaign, and then in only a very limited degree, this was the first realization of a combined operation of the three military elements in the Philippines.

The following is a report by Captain Haskell, Philippines Constabulary, acting senior inspector of Surigao, of the arms lost in the raid on the constabulary headquarters at Surigao, March 23, 1903, and the number recovered to June 30, 1903:

Arms.	Lost.	Recovered.	Missing.
Springfield carbines.....	9	9	None.
Remington rifles.....	22	16	6
Winchester rifles.....	1	1	None.
Remington shotguns.....	53	41	12
Colt revolvers, single action.....	41	27	14
Colt revolvers, double action.....	20	7	13
Iver Johnson revolvers.....	1	1	None.
Spanish revolvers, caliber .44.....	1	.....	1
Total	148	102	46

The Springfield carbine and Colt double-action revolver that were lost in action at Magtayaco have not been recovered.

The constabulary safe that was stolen during the raid March 23 contained \$5,532.79, of which \$2,409.57 was recovered, with the safe, and \$1,221 from prisoners, leaving a total of \$1,902.22 still missing.

The records in this office, which are complete, show that there were in all 237 persons connected, directly or indirectly, with the outlaws who raided the constabulary quarters at Surigao on the date above mentioned. The following list shows the present status of those persons:

Sentenced to death.....	5
Sentenced to life imprisonment.....	4
Sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.....	2
Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.....	42
Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.....	9
Acquitted.....	7
Bound over to the next term of court.....	5
Released without trial.....	96
Died of disease.....	3
Died of wounds.....	1
Killed in action.....	20
Reported killed, but not confirmed.....	1
At large.....	42
Total	237

Of the 62 sentenced 6 have appealed. The entire number sentenced were sent to Bilibid.

Some of the arms that are missing are known to be worthless. Some of the remainder are supposed to be buried, and if such is the case they are also worthless.

Albay.—At the present time the two provinces demanding the greatest field activity are Albay and Cavite.

There are now four companies of scouts and three more companies are under orders for the same province, and a constabulary force of 330 men in this (Bicol) province under the immediate command of Colonel Bandholtz, and I reckon upon a complete clearing up of the situation there by the end of the month of September. There are probably 150 to 200 guns of all classes and an indefinite number of bolos in the hands of partisans of confirmed ladrone leaders, most of whom are Tagalogs.

Cavite.—From the time of the earliest Spanish records Cavite has been the home of ladrone bands, to which it offers, by reason of the ignorance and temperament of its people, and of its peculiar terrain, a favorable field for their operations. Three companies of scouts and a force of 300 constabulary, with a liberal supply of secret agents from the division of information, are now operating there under Colonel Scott. Capt. David Shanks, U. S. Army, has but recently been named governor of the province. It is believed that by a vigorous policy specially directed against the aiders and abettors of lawlessness living in the towns by all the government machinery tremendous strides can be made toward educating Cavite, and that within a reasonable time.

Ladronism in Cavite is chronic, the exploits of her brigands are deeply graven in tradition, and nothing short of destruction or incarceration for long periods of many people of more or less prominence will be effective. The moral sense is so perverted that harboring of ladrone bands or giving them contributions to secure immunity for property is not a crime, and in many barrios agents of the law are regarded as a common enemy.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S WORK AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Arms captured or surrendered:

Springfield carbines	55
Krag carbines	22
Remington rifles	372
Shotguns	130
Revolvers	366
Total	945

Also 2,498 bolos and 3 cannons.

Stolen animals recovered:

Carabaos	1,291
Horses	403
Expeditions reported	5,351
Number of miles covered on expeditions	222,457
Number of engagements	357
Number of outlaws killed	1,185
Number of outlaws captured	2,722

Constabulary desertions by provinces:

Abra	3	Misamis	5
Albay	2	Pangasinan	1
Batangas	1	Rizal	3
Bohol	1	Romblon	1
Bulacan	12	Samar	2
Cavite	14	Sorsogon	7
Cebu	3	Surigao	1
Laguna	3	Tayabas	8
La Union	2		
Leyte	14	Total	84
Marinduque	1		

In more than half the provinces there was not a single desertion.

Constabulary casualties:

Officers killed in action	5
Officers drowned	2
Officers died of disease	5
Enlisted men killed	53
Officers wounded	5
Enlisted men wounded	25

The following list shows the number of deaths and causes of same among constabulary officers during the year just ended:

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.	Cause.
Second Lieut. A. H. Jones	Aug. 27, 1902	Masinloc, Zambales.	Drowned.
Subinspr. J. Bantug	Sept. 27, 1902	San Isidro, Neuva Ecija	Cholera.
Second Lieut. A. F. Kiely	Oct. 29, 1902	Tangalan, Capiz	Killed in action.
Second Lieut. J. F. Lawrason	Nov. 15, 1902	Tubigon, Bohol	Cholera.
Third Lieut. J. M. Ponstroller	Nov. 20, 1902	Mabalacat, Pampanga	Dysentery.
Second Lieut. C. J. Perry	Jan. 8, 1903	Calapan, Mindoro	Drowned.
Second Lieut. A. Van Soomeran	Jan. 17, 1903	Barili, Cebu	Cholera.
Second Lieut. A. Hester	Jan. 23, 1903	Daraga, Albay	Do.
Third Lieut. W. W. Harris	Feb. 8, 1903	In field, Rizal	Killed in action.
Capt. L. M. Clark	Mar. 23, 1903	Surigao, Surigao	Do.
Second Lieut. W. V. Walker	May 13, 1903	Ahiguinsan, Cebu	Do.
First Lieut. C. Grossman	do	Donsol, Sorsogon	Do.

The loss of the constabulary in killed and wounded during the year and the number of men sick in hospital due to diseases resulting from strenuous field service suggest that the armed force of this bureau is entitled to some consideration in medical treatment, pensions, etc., from the insular government.

The following table gives the total number of firearms in the hands of the constabulary and municipal police in the Archipelago:

Springfield carbines	6,250
Remington rifles	3,317
Remington shotguns	6,704
Colt's revolvers, caliber .45, single action	5,783
Colt's revolvers, caliber .45, double action	5,000
Total	27,054

From March 25, 1903, to June 30 there were issued under act No. 610 by constabulary officers 493 permits to carry firearms, and by provincial governors 209 permits. This does not represent all the arms in the hands of private individuals in the islands. The full effect of the registration law has not yet been reached.

Attention is invited to the report of Colonel Baker, chief supply officer of the constabulary, which follows below:

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SUPPLY OFFICER,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1903.

SIR: Data as to the past year's work of the supply divisions is not available in the form necessary to a comprehensive and accurate report.

Like other parts of the constabulary these divisions were not created full-fledged, but have been evolved as necessity required in the rough, details being filled in as part of their daily work.

By last February their work had so grown that the functions of the chief supply officer, only those of a purchasing agent for the different divisions, were enlarged. His former duties were delegated to an assistant, and he was charged with coordinating and supervising the work of all the divisions engaged in obtaining and distributing funds and stores. These divisions are the paymaster's, quartermaster's, commissary's, ordinance, telegraph, and medical.

The assistant chief then detailed as chief supply officer has been absent about two-thirds of the time conducting operations against ladrones in Mindoro and Albay. He can not, therefore, speak with the assurance that can come only from thorough acquaintance and grasp of all details pertaining to his task. As far as he has been able to judge the system is workable and economical. If correct in this, perfecting of organization and administrative detail during this fiscal year should make the proof easy.

Aside from such measures as he can, with your approval, initiate the most urgent necessity is a building suitable for and sufficiently large to house all the matériel and personnel of these divisions.

A third floor would suffice for all other Manila offices of the constabulary. Such a building, erected within easy access to the Pasig, would so cut transportation and other expenses as to pay for itself in a few years. It would also give the warehouse room necessary to buy stores in such quantities and at such times as economy and preparedness for emergencies dictate.

In this connection attention is invited to the fact that a thorough audit of the commissary division to April 1 showed a profit of over 100,000 pesos. An increase of \$50,000 gold in its capital would make it entirely self-supporting.

Respectfully,

D. J. BAKER, JR., *Chief Supply Officer.*

The CHIEF OF CONSTABULARY, *Manila, P. I.*

The following tables give a statement of the business of the civil supply store from its creation to June 30, 1903, and from August 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903:

Statement for period August 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

	Mexican currency.
Cash account	\$5, 439. 71
Invoice account	505, 524. 29
Insular treasury	116, 148. 00
Outstanding accounts	3, 998. 27
Value of inventory June 30	254, 250. 01
	885, 360. 28
Supplies-purchased account	\$620, 147. 32
Value of inventory August 1, 1902	210, 166. 50
	830, 313. 82
 Total gain	 55, 046. 46

Statement for period October 14, 1901, to June 30, 1903.

	Mexican currency.
Value of stores, per inventory	\$254, 250. 01
Deposited with treasurer	245, 209. 08
Transferred to supply officers	752, 581. 91
Due government on account current	9, 978. 69
	1, 262, 019. 69
Supplies purchased	1, 168, 358. 95
Total gain as exhibited on civil supply store books	93, 660. 74

NATIVE CONTINGENT.

The extensive use of scouts in field service during the last five months and two years' field experience of the constabulary have furnished information on which an estimate of the relative advantages and disadvantages of these two native forces may be made.

I hardly deem it necessary to speak of the expediency, economy, and necessity of maintaining native troops. In former days there were able officers who opposed or doubted the policy of arming Filipinos, but the proven loyalty to the authorities furnishing food, shelter, and clothing, the paucity of desertions, the economy of maintenance, the direct education of the men and its general influence upon the people, and the special fitness of the Filipino for the work required of soldiers in the Philippines have answered their objections.

The Filipinos, like all people, will fight when properly paid, fed, and disciplined, but above all when properly led. This is the keynote to an entirely successful use of Filipinos as soldiers, whether they be employed in this Archipelago or elsewhere. It is therefore of the utmost importance that high-grade officers, thoroughly courageous, upright, sober, intelligent, and energetic, be placed over them. It is folly to assign as officers men unfit for duty with American soldiers, by reason of lacking the qualities above mentioned, to command.

The efficiency, loyalty, and zeal of constabulary detachments or scout companies are measured by the fitness and character of the officers commanding them, and this is demonstrated daily. In the near or remote future, or whenever legislative or administrative action affecting the native contingent may be under consideration, it is sincerely hoped that this matter may not be forgotten.

As organized and utilized at present the constabulary has greater mobility than the scouts. This is due chiefly to three reasons: First, a greater percentage of officers; secondly, a greater period of field service in small detachments; and, thirdly, greater facility in subsistence. On the other hand, the scouts have been in garrison by whole companies, and have therefore, as a rule, been better drilled and disciplined.

On a recent trip of inspection through the northern part of Luzon I saw the constabulary detachment at Bangued, Abra, under First Lieutenant Knoll, consisting of about 65 men, give the best exhibition of drill, regardless of kind of soldiers, in close and extended order, by vocal commands and by trumpet signals, that has come under my observation in the Philippines.

The insufficiency of scout officers, an average of about one and one-half per company, is a decided drawback to their efficiency for much of the work now required in the Philippines, where detachments of 30 to 40 men are ordinarily strong enough. Three detachments of 33 men working in supporting distance of each other are more effective than two of 50 men each under similar conditions. Detachments should, however, not be so small as to invite disaster, such as has happened on several occasions during the year. Experience has shown and reasons could be set forth to prove that stations should be under command of officers even if field detachments are not. Owing to shortage of officers, two stations are practically the limit of a scout company, however many men it may have.

As a rule, scouts serve out of the province where enlisted, while the constabulary generally serve in the provinces of their birth. The intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants in one case practically offsets the disadvantage of too much sympathy with the people in the other. Experience has not yet shown that the policy of utilizing constabulary in the provinces where born is fraught with the danger suggested above. It happens that where provinces become seriously affected detachments are called in from other provinces, and the possibility of contamination through sympathy or kinship is averted.

Recommendations.—Under the present system first lieutenants of scouts have no possibility of promotion—a fact that no sound military doctrine can approve. Scout companies operating in the field need, even more than companies of American soldiers, three officers, and while some of the captains might be appointed from first lieutenants of the Army, as now contemplated by law, specially meritorious first lieutenants of scouts should be advanced to captains. When conditions as to order become more favorable, scout companies should be organized into battalions and probably some battalions into regiments.

In frequent cases I have assigned constabulary officers, at the request of scout company commanders, to scout companies for duty, and with good results. When scouts and constabulary are serving together in the field there should be a provision whereby the chief of constabulary could, within his discretion, assign scout officers to command constabulary, and the reverse. This would necessitate a determination of relative rank, which would be comparatively easy by giving precedence of officers of the two services within one grade of each other to the one who had the longest service as recognized by army regulations. This would be only fair to scout officers, whose promotion has not been commensurate with that of constabulary officers. It would make

certain commanders of scout companies (first lieutenants) senior to some captains of constabulary and certain second lieutenants of scouts senior to some first lieutenants of constabulary.

Cost.—I am not prepared to state the annual cost per man of the scouts, but it is doubtless somewhat greater than that of the constabulary, which, taking out expenses not strictly chargeable against the constabulary bureau, is within \$250 per man per year.

The six months' appropriation bill appended herewith shows a total of \$882,780 for a force of 345 officers, including officers of the telegraph, information, and medical divisions, and subinspectors, and 6,000 enlisted men. There were actually 330 officers and 6,805 enlisted men June 30, 1903. Upon a closer study of the subject the governor and vice-governor deem it expedient not to reduce the number at present, but to await the results of expiration of the two years' enlistment now at hand.

In said appropriation is included \$66,000 for the telegraph division, which is not strictly a constabulary charge. The guarding of provincial jails makes a considerable sum that should fall to the provinces, and probably will when local jail guards become more efficient. The expense of supplying the insular and provincial officials with commissaries is also included; and much under the head of transportation is not strictly chargeable to constabulary estimates.

Deduction.—After careful consideration of the organization of the native contingent and of the insular revenues now available for land defense, I believe that the actual system should not be disturbed at the present time. The maintenance of scouts, which can be used in emergencies in any part of the Orient, may justly be considered a Federal asset. If, while so maintained, they can be used by the insular government in preserving order, both governments are the gainers thereby, and the cost does not exceed probably one-third that of the same number of American soldiers. I leave out of consideration, at present, the use of the constabulary outside of the limits of the Archipelago, for the simple reason that its services will be continuously required within for some time.

However unusual the present system may be—organization and maintenance of an armed force by one bureau or department for service under another bureau—and however logically faulty it be from a military administrative standpoint, it is extremely fortunate for the maintenance of order that the chief executive of these islands can call upon the division commander for scouts whenever their services may be required. When the insular revenues will permit, it is believed that all the native troops—constabulary and scouts—actually used by the insular government should be paid from insular revenues. When this happens there should be one military head, both branches should be paid and supplied through the same channels, and probably the officers should be interchangeable.

Municipal police.—As a rule the police forces of the towns throughout the provinces are inadequate to meet the duties that should be imposed upon them. Exceptions occur where the president is vigorous and active and of a soldierly temperament, and where the teniente of police has some knowledge of drilling and disciplining his men. Without these elements, even when the pay is sufficient (which is rare), municipal forces, if provided with firearms, are a positive disadvantage in that they are a temptation and at times a prey to bands

of ladrones. Where municipalities have manifested a desire to help themselves the senior inspectors have offered them all feasible assistance, but without largely increasing the number of constabulary officers it is not practicable to properly instruct all municipal police even were there a cordial response on the part of the towns.

Act No. 781 was largely based upon the results obtained in the province of Union, where the municipal police are relatively well organized and disciplined under the Senior Inspector Captain Lovejoy of the constabulary, as chief of police of the province, in addition to his other duties. Governor Ortega deserves much credit for the decided success achieved in this province. The provisions of this act are being applied as far as may be to various provinces. It so happens, however, that in disturbed localities where effective municipal police are most needed, constabulary officers are entirely occupied with their specific work, and therefore are unable to devote proper attention to other than their own forces.

The principal value at present of loyal municipal police is in securing information and in reenforcing constabulary detachments; but many instances can be cited where municipal police acting independently have made valuable captures and are doing satisfactory work.

The municipal police forces throughout the islands comprise 10 captains, 171 lieutenants, 688 sergeants, 1,181 corporals, and 7,873 privates, or a grand total of 9,925.

Manila.—The efficient work of the police force of Manila, under Captain Harding, has fallen within my observation, and especially that of the detective bureau, under Captain Trowbridge. It gives me pleasure to commend the efficiency of this force, as well as the good field work done by detachments put at my disposition by the chief of police of Manila and commanded by Captains Green and Luthi.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

Without taking into consideration the strategic importance of the Philippines as a military supply depot where troops and war material may be kept for oriental emergencies, I believe that for some time to come the number of American troops to be kept here should be a direct function of the number of guns put into the hands of natives. My views on this subject are expressed in previous reports.

After extensive warfare, however humanely conducted, several years must elapse before there be a mental pacification, and during this period of adjustment to new conditions it is unwise to ignore the great moral effect of a strong armed force above suspicion.

There are at present 14 regiments of infantry, 8 troops of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, with the corresponding quota of technical and staff troops, amounting in round numbers to 18,000 men, occupying 70 posts. (Scouts are not included.)

The constabulary strength is 6,805 men, occupying 212 stations.

INSTRUCTION.

A system for examination of constabulary officers was adopted August 16, 1902, since which time 138 officers have been examined, and 23 have failed. The scheme of subjects, with the relative weight given each, comprises spelling, 5; arithmetic, 5; letter writing, 10;

penmanship, 5; knowledge of paper work, 15; history, geography, and civil government, 10; constabulary and drill regulations, 15; Spanish language and local dialects, 10; general fitness, special consideration being given to sobriety, capacity to command, integrity of character, and previous service, 25.

Officers failing to pass may take a second examination after six months. This examination is not a trivial matter to those concerned, many of whom would make better records did not field service demand practically their whole time. The effects of this requirement are shown by a better class of men presenting themselves for appointment and an improvement of those already in the service. Those officers who are unable to pass the required examination are not necessarily dismissed, but simply mark time in their grades.

An attempt has been made to secure for service as officers good representatives of the best State military schools. This matter has been taken up from Washington by the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Colonel Edwards, who anticipates a successful issue.

Telegraph schools.—These are carried on under the auspices of the educational bureau in Manila, Iloilo, Vigan, San Fernando (Union), and San Isidro (Nueva Ecija). Two officers and one operator of the telegraph division and two instructors of the educational bureau are employed as teachers of telegraphy. Although late in establishing these schools the outlook is very promising, notably so in the Ilocano provinces. From last reports there were 250 telegraph pupils at Vigan.

Headquarters troop, Manila.—While the primary object of this organization, now numbering about 225 men, was to create a small available reserve in Manila, not less is its importance as a school of instruction for noncommissioned officers in both mounted and foot service. This organization is composed of representatives from all the provinces and, with the constabulary band, is quartered in the former cavalry barracks of the Spanish Government.

Noncommissioned officers' schools are held at headquarters in each province, and a district school with the same end has been recently established by Colonel Taylor in Iloilo.

In some provinces considerable headway has been made in teaching English to the enlisted men, and in all provinces commands are given in English. Igorrotes and other mountain tribes are, where practicable, enlisted into the constabulary with a view to aiding in their development and education. The success attained in Bontoc has been favorably commented upon by all who have had an opportunity to see the transformation that has taken place.

The northern provinces of Luzon and Mindanao offer large fields for constabulary work in the sense indicated. For this work the nuclei of the detachments must at first be trained men. The number of constabulary to be enlisted in this work will be considerable if all the large non-Christian settlements or rancherias are to be brought duly within the influence of the Government; houses and barracks must be constructed in remote mountainous regions and supplies sent in. Every member of the Bontoc constabulary is Igorrote, but recently clad in only a "G" string and a gaudy cap about 5 inches in diameter and 1½ inches deep. The constabulary forces of Lepanto and Benguet are also being gradually transformed and substituted by Igorrotes.

PROSPECTIVE.

Although the disturbances during the year have been frequent, especially in the Tagalog provinces, they have for the most part not been grave, the bands having been wanting in unity of action and cohesion. Trials and convictions have been speedy, and evil doers now recognize that the days of pardon and amnesty are gone.

There are still among the people certain influential ones who continue to seditiously agitate, but they have not yet been caught in acts cognizable by the law.

The firm stand taken by the Government toward criminals who pose as patriots, the consistent work of the courts, the field service of the constabulary and scouts, and the vigilance of the division of information have been effective in reducing vicious elements and in encouraging loyal ones interested in the prosperity and general welfare of the Philippines. This work continues unabated, and it may be truly said that since American occupation peace conditions have never been so real as at present, nor has the outlook for the future been so favorable.

Very respectfully,

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Chief of Constabulary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

**REPORT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY, FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, July 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of operations and conditions for the 20 provinces composing the first district of the Philippines Constabulary for the year ending June 30, 1903:

I reported for duty with the constabulary February 13, 1903, having been appointed first assistant chief by the civil governor with the approval of the President on the preceding day. Under paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 15, Headquarters Philippines Constabulary, I was assigned to command of the first district, embracing the 17 northern provinces of Luzon. On March 1 the provinces of Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas were added to the district.

Having reported so late in the fiscal year, and not having been in touch with constabulary affairs, much of my report for the year from July 1 until February must embrace information taken from the records of the district, many of which I find incomplete in those details essential to itinerary of events and conditions. As an assistance in chronicling the more important events, I have called upon the senior inspectors of provinces to furnish a report pertaining to their respective provinces. In some cases the senior inspectors are new to their provinces and labor under the same disadvantage in rendering a report embracing the entire year.

On June 30, 1902, the conditions in general terms in the district were about as follows:

The provinces generally were free from ladrone bands, except Cavite, Rizal, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Zambales. Of those Cavite was in the worst shape. The people looked upon the constabulary with hatred and lost no opportunity to accuse its members of abuses. The population was in sympathy with the ladrones. There was scarcely a barrio in the province which did not have its representative in their ranks. In Rizal several bands were partially organized and had been leading the constabulary a merry chase. However, the principal band, under Timetao Pasay, operating near Morong, had been broken up. In southern Bulacan similar conditions prevailed. A band was also operating in Zambales. Batangas and Laguna

were quiet, having been recently whipped into absolute subjection by the military under General Bell. Every effort was being made to assist the two provinces to recuperate from the effects of the war, which had left them poverty stricken. The government was supplying the people, who were being encouraged to industry and the cultivation of their lands.

In Cagayan and Isabela the Calingas were the only disturbing element. They are savages, not outlaws. Political conditions in these two provinces were in a wretched condition. In Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Pampanga agitators were attempting to effect an organization.

In nearly all the provinces more or less carabao stealing was in vogue. In some places organized bands of thieves stole these animals, changed the brands, and through connivance with dishonest municipal officials procured a false registry of the animals. Cholera was prevalent in nearly all the provinces, and in most of them it amounted to an epidemic. Surra was playing havoc with the horses and rinderpest had left many sections so devoid of carabao that much land was left uncultivated. Locusts, in several of the provinces, promised fearful ravages on the growing crops. The organization of the constabulary had progressed well toward its present strength, and its work was by its efficiency proving the wisdom of its organization and maintenance. The records show that its varied duties were being performed with justice and intelligence. It will thus be seen that with the event of the fiscal year 1903 work for an extended period was cut out for the constabulary. The following pages contain a synopsis of the work accomplished in the several provinces by the constabulary during the year, without any attempt to enter into details, as it is not desired to make this report verbose beyond imparting a fair statement of events and a knowledge of present conditions.

Appended will be found a tabulated statement pertaining to strength, casualties, arms, etc., which is self-explanatory. The records of the previous year show incessant work on the part of constabulary officers to pacify disturbed districts and to prevent renewed disturbances. The total of arms captured, outlaws killed or captured, and stolen animals recovered was almost equal to same results accomplished during the fiscal year just closed. The same provinces which were free from disturbances during the former period have so continued with but few exceptions. In nearly all of the provinces where serious disturbances have occurred the Tagalog, with his faculty for intrigue and his rebellious spirit toward any organized government, is in evidence.

The numerous changes of stations and inspectors in the several provinces during the year are not here itemized, as they are matters of record in the office of the constabulary adjutant.

ABRA.

Senior Inspector First Lieut. FRANK KNOLL.

Authorized strength, 100 men, distributed in 5 stations, with 5 inspectors.

There have been 20 expeditions sent out during the year, covering 1,696 miles. There was but one engagement with ladrones, resulting in wounding 2.

The total number of ladrones captured by constabulary amounted to 72. Two Krag rifles and 1 shotgun captured by constabulary; 15 stolen horses and 3 carabaos have been recovered; 30 warrants were received and 27 executed; 68 persons were arrested without warrants. The only disaffected persons in the province of any prominence have been arrested and are now awaiting trial for highway robbery.

The constabulary made one expedition against ladrones into Ilocos Sur in November. Three murders were committed in the province in November. Seven of the men implicated have been captured. In January a band of ladrones made its appearance in the province. Five members of the band were captured. Again in May a similar band was organized. During an expedition from May 5 to 15 the leader and 54 members of the band were captured and the organization destroyed. The conditions in the province are good. The rice crop is short, but corn crop good. It is not believed that there are any disturbances to be expected in the province in the near future.

The casualties during the year were:

Dishonorably discharged.....	3
Discharged for disability.....	2
Died of cholera.....	1

There are no military stations in the province. There are 25 constabulary ponies in this province. There are 4 telephone stations and no telegraph stations.

BATAAN.

Senior Inspector Capt. HENRY KNAUBER.

The authorized strength of this province is 125 men, occupying 4 stations with 5 officers. There were 66 expeditions during the year, aggregating 3,000 miles. Engagements 3, outlaws killed 3, wounded 1, captured 30. Arms captured—6 Remington rifles, 1 carbine, 4 revolvers, 1 cannon, 10 bolos, and 183 rounds of ammunition. Twenty-one warrants have been received and 16 executed; arrested without warrants 16, excluding outlaws.

The constabulary has sustained no loss in action, nor have there been any desertions.

There are no military stations in the province, nor telegraph nor telephone stations.

In the fall of 1902 small bands of ladrones under Gregorio Gonzales were terrorizing the people to a considerable extent. For several months the constabulary was kept busy hounding these bands, and in December the leader was killed and the band disorganized. The province remained quiet until May, 1903, when Tomas de Guzman was driven, with a few followers, out of Rizal Province. They took refuge in the mountains of Bataan, where they lived, but committed no depredations. A company of scouts was sent to that province from Caloocan early in June, and with the constabulary scouted the mountains for two weeks, but with no results. On June 27 De Guzman asked for an interview with the senior inspector. As a result he promised to surrender on or before July 1, unconditionally, with all his guns and followers. He did not keep his promise, but a few days later was captured with several of his men. He is now awaiting trial.

The present conditions in the province are very good. The municipal police are above the average, and the people of the province are ready and willing to assist in suppressing ladronism. The only exception is the town of Hermosa, where the police allowed a band of outlaws to disarm them in August. The police are armed with shotguns, which are practically worthless and should be replaced with Remington rifles. Bonds are being prepared with that in view. Agricultural conditions are bad. Following an epidemic of cholera last summer came the death of many ponies from surra. The majority of carabao had previously died from the ravages of rinderpest. The people were getting to work fairly well, but have again become discouraged, owing to the appearance of swarms of locusts, which have destroyed one crop and are now destroying the present one.

The senior inspector has, after consultation with the provincial authorities, taken steps toward compelling the entire population to turn out and unite in the work of exterminating them.

On the 20th of May a fire broke out in Balanga, the capital of the province, and destroyed upward of 75 houses. Nearly all constabulary records and furniture, including the personal effects of the senior inspector, were burned. Investigation proved that the fire was accidental.

There are no constabulary ponies in the province.

BATANGAS.

Senior Inspector Capt. BEN L. SMITH.

The authorized strength of the province is 225 men, with 7 stations and 9 officers. There were 18 expeditions during the year, aggregating 1,118 miles. Engagements, 14; outlaws killed, 21; wounded, 14; captured, 132. Constabulary killed, 1; wounded, 1. Arms captured, 18 Remington rifles, 1 Mauser, 4 Krag, 18 shotguns, 67 bolos, 32 revolvers, 2 sabers, 2 daggers, and 1 bamboo cannon. Arms lost, 4 Remington rifles, 2 shotguns, 1 carbine. Police wounded, 3; deserted, 3.

The police of the province are at present worthless. The governor has asked that they be placed under the constabulary.

Stolen animals recovered: Horses, 143; carabaos, 123. There have been no desertions from the constabulary.

This province has not yet recovered from the effects of the war, either financially or otherwise. A good deal of the devilry and about all the fight was taken out of them during the last days of the insurrection. They were compelled to get off the fence, and they generally chose to accept cheap rice and American Government. In this way most of the ladrone element fell in line with the better class of people and so far have not returned to bandit life. A few, however, have joined the outlaws in Cavite, mostly those living along the border of the two provinces. The senior inspector has submitted a list of 10 who had taken the oath of allegiance but have since joined the fraternity of cutthroats under Montalón in Cavite. He also sub-

mitted a list of 88 names who were insurgent officers in the province with marks as to their present status and bearing. The following are remarks opposite Malvar's name: "Makes effort to help no one but himself and loses no opportunity to condemn anything American. He wields an enormous influence over the people of Santa Tomas, and often hampers the municipal authorities in the performance of their duties." The better class of people of the province discourage ladronism, and only those who tasted some authority during the insurrection can not go gracefully back to their former occupations as cooks, muchachos, etc.

There are no organized bands of ladrones in the province, but bands from Cavite occasionally raid into Batangas.

There have been numerous arrests of gamblers during the past year, aggregating more than 250. It is very difficult to convict this class of offenders before the courts, owing to the disinclination of witnesses to testify.

At a mass meeting held in Batangas in February of the present year a society was organized to discourage and prevent ladronism; funds were subscribed, and a man is employed by the various barrios whose duty it is to give immediate information of existence of ladrones. An interesting description was given me by the senior inspector of the use of a decoy carabao to identify a band of carabao thieves. The secret-service man sold a carabao to a suspicious character, and then watched it pass through the hands of three different owners until it was sold for 50 pesos to the leader of the band; as a result 11 out of the 15 were killed, and the remainder of the band, except 1, captured. The system in vogue generally lands the animal far from the scene of theft in one of the larger towns, where it is sold for a round sum. The association above referred to seems to be doing successful work.

The senior inspector reports that his native inspectors have rendered excellent service in breaking up small bands and capturing outlaws.

Recently 13 men were captured in the vicinity of Talisay, who were collecting for Montalon in Cavite. The senior inspector reports that great interest is taken in school work in the province. The province is blessed with having a governor who takes much interest in his work, is loyal beyond question, and is ever ready to assist in any work looking to the advancement of his people and province.

The work of supplying the constabulary in the province has met with several setbacks, owing to the worthless supply officers sent there. Out of five that have been tried but one has been satisfactory; the others were drunkards, who were compelled to leave the constabulary service.

Agricultural interests in the province are much improved and most of the cultivated land is now being tilled. The government is still selling rice at a reduced price to the people. There is some apprehension that when this is stopped some ladronism may develop. However, it is not a matter of any serious moment.

BULACAN.

Senior Inspector Capt. WM. W. WARREN.

The authorized strength of this province is 250 men. There are 7 inspectors occupying 5 stations in the province. There were 213 expeditions during the year, aggregating 3,610 miles. There were 13 engagements. Number of outlaws killed, 18; wounded, 9; captured, 233. Arms captured, 85 Remington rifles, 1 shotgun, 1 Krag, 8 Mausers, 1 Marlin rifle, 6 Springfield carbines, 28 revolvers, and 2,600 rounds of ammunition; 210 cavanos of rice, belonging to ladrones, captured; 25 stolen carabaos recovered; 54 warrants were issued and 26 executed. There were 180 arrests without warrant.

Casualties to constabulary were: Killed, 3; wounded, 3; captured, 7; deserted 7. Fifteen Springfield carbines, 1 shotgun, and 2 revolvers were lost.

Casualties of municipal police: Deserted 7; lost 11 Remingtons, 2 shotguns, and 13 revolvers.

The province is at the present time in better condition than it has been since the occupation of the islands by the American Government. A large number of outlaws have been sentenced by the court of first instance to long terms of confinement in Bilibid Prison. The outlaws of any prominence still at large in this province are Apolonio Sampson, Dalmacio Caambol, Nicolas Angeles, Pablo de los Santos, and Ciriaco Contreras. There are probably 15 persons still out with guns. These people are all in hiding and the most searching work of the constabulary has failed so far to locate or capture them. There are no longer any organized bands of ladrones in the province. The southern end of the province has, during most of the past year, been infested with organized bands of ladrones, while the northern portion has remained quiet. From November until May the constabulary was constantly in the field in pursuit of

these bands, also three companies of scouts, after they were assigned to duty with the civil government in February. There appears to be a marked difference in the disposition of the people in the northern and the southern part of the province. Those of the north appear to be contented, are prospering, and are instituting quite a number of industries. The people of the south, where ladronism has prevailed, are of a restless nature, ready at any time to fall into line and follow any agitator.

During the 1st day of July, 1902, and up to the 13th of that month, the constabulary of this province were in charge of the district of Novaliches, Rizal. During this time the constabulary was constantly on expedition against Faustino Guillermo and his band, which numbered at that time about 30 armed men. On June 13, 1902, the senior inspector was ordered with 2 officers and 100 enlisted men to proceed to Cavite Province, via Montalbon and San Mateo, to take part in a cordon formation and general round up after Felizardo. While on this expedition Faustino Guillermo entered the town of San José (Bulacan) and captured a small detachment of 15 constabulary. The senior inspector was directed to proceed from Muntinlupa, Rizal, to Novaliches, Rizal, there establish headquarters and begin operations from that point, taking in the entire surrounding country. Faustino Guillermo and his band were chased over that entire section of country from Manila to Ipo in mountains near Norzagaray, on the night of August 15, 1902. An engagement with Faustino resulted in three of his men being killed and 5 guns being captured. Constabulary lost 2 killed and 3 wounded; the senior inspector was also wounded. During the absence in hospital of the senior inspector the expedition was commanded by Lieutenant Crockett, Philippines Constabulary; during this period nothing of any great consequence took place. After September 1 the attention of the entire force of Constabulary of the province was directed to the southern part of the province, which was being invaded at that time by Faustino Guillermo and his band, which had grown in number to about 100 armed men. Besides the constabulary then operating in this part of the province, 75 volunteers were organized, 50 under Bonifacio Morales and 25 under Teodoro Donato; Morales was stationed at Santa Maria and Donato at Obando.

About this time Luciano San Miguel came into prominence, taking over and commanding the entire force of ladrones in the mountains, which by this time had grown to about 150 armed men, a great many of these arms having been taken from the municipal police forces of the surrounding country. The constabulary and volunteers had several engagements with this band. The ladrones would never stand for a fight unless they were superior in number. In January, and again early in February, 2 detachments of about 40 constabulary, the first under command of Captain Warren, and the second under command of Lieutenant Twilley, were, while scouting, attacked by large bands of ladrones numbering about 150, and in both cases the constabulary was compelled to retreat, the first after expending its ammunition, and the second was shipped and driven into Polo. About February 10 the volunteers commanded by Donato, stationed at Obando, deserted and joined the ladrone forces of San Miguel. Immediately afterwards Governor Tecson organized about 30 more volunteers, which were stationed at Meycauayan, making in all about 115 volunteers and 100 constabulary which were constantly on the move. Governor Tecson personally commanded his volunteers and did excellent work toward cleaning the province. In February the Philippine Scouts from Caloocan were directed to operate in conjunction with the constabulary in order to stamp out this band, which had grown to considerable size, and it was through the excellent work of the scouts, constabulary, and volunteers that this band was practically annihilated. All the principal chiefs except two, Contreras and Sampson, have been captured and killed. The majority of the men who were members of the band have been captured, killed, or have hidden their arms and left that section of the country. All of the arms which were taken out by the volunteers of Obando when they deserted have been recaptured, except three, and of the 25 men all have been captured or killed except 9. To-day there are no organized bands of ladrones in the province; in fact, there are not over 15 men of the province who are out in the mountains who are actually carrying arms, and these are not together; not more than 3 can be found in one place. The province to-day is in better condition as regards ladronism than it has ever been; while it is true that there are quite a number of arms still out, yet the majority of these are buried or have been thrown into the rivers, and it is only a question of time when all of these arms will be gathered in. Scarcely a week passes that a few are not captured by some organization in the province.

Since the organization of the constabulary in this province there have been captured by the constabulary, municipal police, and scouts all together about 600 arms of different kinds and a very large amount of ammunition. According to the best information obtainable I am led to believe that there are still out in the province quite a number of guns, probably upward of 50.

During the early part of the fiscal year cholera prevailed in the province to quite an alarming extent. That has disappeared except an occasional sporadic case. This province, like many others, has been visited by swarms of locusts, which have created sad havoc with growing crops.

The governor of this province is loyal, intelligent, and has the interest of his province and people at heart. I regard him as one of the best governors we have. Unfortunately he is in poor health, apparently tuberculosis, and it is doubtful if his services will be given actively much longer to the government for that reason.

There are no military stations in the province except scout companies, which are attached to the constabulary for tactical work. There are in the province 5 telephone and 2 telegraph stations.

The supply officer of this province met with the misfortune of having his government funds stolen by a dishonest native clerk, who is now confined awaiting trial.

The Manila and Dagupan Railroad Company has started a branch road from Bigaa which crosses the province and runs into Nueva Ecija.

I am pleased to report that this province is in far better condition than heretofore and it is doubtful if outlaw bands will again be able to organize to any great extent therein.

CAVITE.

Senior Inspector, Capt. T. R. HAYSON.

Authorized strength 300, distributed in 7 stations. There are 11 inspectors on duty in the province. There have been 408 expeditions in the province during the past year, aggregating 16,550 miles; in other words scouting parties have patrolled the province almost continuously. There have been 39 engagements. Outlaws killed 20, wounded 23, captured 243. Arms captured, rifles 36, shotguns 10, revolvers 33, bolos 40, daggers 3, and ammunition 1,007 rounds. Palay captured 5,125 pounds. Constabulary casualties, killed 1, deserted 14. Arms lost, 8 rifles and 6 revolvers.

Work accomplished by municipal police, nothing of consequence. There were none wounded and 3 deserted. Three rifles, 4 shotguns, and 7 revolvers were lost. Telegraph stations in province, 5. Telephone stations in province, 9.

There is a circular telephone system connecting stations in such manner that if cut at any point messages can be transmitted to same point in opposite direction.

There are 3 scout companies stationed in the province, 1 at Imus, 1 at Naic, and 1 at Silang and Las Marinas.

There are 2 companies near the border of Cavite and Rizal and Batangas, 1 at San Pedro Tunasan and 1 at Nasugbu.

The conditions in this province are bad and have always been.

It is unfortunate that this province was not included in those turned over to the military and allowed to receive the same chastisement that Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas received.

The present history of the province would no doubt be different. Conditions are somewhat better now than they have been heretofore. With the installation of an army officer as governor and eradication of political features from the province, it is hoped that things will brighten up. At the close of the last fiscal year the population had apparently decided that they would not be governed. The constabulary was very unpopular. A volunteer organization was tried as an adjunct to the constabulary, which accomplished some indifferent work. Quite a number of ladrones surrendered at one time and some of them were enlisted into the constabulary, but nearly all have deserted or been discharged without honor; several of those remaining are now in confinement awaiting trial for various offenses. In very few instances have outlaws made a stand to fight, and results have been accomplished only by locating bands and attacking them unawares. The people in most of the towns are in sympathy with the outlaws and warn them of the approach of constabulary or scouts. Conditions in the southern part of the province have improved very much and it is believed there will be no further trouble in that section. The town officials have all recently been suspended in San Francisco de Malabon, and the provincial authorities propose to extend this to other pueblos. The most troublesome outlaw in the province is Felizardo. The military and constabulary have tried for two years to capture him without success. He has a following of about 40 men with 27 guns. His followers are such adepts in the rapid change from outlaw to "buen amigo" that we have not been able to apprehend them and stay within the bounds of the law. His rendezvous is in and about Bacoor and Imus, and he has as lieutenants Pilio, Santos, and Patugo. Another troublesome character in the province is Montalbon, who styles himself a general of brigade. At the present time his

troops are disbanded and he is hiding. His lieutenants are Vega, Tocio, Anastacio, Hermogenes, Caro, and Encarnacion. They infest the country about Malabon and Imus. Around Indan and Alfonso is a small band under Masigla and Tunasaan. Around Maragandon and Magillanes are small bands under Infanta and Julian Ramos. Still another band under Luis Sipat around Indan had the misfortune a few days ago to lose their leader, he being killed by scouts from San Pedro Tunasan. There is much land in the province lying idle and no apparent attempt being made to cultivate it. The province is naturally rich and should to-day be one of the most prosperous districts in the islands. The provincial board is making more effort now than at any time during the year to improve conditions and administration in the towns. It is not known why. Possibly the hope of being governor having vanished, the officials have concluded to go to work. There was a period when candidates were more numerous than flies. The municipal police will continue worthless until a strong hand is placed over them. It would, I believe, be a wise move to place a good constabulary inspector in Cavite as chief of police and aide to the governor. The court of first instance has been untiring in its efforts to punish evil-doers and its hands are still full. There are now upward of 70 prisoners in the provincial jail awaiting trial. The outlaws from this province concentrated a short time ago around Mount Gonzales, in Batangas, and then proceeded to the town of Bay, in Laguna, and robbed the tobacco company which has an agency there. The Chinos were also robbed. The municipal funds were not molested. The matter of complicity of the presidente of the town is still under investigation. The outlaws in the province pose as patriots, but their occasional robbery of towns show them in their true light and should condemn them even in the eyes of the irreconcilables.

CAGAYAN.

Senior Inspector, Capt. GEORGE D. LONG.

The authorized strength of this province is 162. There are at present 4 stations and 5 inspectors.

Arms captured, 1 Remington carbine; expeditions, 3; no killed, wounded, or captured; 9 stolen horses and 1 carabao have been recovered; 25 warrants received and 18 executed. Municipal police poor. Their duties consist of principally acting as servants and messengers for presidentes.

There are no organized bands of ladrones and but few depredations except theft of carabaos. This is done principally by henchmen of the wealthy class. The animals are stolen from the poor people, driven into neighboring provinces, sold to the wealthy class, and an additional batch stolen on the return trip. The poorer class is imposed upon and are practically peoned by the better class. Many of the municipal officials are corrupt and are dictators within their sphere.

The only military troops in this province and Isabela are 3 companies of scouts. There were 5, but 2 of them have been withdrawn; 2 more are to be withdrawn. At one time during the year alarming reports were sent in by the military commander of the district to the effect that an uprising against the government was feared and that arms were being landed, but time and investigation have shown that there was no foundation to the rumors, and there seems to be no such intention on the part of the inhabitants.

Opium smoking is the principal vice among the people.

Telegraph stations, 2; telephone stations, none. A telephone system should be established in this province.

The constabulary has a small boat which is operated on the river, but the draft is too great for successful work during the greater part of the year. Three thousand dollars should be expended in removing the debris from the river to aid navigation. Several private boats navigate the river in the interests of the tobacco merchants. It costs 1,350 pesos per month, exclusive of coal, to maintain the boat on the river. It is doubtful if the service performed warrants this expenditure. Cholera has prevailed to some extent during the year in the Cagayan Valley. The province could be considered in good condition were it not for the oppression of the poor and ignorant classes. The work of the provincial board and constabulary is gradually making headway against these irregularities. The Americans, by just and fair administration, are convincing the people that the work is in their interest, and they are learning to appeal to them for protection.

ISABELA.

Senior Inspector, Capt. A. O. SORENSON.

Authorized strength, 162. Number of expeditions and engagements, usual patrolling through province. There have been no engagements, no casualties, and no desertions; 1 rifle and 1 revolver were surrendered. Stolen animals recovered, 13 horses and 13 carabaos. Warrants received, 26; executed, 23. Arrests without warrant, 36. Arms lost, 1 carbine and 1 revolver. Condition of police, poor. Arms lost by police, 1 revolver.

Conditions are somewhat out of the ordinary on account of four or five different tribes living side by side, all in different stages of development; nevertheless there is no cause for alarm from a peace standpoint, but I consider that justice is sadly lacking, and that may in a future time cause extended bloodshed. Quite a number of civilized Calingas live near the towns and have apparently no wish to go back to the hills. These people are imposed upon by the town people, who rob them of the animals they possess or the land they have cultivated. Another abuse existing here is the feudal system. Practically everybody outside of towns acknowledge a certain family in town as their master. In that line also justice is lacking, as it is always administered by town people, and their interests are considered. Slavery is also carried on to an alarming degree, and murder is the first step in securing the slaves afterwards to be sold. The tobacco companies, especially the Tabacaleras Company, through their large estates and the number of people working for them, wield too much power. Opium smoking is carried on extensively by the richer Filipinos. The poor people can not afford to do so habitually, but, if addicted to it, use it when they can get it. This deplorable habit is generally only found in the towns. On account of the laxity in municipal administration, gambling is carried on extensively. The Filipino in town does but little work; he is practically fed by the barrio people, who bring to their masters practically all their produce. The senior inspector says that the lazy, opium-smoking, and gambling town people are the governing class, and they govern to suit themselves.

American agents should be appointed to protect the Calingas, and where those people have no lands a sufficiently large piece should be given them. It is believed that within a very short time a marked improvement would be shown. This will also give the Calingas an opportunity to settle down, as is evidenced by their desire to stay near the towns, in order to dispose of their products. At present this is not possible, as no matter where they stay some Filipino will claim the land and insist upon collecting shares. The senior inspector states that the Calingas living around the towns are more law-abiding than the Filipinos.

The senior inspector recommends that the municipal police be done away with and towns should pay a just share of constabulary maintenance, and a detachment of constabulary should be put in every town. The present system of police is useless, as they are practically muchachos for the consejales, presidente, and juez de paz, but with proper supervision and training better results would be obtained.

The following is an extract from a report on the existence of slavery in the province by Captain Sorenson:

"Buying and having slaves has evidently been very common in this valley during the Spanish occupation. I am satisfied that to a large extent the poorer population in the towns and barrios are the descendants of the former slaves bought from Igorrotes or Calingas by the richer Spanish or Ibanag landowners. The two Christian tribes in this valley are the Ilocanos and the Cagayans, of Idanaga. The former are immigrants from Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte, and they have practically only been here for a generation. They came here as laborers for the tobacco companies, and eventually stayed and settled here. The latter tribes are the original inhabitants of the valley, but are somewhat indolent and do not care to work for others.

"These two tribes are confined in a very narrow strip of land, in fact only about 20 miles wide, taking in only river-bottom land of the Cagayan River and its tributaries, and their only crop is tobacco, which can not profitably be raised by them on the higher land not inundated during the rainy season. They are also afraid of living in isolated places, as families that have done so are killed by the uncivilized tribes whenever opportunity offers. The non-Christian tribes living in this valley and surrounding foothills and mountains are the Calingas or Gaddanes, Igorrotes, Negritos, Ilongottes, and Catalanganes. Of these the Igorrotes and Calingas are confirmed head-hunters, and consequently always at odds with their neighbors, even if they belong to the tribes. The Igorrotes, I think, are the larger tribe, at least they are more plentiful in this province, and in appearance and manner very much like the ordinary Filipino, and though they consider a gee string to be ample cover-

ing for anybody, they are otherwise as far advanced as the barrio Filipino. They have bamboo houses, cooking utensils same as used by Filipinos, raise rice and garden truck, have horses and carabaos, make baskets and earthenware pots, and in fact have all the comforts enjoyed by their Christian brothers. They live in so-called rancherias, very much resembling a barrio, but generally situated in out-of-the-way places. As they covet the possession of heads for religious or other purposes, and as these heads are never obtained from their own rancho, they naturally do not live on the best of terms with the outer world. In making raids on other rancherias for head-hunting purposes some prisoners are generally taken with the idea, I think, of killing them afterwards, or selling them, as the Igorrotes do not keep slaves. In disposing of their slaves they generally do as follows: A small number of Igorrotes, generally about four or five, will appear in a town with one, two, or three prisoners, as the case may be, and make known to the people that they wish to dispose of them. They will generally be accompanied by an interpreter, who is often a hunter, who is on good terms with the Igorrotes. He will take them around to the most likely houses in town, and no doubt gets a fee for his trouble. After some dickering and showing the fine points of their wares, a bargain is struck, cash is handed over, and the Igorrotes depart. The slave is then put to work in the house, and shortly afterwards baptized, is treated well, learning to speak the native dialect, and no doubt thoroughly appreciates the change. He is, of course, assigned to the meanest and hardest work, as carrying water and the like, but nevertheless well treated for fear that he should run away, and his only compensation is food and what little clothing he needs. His master will generally see that he gets married in due time, and whenever he thinks that he can safely do so he sends him out to his ranch to work there.

"My investigation of this matter has been conducted very quietly, as it would look suspicious in the eyes of the natives if I should inquire too deeply into the prices paid or personally interview the buyers. I have, therefore, had a young native to furnish me the following list of persons who have bought slaves during the last year. The slave owner will make himself believe that he is doing a very commendable thing in rescuing an infidel and having him brought up to become a good Christian; true also, if carried on for some time, the non-Christian will become assimilated and a Christian.

"I stated in my telegram that the governor, Señor Dichoso, had recently bought three slaves. This I have not been able to verify. On the list given me he is supposed to have only bought one of a lot of three recently sold here. Of the remaining two one went to his father-in-law, Andres Claraval. The third of this lot I have not been able to trace, as I did not like to show too much zeal in the matter at present.

"Igorrotes sold in Ilagan within last year:

"To the presidente, Pascual Peguirigan, one boy 12 years old for \$130. This boy is doing housework.

"To Gabriel Naramag, sheriff of the province, one girl 12 years old for, he believed, \$150. She is doing housework.

"To Pedro Gangan, consejal, a woman 25 years old and a man 26 years old for \$145. They both do housework.

"To Desiderio Camarao, a merchant doing business in this valley, with house in Aparri, a boy and a girl about 10 years old for \$250. These children are working in house in Aparri.

"To Luis Putat, owner of a billiard hall, a boy 8 years old for \$115. This boy is doing housework.

"To Blas Padagas, an Ilocano consejal, a boy about 10 years old for \$150. This boy does housework.

"Señor Padagas also bought another boy of about 10 years of age and sold him afterwards to Irineo Comaseng, manager of cooperative store in Ilagan, for \$180. This boy has been sent to Manila, where he now works for Irineo's sister, living somewhere in Santa Cruz, Manila.

"To Juan Paggao, a former consejal, and whose son is now consejal, a man 27 years old for \$110. This slave died about two weeks after being purchased.

"To Señor Dichoso, governor of Isabela, a boy 14 years old. Have not been able to ascertain the price paid.

"To Andres Claraval, father-in-law of Señor Dichoso, a woman 26 years old. Also not able to ascertain price in this case.

"José Patangg, a boy ten years old for \$170. This boy is working on owner's ranch in barrio Lulutan.

"While in Aparri en route for this station I saw three Negritos—two boys and one girl. The boys were about 14 years old and the girl slightly younger. Inquiring, I was told that they belonged to a Chino merchant, who had bought them recently. The boys were working in rear of the Chino's house, facing the river, and engaged

in filling in and raising the level of the land with soil obtained in or near the river. The girl was working in the cuisine.

"As seen from above list, only the very best or richest class of inhabitants keep slaves. Naturally the poorer could not afford to buy them. Nevertheless, it is apparently a good investment, as the salaries for field hands are about 4 or 5 pesetas a day, or a certain part of the crop.

"The people here, especially the officials, are very bitter against the Calingas, who they declare ought to be killed whenever met. This is certainly a very bad state of affairs, considering the impossibility of fastening the guilt of these murders on individual Calingas. They roam over such a large territory that it is impossible to know by which band a certain murder has been committed, and there are never any eyewitnesses to these affairs, as they are always perpetrated on hunters, travelers, or families living in isolated ranchos. The Calinga, though, is not entirely to blame, as he is treated unjustly, and practically has no standing in their courts. Besides these so-called hunters in doing so invade the country of the Calinga and whenever opportunity offers will steal their carabaos and horses, or kill them, claiming that they thought they were wild carabaos or horses. The main trouble is that in revenging himself he does not always get the guilty parties.

"A peculiar fact connected with the selling of a slave is that an Igorrote never sells Calingas as slaves, or vice versa, which no doubt shows that they do not show each other mercy, but that if prisoners are taken they are invariable killed.

"A Tagalo by the name of Casme Ferrer, living in this town, and a hunter at odd times, has acted as go-between in the selling of slaves at various times, and I am assured that if any Filipino should want to invest in a slave this man could arrange to have a lot brought in here for selection.

"AUGUST O. SORENSON,
"Senior Inspector Isabela Province."

While the province is practically free from ladronism, the political features are bad and need attention.

ILOCOS SUR.

Senior Inspector, First Lieut. A. E. HENDRYX.

Authorized strength 162. There are 4 stations with 6 inspectors. There is 1 military station at Salomague. There have been 191 expeditions, covering 1,130 miles; engagements 6, outlaws killed 6, wounded 18, captured 44. Arms captured, 3 rifles, 2 cannons, 19 revolvers, 11 shotguns, 143 bolos, 18 daggers, and 23 rounds of ammunition. Twelve stolen animals recovered. Warrants received 69, executed 55.

Arrests without warrants 381. No arms lost; none killed, wounded, or deserted from constabulary. Deaths from cholera 11, bubonic plague 1.

Conditions in province have generally been quiet. A band of ladrones under Vister operated for a time, but has been broken up. Vister was a subinspector of constabulary, who was confined for horse stealing; broke jail and organized a band of outlaws. He is now in hiding; last heard from in Bataan Province. The senior inspector has been changed four times during the year. The supply officer has recently been relieved and will be discharged from the constabulary service upon his settlement with the auditor. The province is generally quiet and no indications of disturbances.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Senior Inspector, Capt. W. G. GATCHELL.

Authorized strength 156. There are 5 stations in the province and 4 officers. Expeditions, usually patrolling in province. No engagements or outlaws killed or captured. Arms captured, 3 rifles, 3 shotguns, 11 bolos, 3 daggers, and 141 rounds of ammunition. Stolen animals recovered, 3 ponies and 5 carabaos.

Warrants received 43, executed 42. Arrests without warrants 15. Efficiency of police fair. No casualties of constabulary or outlaws. The province has been remarkably free from crime.

During the months of July and August, 1902, this province was infested with cholera. All through the run of the disease the constabulary did good work as quarantine guards. Three of its members were stricken and died. In the month of November, 1902, there was supposed to be a band of about 20 ladrones operating in the foothills in the eastern portion of the province, but from the arrests made it could not be proven that such a band existed. There had been an attempted murder and numerous robberies, and in several instances it was reported that about 20 men took

part in them. In January, 1903, it was reported that arms were being brought into the eastern part of the province from Abra. The information was contained in an anonymous letter. It stated that these arms were being brought in for the new insurrection, which would begin in the month of March, 1903. No arms were found, however, and the month of March has passed without the promised revolution. In the month of April the cholera again broke out in Samac, a barrio of San Nicolas. The constabulary was requested to furnish a quarantine guard. All approaches to the barrio were strictly guarded, and it is believed that the quarantining was effective. Until quite recently there has been a great deal of stealing of animals. A comparatively small number of these animals have been recovered, for the reason that in most instances the robberies were committed in order to obtain food, and before the theft could be reported the animal would be eaten.

General conditions: The province at present is very quiet. So far as is known there are no organized bands of *ladrones* within its limits. Notwithstanding the fact that the crops of the past year have been greatly lessened and in some parts almost wholly destroyed by the locusts, the people seem to take it as a matter of course, and are diligently planting their palay for the coming rainy season.

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Senior Inspector, Capt. C. E. NATHORST.

The constabulary of the two provinces was combined on January 1 of the present year. Authorized strength, 165. There has been the usual patrolling throughout the province. There were four engagements. No casualties to the constabulary. There are 8 stations in the two provinces, with 5 officers. Casualties to Igorrotes, killed unknown, captured 1. There are no military stations in the province. Telegraph stations, none; telephone stations, 2.

The following remarks on Lepanto-Bontoc are taken bodily from the report of the senior inspector, who is thoroughly in touch with conditions in his district:

"On May 6, 1903, Inspector Robert Burrous, supply officer Lepanto-Bontoc, escorted by Corporal Florentino Somanqui and First-class Private Ceverino Buelta, were fired upon in the road to Canton, near the barrio of Santo Tomas. They dismounted, responded to same, and went on their way.

"May 20, 1903, Lieutenant E. C. Wiseley, with detachment of 33 men, went to Barlig, subprovince of Bontoc, to arrest five rice thieves. The principales of the town refused to give them up, and a small engagement ensued, Lieutenant Wiseley acting entirely on the defensive, retreating from their town to avoid any trouble. One constabulary *cadadore* was speared and killed in the road from ambush. Enemy's casualties unknown.

"The general condition in the province is good, and no doubt will improve after the chastising administered to the Barlig people, as all the rancherias in the province were watching that affair with intense interest. Had we failed to chastise those people, it certainly would have led to more lawlessness.

"I have just had word from the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc, who advises that 5 men of Barlig called upon him and asked if they could return to their rancherias, promising to be good in the future and recognize American sovereignty. The governor has given them until next moon—about ten days—to turn over the 5 men wanted, which they have promised to do, and I believe they will keep their promises.

"What we mostly have to contend with in this province is the thievery carried on among the Igorrotes. An Igorrote will steal anything from a chicken to a carabao. The labor question is also one of grave consideration in the province.

"The Igorrote is exempt from taxation, and becomes a loafer, gambler, and thief. He should be taxed, and taxed heavily, which will force him to seek work, cultivate more land, and set him to thinking how and by what means he can make more money so as to be able to keep up his obligations. At the best he is not a worker. The word 'work' is not to be found in his vocabulary. Money is of no consideration to him, having no obligations to meet, and with the nonobligatory labor law he does pretty much as he pleases. In the United States I believe we have the right to ask a man to do a day's labor for a fair compensation; why not here? However, this will be remedied to a certain extent in the subprovince of Lepanto, as all municipalities have passed an ordinance prescribing a *cedula* tax, and landowners must pay a land tax, and I dare say it will greatly improve the situation. In the subprovinces of Bontoc and Amburayan such a law has not as yet been passed, but it is hoped they will do so in the near future.

"The food-supply question, which six weeks or two months ago looked very dark, has taken a more encouraging aspect, although rice is very dear—about \$12 or \$15

per 100 pounds. Quite a quantity of maize has been planted, and is already making its appearance on the market and is relieving the situation. The camote crop now promises very well, so it can be said with safety that there will be no suffering.

"It is recommended that the trails in Bontoc and Amburayan, immediately after the rainy season, be put in proper shape; new ones added, so we may be able to traverse the country without much trouble and on horseback. It is further recommended that a constabulary post be established at Lubuagan, subprovince of Bontoc, situated in the lately added territory of Abra, consisting of an American inspector and 25 enlisted men. It is also recommended that a constabulary post be established at Balbasan, on the Saltan River; also in the late added territory of Abra, post to consist of a good native subinspector, if no American is available, and 15 enlisted men. This inspector to also, in connection with his constabulary duties, look after the road work down the Saltan River Valley and act as deputy to the governor, as Balbasan is four days' journey from Bontoc.

"No additional men need be enlisted for this purpose, but an appropriation of \$2,000, local currency, would probably be necessary for quarters, etc. Of course the inspectors will have to be appointed. It is also recommended that all constabulary posts in the province be connected with telephone communication. It is too late in the year to do anything until after the rainy season, but were those recommendations approved of we could probably commence getting out the material for the quarters in the latter part of September.

"With the Quiangan district added to our already large province, and which I understand is an assured fact, the duties of the senior inspector will be such that he can devote but little of his time to office work. It is therefore recommended that he be furnished an additional inspector as adjutant and station commander, as in this province it is impossible for the supply officer to act as such, being much of his time on the road bringing in supplies.

"The Quiangan district, which now comprises the northwest part of Nueva Visaya, in the past constituted the comandancia of Quiangan and belonged to this province. In this district some pretty bad Igorrotes live, and no doubt in the future we may have some trouble with them.

"At present conditions are bad. For example, the people of Banaue dare not go to Bayombong, their capital, to transact business owing to the enmity of the neighboring rancherias. With good passable trails, so constabulary can make frequent and quick trips through the country, this will be remedied, and with a couple of constabulary posts in the district, with enlisted men to be recruited from the inhabitants, head hunting will be a thing of the past.

"The work of the constabulary of this province has consisted mostly of bringing to justice petty offenders, and in many cases as arbitrators among the different tribes of Igorrotes. It has always been the aim of the constabulary of this province to as much as possible keep the Igorrotes out of the courts, and anything that can conscientiously be settled before the governor or some other official acting as a peacemaker is so done. But one murderer in the past year has been brought to justice, and he is now confined in jail here, having been sentenced by Judge Wiselzenus to be hanged at Cervantes, which sentence will be duly carried out as soon as sustained by the supreme court. Two more Igorrotes were implicated in this affair—one apprehended, but died on road to Bontoc, while the other took refuge with outlaws of Barlig.

"In September last ex-Captain Powless, Philippine constabulary ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hunt, with a detachment of 20 men, were surrounded on the Polis Mountains by a number of warriors from the rancheria of Libuang; Remington rifles did not work, and they had to hold position until reinforced by Bontoc, Somaqui, and Talubin warriors. No casualties.

"December, 1902, Captain Mair, Philippines constabulary, was released from detached service as governor of this province, being relieved by Governor Dinwiddie. While in Manila in December, and after a conference with General Allen, it was decided that as soon as practicable I discharge my Ilocano soldiers, filling the vacancies with Igorrotes. My authorized enlisted strength was increased from 82 to 85 men.

"January 1 the constabulary of Lepanto and Bontoc were consolidated under one senior inspector; was also given authority to detail one enlisted man on detached service, to report as clerk to the supply officer, and for that purpose was authorized one extra sergeant. In January reorganized the municipal police of Bagnan, Sebangon, Cayan, Bauco, and Bananao.

"Twenty-five Igorrotes were enlisted during month of February, and upon request of the district chief to subsistence them until they had had one pay day; same was granted. Two escaped prisoners from the provincial jail of Benguet were captured and returned to that province.

"American inspector with detachment escorted Bishop Brent and Doctor Clapp from Bontoc to Tuguegarao, Cagayan, month of February.

"The honorable secretary of the interior paid us a visit, arriving in San Emilio February 28, where I met him and escorted him to Cervantes and later to Bontoc, and from there to Banauay, Nueva Vizcaya, and back to Bontoc again, after which he was escorted to Cervantes by Lieutenant Eckman, and May 22 to Loa, on his way to Baguio.

"Latter part of April several detachments were sent out in the mountains north of Angaqui and around San Emilio, scouting for escaped prisoners and so-called ladrones from Ilocos Sur. Captured one at Concepcion who was turned over to Ilocos Sur constabulary.

"Conditions in the province are very good indeed, and, after the lesson taught the people of Barlig, will steadily improve. A little trouble now and again arises with Igorrotes of the different rancheries, and after their crop is harvested they generally get restless and uneasy and would like to go on the warpath. This we have managed to keep down by choosing our men for the constabulary from the rancherias, who are deadly enemies, and thus bring them together.

"The crop this year, especially rice, is very short, but the camote, which is one of the staple comestibles, has turned out very well, and the outlook for food supplies, which six weeks ago looked very dark, has brightened considerably.

"It is recommended that immediately after the rainy season roads be put in shape. Especially is this true in the subprovince of Bontoc and Amburayan.

"Constabulary posts should be established at Labugan and Balbalasan. At Labugan an American inspector is indispensable, and constabulary force should be enlisted from there as well as from all rancherias, with whom they are at enmity. The post at Balbalasan, on the Saltan River, need not be large, and could be commanded by a good native subinspector, and I again respectfully call your attention to my letter of May 16, recommending my first sergeant to such position.

"It is also recommended that all constabulary posts be connected by telephone, and I think I can promise to cut and put up the necessary posts free of charge.

"I understand from reliable source that the district of Quiangan, now in Nueva Vizcaya, will in the near future be added to this province and a lieutenant-governor put in there, and when this is done we will need additional constabulary, but at present no recommendations can be made for this subprovince.

"Acting upon telegraphic authority of Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of Philippines constabulary, dated at Baguio, Benguet, June 3, 1903, I have the honor to report that on May 6 I proceeded with a detachment of 45 men from here to Bontoc, where I increased same to 96 men and on May 10 left for Talubin, on my way to Barlig. The people of Barlig, as you will remember by my May monthly report, started a petty insurrection of their own May 20, when Lieutenant Wiseley, with a detachment of 33 men, went there to arrest some criminals, put up a fight, and refused absolutely to recognize the American Government. Lieutenant-Governor Wager, of the subprovince of Bontoc; Lieutenant Wiseley, of the Philippines constabulary, and the provincial supervisor, accompanied the expedition. We left Tabulin at 12 o'clock that night, it being bright moonlight, ascending the Polis Mountain range. The trail (footpath) is a miserable one, straight up and down, the highest point reached being about 7,000 feet above sea level, and the grade easily averaging 30 per cent and in places much more—simply steps cut in the mountain side. The trail leads through a dense forest with thick underbrush, and in places entirely covered with long grass (runos), which makes it decidedly dangerous for this kind of work, as the enemy is entirely concealed from view and has all the advantages over a detachment coming up the trail. Sharp-pointed bamboo sticks, at an angle of 45°, are set in the trail—particularly is this true when one is descending—which serve to inflict wounds, as well as make the advance tardy, as it becomes necessary to halt and remove them, and usually the enemy is close at hand, ready to run a spear through one while so engaged. It is a blessing they do not know anything of poison, as it certainly would prove very fatal, and as it is I had three men wounded by these sticks, two so badly that they had to be carried home. A lot of these sticks were removed by our party, but nothing of interest happened along the trail. About a mile and a half out of Barlig the trail leads over high rice dikes, over which traveling is very difficult. We arrived at Barlig about 11 a. m., and about a mile out of town were met by the presidente, who pretended friendship. I told him we were there to demand the deliverance of the five criminals whom Lieutenant Wiseley had come over for some time ago, and further told him to proceed on ahead of us into town, as we were coming in. He seemed surprised at this, but started on ahead, and that was the last I saw of him, as it was impossible for me to keep up with him over the dikes, which are 20 to 30 feet high and extremely hard

for an American to travel over. Upon entering the town many bunches of warriors in arms were seen squatted down on the mountain side watching our advance. Women, children, animals, and everything of value had disappeared and were hid in the mountains. I shouted to the men in sight and asked them to come in, but instead of complying they went farther up. Shortly after our arrival an Igorrote, who lives in Barlig, and who is a brother of one of my soldiers, came in and told me, 'The people will not come in, but are anxious to fight you.' This man did not take any part in what subsequently happened. I told him to go back and tell the people that I wanted the five culprits and that they were very foolish if they showed any demonstration whatever, as it surely would have but one outcome, and that if they did not come in and act friendly I would punish them severely. This was received by laughter, sneers, and defies, and they commenced drawing near, getting within a hundred yards of us, dancing their war dance, displaying spears, axes, and shields. I could have easily killed a number of them, but acted entirely on the defensive, waiting for them to make the first move, which would justify me in punishing them. I had not to wait long; that night after dark (the moon did not rise until about 10) they came very near on all sides, yelling and shouting, and commenced throwing rocks into camp, but doing no harm. Our position was everything desirable from a defensive view, up high about 15 feet above the paddies, and so surrounded on three sides, one side only being accessible to the enemy, and this was heavily guarded. But a few shots were fired during the night. At dawn the next morning a big demonstration was made by them, but it did not amount to anything, and after breakfast I ordered several detachments out and we soon chased them away, burned the town, and destroyed many rice paddies. I had some dynamite with me which I used on the rice-paddy walls, but not successfully, as the resistance is not great enough, as all but one side is composed of earth; a dozen crowbars would have been better.

"It was this day that my soldiers were wounded in chasing the Igorrotes over the hills. Several spears were thrown at us, none of which took effect.

"Early next day we started on the return trip and expended considerable ammunition in clearing the trail. During our stay in Barlig the home trail had been literally studded with sharp-pointed sticks, making the journey slow and tedious. Lieutenant-Governor Wager says he will write a letter giving them thirty days to bring in the five culprits wanted, and if not complied with, the constabulary will again visit their town and this time camp there until the prisoners are apprehended.

"I believe the lesson taught these people will have the desired effect, as it certainly will on all the rancherias in the province, who closely watched the outcome of this expedition. During Spanish reign the Barlig people twice got the best of them, once during the early part of the eighties and the last time in 1883 or 1884, when they professed friendship, invited them into their town, fed them, and when the soldiers carelessly were sitting down to their meal rushed in and speared them, and, as I have it, but a few got away.

"It seems that the people of Barlig are composed of a lot of law breakers from other rancherias. It is the haven for the criminal, and he is received with open arms by the people living there. Should we ever have occasion to make another expedition against these people, I would respectfully recommend that we camp there a sufficient time to bring them to the realization that fooling with the American Government is no play."

LAGUNA.

Senior Inspector, Capt. WINFIELD S. GROVE.

Authorized strength, 162. There are 6 stations in the province and 7 officers. There were 274 expeditions during the year, aggregating 4,346 miles. Engagements, 7; outlaws killed, 9; captured, 59.

Arms captured: 36 Remington rifles, 1 Krag, 6 Mausers, 79 shotguns, 29 revolvers, and 387 rounds of ammunition; 36 stolen horses have been recovered; also 15 carabaos and 2 cattle; 38 horses have been captured from ladrone bands.

Most of these have been returned to owners. The senior inspector reports capture of 200 pesos. Warrants received, 184; executed, 133. Number of arrests without warrants, 227. Constabulary casualties, killed 1, wounded 4; arms lost, 3 rifles and 2 revolvers.

The police of the towns of Santa Cruz, San Pablo, Pila, Calanan, and Paete have assisted the constabulary, and are fairly good; the remainder are worthless, poorly paid and disciplined, and have been of no assistance. The country between Lake Taal and Laguna de Bay is being mapped by Lieutenant Sims. Ladronees passing from Cavite to Laguna must pass through this neck, and it is hoped that more

effective work can be performed after all trails are known. The barrios of Santo Tomas and Tunasan harbor any outlaws coming their way. A telephone line should be constructed between Alaminos and Santo Tomas, and Alaminos and Tiain, to facilitate communication and assist in intercepting ladrone bands. The constabulary at Santo Domingo and Alaminos have more than 20 per cent sick with malaria; the health in remainder of province is fairly good. The loyalty of the people in San Antonio and Paete in capturing Rios and his band is in striking contrast to those of Bay, who undoubtedly gave aid and comfort to the band which robbed the Tabacalera Company and Chinos in that town in June.

There are no organized bands of ladrones in the province, but there are a lot who are none too good for this occupation, and are only prevented by the vigilance of the constabulary and through fear of death or capture. During the year a number of poor people from Batangas Province drifted into Laguna, and are living there apparently contented, are working and giving no trouble.

Rios's band, which has caused much trouble for the past two years, was trapped, and the whole band captured by the people of San Antonio and Paete. The people invited them to come in and make themselves at home, representing that they were in sympathy with them. After coaxing them in under the guise of friendship, they captured the whole outfit. They can not be blamed for this deception, for these outlaws had harassed the barrios in that district for many months.

Macario Sacay took up his abode about Mount Cristobal in May and recruited a few men. He passes as the president of the Philippine republic. Governor Cailles objected to sharing his authority with this self-styled governor, and by force of arms compelled him to move on. He then secretly went through part of Rizal and Batangas and enlisted other recruits. At this time he is in the mountains 25 miles from Bosoboso. An expedition will soon follow him there. It is believed that this man is crazy.

Agricultural interests in the province are improving, but locusts promise to destroy the present crops. There are 6 telegraph stations and 12 telephone stations in the province. There are military stations at Calamba, Cabuyao, Santa Rosa, Los Baños and Biñan.

NUEVA ECIJA.

Senior Inspector, Capt. R. B. KAVANAGH.

The authorized strength of this province is 200 men; miles covered in scouting 3,000; one engagement; outlaws captured, 7; arms captured, 2 Krag, 3 Remingtons, 2 revolvers, and 25 rounds of ammunition; stolen animals recovered, 6 carabao. There have been no casualties among the constabulary, but 8 carbines have been lost. The municipal police are practically worthless. They have lost 5 shotguns and 2 revolvers.

There have been two attacks on towns by ladrones, in which police gave up their guns. While there have been no serious disturbances, conditions are unsettled. Felipe Salvador with about 30 religious fanatics, with 15 rifles and 6 shotguns, occasionally creates some disturbances. Martin Concepcion has about 20 followers with guns.

Everything was peaceful in this province, generally speaking, until the month of February. The native population were then, although the harvest had just been gathered, very poor, and consequently there were numerous petty robberies of food, clothes, and occasionally carabaos. On the 10th of February the constabulary barracks at San Jose was attacked at 3 a. m. by a body of fanatics called Santa Iglecias, numbering about 100, who, through the help of the traitorous corporal of the guard, succeeded in entering the barracks, taking 7 Springfield rifles and 1 revolver, afterwards firing on the soldiers. They were repulsed, pursued, the deserting corporal being shot and captured, losing right arm, and is now in jail awaiting trial. After the attack this band dispersed, but about a dozen have since been captured, and are in jail awaiting trial.

During March and April, present year, these small robberies increased to a great extent, and small armed parties of from 3 to 10 were occasionally seen, even in the daytime, in remote places. The town of Peñaranda was attacked by an armed band of 10 or 15, and although there was a municipal police force of 11 men, armed with Remington shotguns and Colt revolvers, they were unable or perhaps unwilling to drive the robbers out until they had robbed one house of 175 pesos, clothes, etc. In consequence of that attack the presidente requested a detachment of constabulary; his request was so strongly indorsed by the provincial governor on the grounds of not alone protecting the pueblo itself but as being of strategic importance, that 15 men were placed there, making a subdistrict of it.

On May 4 constabulary from Tarlac were escorting a carabao train from Victoria, Tarlac, to Santo Domingo. They were attacked about 6 miles north of Aliaga by ladrones, who succeeded in stealing one rifle from the constabulary, afterwards shooting the owner through the leg and capturing his ammunition and revolver.

During April and May a band of 9 or 10 armed ladrones operated in the country between Santa Rosa and the Tarlac border and south to San Antonio, under a bandit named San Pedro. After much work the band was broken up, 1 wounded and 3 captured. On June 9 the police barracks at Jaen, 2 miles from San Isidro, having a municipal police force of 8, with 5 shotguns and 3 revolvers, was attacked about 10 p. m. The police were, according to local information, all asleep save the sentinel. The ladrones, without the least trouble or firing a shot, took 4 shotguns and 2 revolvers with ammunition. They also carried off the presidente for a few hours. On June 20 the same band attacked municipal cuartel at San Juan de Guimba, taking 1 broken shotgun and 40 rounds s. g. ammunition. There were 18 police armed with 5 shotguns, 2 Hongkong revolvers, and 11 bolos, but they made no resistance, although the attacking party probably numbered no more than 40.

The attack on San José, Jaen, and San Juan was directed by the same individual, Felipe Salvador, alias Apong-Ipi, a native of Pampanga, their object being to secure arms; the people and their property remaining unmolested. The efforts of all constabulary here are now directed toward the killing or capture of this band. The natives sympathizing with them will not give any information about them, even with the promise of large rewards. The greatest obstacle encountered by the constabulary in their pursuit of ladrones is the sympathy of the natives of almost all classes with robbers.

Cholera has carried away during the past year one constabulary officer (native) and six soldiers, and has now broken out again. The nearest constabulary hospital is at Tarlac, 41 miles away.

The senior inspector recommends that more authority be given constabulary officers over municipal police. Section 13 of the regulations should be again introduced, but changed, so that one or more police might be dismissed for just cause, and the senior inspector be authorized to put in the place of the men dismissed, persons of good character recommended by him. This would be of great advantage, as we would then have confidential persons in the ranks of the municipal police.

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Senior Inspector, Capt. LEWIS PATSTONE.

Authorized strength, 162. There are 5 stations and 7 officers. No arms were captured; 18 stolen carabaos and 2 horses recovered. No casualties among police. Efficiency fair.

Several expeditions have been made with a view to establishing shorter postal routes. Also several visits have been made by the senior inspector to mountain tribes of Igorrotes. They are well behaved and are giving no trouble.

A detachment of 4 men leave Bayombong twice a month to guard mail between that point and San José, Nueva Ecija.

The municipal police should be placed under the constabulary. Frequent visits of the constabulary into the Igorrote country are advisable to prevent quarreling among the tribes. The senior inspector and governor of the province have spent a large part of the time quarreling about provincial matters. The interests of the province would no doubt be improved by making a clean sweep of both and putting new material there.

The constabulary has been extensively used during the past few months, guarding parties taking the census.

The province of Nueva Vizcaya is about 40 miles long by 30 miles wide and is entirely surrounded by mountains. There are two main trails leading into it, one from Nueva Ecija through the Carabello pass, the other from Isabela over Mount Rosario. There are other trails passable for foot travel leading into all the provinces that surround it. There was one trail built by the Spaniards, known as the Padre Juan Villaverde trail, that should be put into serviceable condition, as by it the journey to Manila is shortened by about three days. All the trails in the province need much repairing. The population of the province numbers about 50,000 people, divided as follows: In the towns live about 15,000. They are Gaden, the natives of the province, Ilocano, Pangasinan, and Tagalog. In the mountains and the country generally are found the Igorrote, numbering about 35,000, divided into 3 principal tribes, viz.: Ifugao, Ysanas, Ylongote. The principal towns are Aritao, Bagabag, Bamban, Bayombong, Dupas, Solano, and Ibong. Pindugan is the largest of the

Igorrote towns and is in the Quiangan district. The province is governed by special acts of the Philippine Commission, the towns by a presidente and counsel.

The road from Bayombong to Bagabag is the only one over which a wheeled vehicle can travel; all the rest of the roads are simply trails, that are nearly impassable in the rainy season. Many of these trails were good roads during the Spanish régime and could be restored to usefulness without much cost to the provincial government, under the direction of the supervisor. The matter of good roads is of vital importance to the constabulary.

The schools are generally in good condition, are well attended, have competent teachers and good school buildings. The scholars are attentive, intelligent, and diligent and are fast learning the English language. More American teachers are needed.

The general conditions in the province are quite satisfactory. There are but few *ladrones* and no organized bands are known to exist in the province. Sometimes small bands do come from other provinces, who are driven out just as soon as located. The Igorrotes are living much more at peace with each other than they have lived for many years. No cases of headhunting have been reported during the last six months. If properly cared for and advised there is no reason why this habit may not be eradicated. The following domestic animals are raised: Carabao, horses, and a few fine-grade Hindoo cattle. Formerly many of the latter were owned here. The province is well adapted to the production of domestic cattle. The province produces much wild game, deer, hogs, ducks, pigeon, doves, wild chicken, cranes, plover, and many other kinds of birds. Rice, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cocoa, maize, cotton, beans, peas, onions, pumpkins, squash, peppers, eggplant, okra, lettuce, and nearly every vegetable that is grown in the United States can be grown successfully here. Many wild vegetables are known to the natives. Guava, oranges, lemons, bananas, mangoes, chicoes, cocoanut, betel nut, grape fruit, and pawpaw. In the mountains wild raspberries are found but they are tasteless. The valleys are very fertile, but are not more than half cultivated, there being no market for the products, which, on account of the long distance to a market and a bad road, render such small returns that it does not pay. The Igorrotes in the mountains raise a large quantity of vegetables which they carry a long distance to market, they being satisfied with a small return for their labor. The province does not appear to be rich in minerals. There are two salt mines that are worked by the Igorrotes. From one, situated on the river about 10 miles from Bamban, much salt of a good quality is produced in a very primitive manner. Evidence of iron as well as black oxide of tin have been observed.

A semimonthly delivery of mail is observed, mail leaving for and from Bayombong on the 1st and 16th of each month. It is received on the 6th and 21st.

The duty performed during the past six months has been escort and general garrison duty. From January to May, 70 men were on duty with census enumerators as guard. Lieut. J. Velasquez and Sergt. José Calata were appointed as special census enumerators to take the census of the Igorrotes, which duty received special commendation from the chief of the province for the thoroughness and the manner in which it was performed. A guard is maintained at the office of the provincial governor, treasurer, and jail in addition to the regular guard. The men are quartered very comfortably at no cost to the government. The officers hire what they can get. The men have been paid once in three months for the past year. This should be remedied.

The maintenance of a pack train is a matter of vital importance to the province. In February of this year there existed a train of 20 native ponies, 5 chino ponies, and 5 chino mules. Of this number 17 of the native ponies, 2 chino ponies, and 2 of the mules have died from the effect of *surra*. It may be stated that the mules, not being thoroughly acclimated, became an easy prey to the disease. The senior inspector believes that mules will do better as well as give better service than ponies. It is economy to maintain a train at the simple cost of production, as all the land needed for such purpose could be had for the asking. A competent man should be engaged to have entire charge of the pack train; one who understands shoeing and is familiar enough with the common diseases of horses to administer medicine to same when sick; further, to know enough about packing an animal to get the best results; to go with them on journeys, and be responsible for the care and condition for the entire train. In the rainy season he could superintend the planting of food for the train. This recommendation is made after a careful consideration of the subject. It has been found by experience that the natives need constant watching; few of them take interest in animals even when they own them. It is believed that it would be economy to have a packer. The cost of the hire of ponies for the journey to San José and return is now 34 pesos for 3 ponies and 1 man for care of same, so that in

seven or eight trips the horse would pay for itself. Observation and inquiry show that carabao are not fit for the kind of journey that has to be made in transporting supplies into the province. If an overseer of a pack train is not hired a blacksmith should be, as there are no native blacksmiths in the province, and it is necessary to shoe animals all around on account of rocky roads in the mountains.

There are at present two sergeants who should be promoted to subinspectorships; two who are familiar with the Igorrotes, their language, and country.

The duty performed by the constabulary is mostly routine. Occasionally carabao are stolen, generally by some wandering band of Igorrotes. These animals are generally recovered after much hard work, as it is necessary to get ahead of the thief to prevent his getting to a barrio where the animal would be killed and a feast prepared. In order to accomplish this every trail has to be covered, making it necessary to send out a large number of men.

Some important arrests have been made, including four of the men who participated in the San José affair in Pangasinan. An insurrectionary movement organized by persons from other provinces was broken up and some arrests made. It is advisable that a post be established in the district of Quiangan, where a school is to be established. It will be necessary to build quarters for officers and men.

The following extract, from a report of the senior inspector of the province of a trip into the Quiangan district, in connection with the taking of the census, is embodied here as giving some information about the district:

"Our party now numbered 60 soldiers and 5 officers. On the next day, the 16th of March, at 10 o'clock a. m., we reached Dullayan. Here we found a number of friendly Igorrotes, who, in anticipation of our coming, had constructed a large bamboo building for our use and comfort. Soon after our arrival Presidenta Dominga Alandada came in with many more of her people, who brought us presents of eggs, chickens, a pig, and a large quantity of vegetables, and soon preparations were made for a feast, which was partaken of by everybody, the Igorrotes withdrawing a short distance away from us after having attended to our wants.

"I would report here that Presidenta Dominga Alandada had, at the request of Lieutenant Velasquez, made me a visit in Bayombong, and this feast was to show that she appreciated the courtesy shown to her at that time. She is a very intelligent woman, who desires all the good that it is possible for her people to receive. With her came four chiefs who, it was said, had never before met any white man. Their names are Balaso, Cabigat, Tugyanan, and Nobun; two other chiefs, named Lorenzo and Bouchlan, came with her also. After dinner I had a long talk with the chiefs, Lieut. J. Velasquez acting as interpreter, and at 2 o'clock started for Quiangan. The road runs through the woods, over the hills, and along the sides of the mountains. It is a continuation of the road built by Padre Juan Villaverde, from San Nicolas, Pangasinan, and reported upon in another communication. It is in fairly good condition. The natives hearing of our coming had cut down much of the cane and grass that had obstructed it, thus making our journey very pleasant. The road runs up over the mountains, reaching an altitude of 3,800 feet, then down again for perhaps 1,000 feet, leading through a tropical forest completely shaded from the heat of the sun. The scenery from the highest point of the mountain is grand, wild, and beyond description. On nearing Quiangan we were met by a number of Igorrotes, who had come out to meet us. Many of them could speak enough Spanish to assure us of their friendly intentions. On leaving the mountains the trail leads through the rice fields direct to Pindugan, or Magulan, as the chief *rancheria* is called. This is by far the most important of the seventeen *rancherias* of which the Quiangan district is composed, and is about 2,300 feet above the sea, commanding a magnificent view of the country around. The names of the seventeen *rancherias* composing the Quiangan district are as follows: Pindugan, Ambagab, Ibaay, Mongayang, Ullaaban, Lagaue, Baguine, Dinapugan, Palao, Duit, Galagano, Tuplac, Panduntugan, Brolog, Bayninan, Longa, Nagacaran, and are situated within a radius of 5 or 6 miles, their gardens running up into the mountains and their rice fields following each other down into the valleys. Every foot of ground that is capable of cultivation is cultivated, so industrious are the people. I found the presidente of Pindugan to be a pretty well educated man, having been educated in Manila. He informed me that all the towns in his district were friendly except Nagacaran; that the people of this place are very quarrelsome, taking the heads of the others whenever they get a chance, and that it was this place that intended to make trouble for the census enumerators when they should visit them. I was also informed that the chiefs of the neighboring towns would come in to see me the next or following day, which they did. On the third day of our stay there was gathered no less than ninety-two of the chiefs and headmen of the district, with whom I held quite a long conversation about their own affairs, the United States, and its policy toward them, all of which

interested them very much. I also questioned them about the attitude of Nagacaran toward them and their feeling toward Nagacaran, and learned that it was their desire to live in peace with each other; that they were ready to forgive and forget, but that the people of that town would not do so. As the people of Nagacaran had sent in no representation I dispatched four of the old women of Pindungan to their town to ask that a representation might be sent, so that we could adjust any existing differences. When the women that I had sent returned they brought with them four of the men of Nagacaran, who were very defiant and wanted things different from what they were. While Lieutenant Velasquez was talking to these men I ordered the sergeant to have the men fall in, under arms, so that they might see what force we had. I then sent the four men back to their town, first telling them that we would visit them the next day and give them all the fight they wanted, and that I would bring 200 Igorrotes with me to see that none of them got away. They went back to their people but returned the same night, near 10 o'clock, with the information that they would preserve a truce until I should visit them again, when they would be ready to make a treaty with the rest of the district. On the last day of our stay I had another talk with the chiefs assembled, and made them some presents of brass wire, and after promising to visit them again soon, they departed to their respective homes. I was told that some of the chiefs I had met had never met a white man before. A fine site was selected for a cuartel, containing enough room for all buildings, as well as a drill or parade ground, which can be defended from attack on any side. This land is situated back of the town and commands a fine unobstructed view of the surrounding country, and is about 150 yards square and nearly level. Later a plan for same will be submitted, together with an estimate of the cost of construction."

PAMPANGA.

Senior Inspector, Capt. THOMAS I. MAIR.

The authorized strength is 162 men. There are 5 stations and 8 officers; 3 telegraph and 7 telephone stations; scouting expeditions, 212, with an aggregate of 7,505 miles covered; engagements, 12; outlaws killed, 12; wounded, 8; captured, 140; arms captured, Remington rifles 9, Winchester rifles 4, Mauser 1, shotguns 6, carbines 4, revolvers 27, bolos 43, ammunition 260 rounds; stolen animals recovered, 56 carabaos; constabulary and police casualties, none.

There are at present no organized bands of ladrones in the province. However, from time to time there have been disturbances by agitators entering the province and stirring up the people. The most serious one occurred at Mexico, under the leadership of Modesto Joaquin, Felix Galura, Manuel Ruiz, and Benito Vergara, all of whom, except Ruiz, are under arrest awaiting sentence. Ruiz is in Hongkong.

The senior inspector arrested 31 men who had been commissioned officers and instructed to recruit soldiers for a new revolution, under name of "Universal Democratic Filipino Republic." They have nearly all been tried and sentenced to a term of years in Bilibid. It is believed that certain men in Cavite were implicated in this affair, but sufficient proof to convict them before the courts is lacking. Arturo Baldello, of Manila, with a party of Tagalogs from the Tondo district, entered this province and tried to organize an insurrecto party at Guagua and surrounding towns. They were armed with two revolvers and daggers. Guagua has about 11,000 inhabitants. They walked into the municipal building and took the arms from the municipal police, then started on a raid, but the surrounding towns joined with the constabulary and killed or captured the entire band in the course of a few hours. This will give an idea of the worthless character of the municipal police. They are a little better in some towns but are generally worthless. As a result of this attempt Baldello and one companion were sentenced to be hanged and the others given life imprisonment. There have been several attempts to organize political disturbances, but the senior inspector, who is peculiarly fitted for prevention of this class of crime, has handled the situation successfully in each case.

The people of the province have no sympathy with ladronism, and do not hesitate to assist in their capture except in isolated barrios, where fear prevents their assisting.

The senior inspector reports that there is a feeling of discontent in the province and ascribes several reasons: Agitators of the Aglipay Church; agitators trying to organize a new form of the Katipunan Society; failure of sugar cane and palay crop, destruction of which was due to locusts and drought last year, and doubtful for the same reasons this year; also lack of money to purchase carabao, much land lying idle for this reason, and the enforced collection of taxes on land, to pay which they have to borrow at an exorbitant rate of interest, the failure of crops having left them

without money with which to pay. The senior inspector states that sentiment regarding the land tax is general, and that the result is that many people who would otherwise be loyal are harboring a feeling of resentment against the government. The senior inspector reports that the presidente of the provincial board of health, Doctor Dudley, has given every assistance in looking after the constabulary sick in the province. He also reports that the provincial treasurer has so little confidence in the municipal police of the province that he called for a guard from the constabulary for deputies while taxes were collected in eleven towns.

It is believed that but for the energy, good judgment, and work of the senior inspector there would have been serious trouble in the province during the past six months.

Conditions at the present time are much improved.

PANGASINAN.

Senior Inspector, Capt. J. F. W. RICKARDS.

Authorized strength, 208; 50 constabulary also authorized at Twin Peaks on Benguet road; military stations in province, 1 battalion infantry at Bayambang and 1 squadron of cavalry at Dagupan. Telegraph stations, 3; telephone stations, 4; constabulary stations, 7 (to be reduced to 4); officers on duty, 8.

Almost incessant patrolling in province during the year. Engagements, 3; outlaws killed, 1; captured, 36; arms captured, 18 rifles, 2 shotguns, 17 revolvers, 48 bolos, and 164 rounds of ammunition; 2,500 pounds of rice, and 3,000 pounds palay captured; stolen animals recovered, 83 carabaos, 9 horses, and 1 bull; \$200 Mexican currency recovered; warrants received 166, executed 126; arrests without warrants, 480; constabulary casualties, 2 killed and 1 wounded. The municipal police recovered 12 carabaos and 1 horse, captured 45 ladrones, killed 1 ladrone, captured 1 rifle, 1 revolver, and 25 cartridges. This is about the best showing for any municipal police in the district.

There has been some cholera in the province. The senior inspector reports considerable gambling; every effort is being made to break it up.

The Aglipay Church movement is at a standstill. The contributions required have thrown a decided damper on the enthusiasm at first displayed.

The senior inspector of this province is a hard and enthusiastic worker. I made some complaints against the fiscal that cases presented to the court were not properly prosecuted, and that the witnesses, whose names were furnished by him, were not called to testify. While this is not a purely constabulary matter, the duties of the fiscal and work of the constabulary are so intimately associated that I feel that the senior inspector is justified in his complaints. If the constabulary, by persistent hard work, capture outlaws, it becomes the duty of the fiscal to see that all evidence against them is presented to the court; if he fails to do so through ignorance, indifference, friendship for the criminal, or disloyalty, he certainly is not fit to occupy the position. I believe that complaints of senior inspectors against fiscals should in all cases be investigated, and if the complaint be found groundless the inspector be called to account, but if the charge be substantiated the fiscal be removed.

There seems to be an organized band of carabao thieves in the province, but they have been pushed so hard lately that conditions in this respect have improved very much.

During the last year political conditions in this province have improved. The only important ladrone organization was that commanded by "Gen." Roman Manalan and "Gen." Portasio Flores. Manalan was killed near Bolinao, and Flores is serving a sentence of twenty years. This organization is entirely broken up as far as this province is concerned. Other organizations of less importance have also been broken up and the ladrones lodged in jail. To obtain these results Captain Rickards and Lieutenant DeWitt were pursuing the first-mentioned organization in the hills bordering Zambales Province from the 15th of November, 1902, to the 5th of January, 1903. Fourteen rifles and 6 revolvers were captured from Manalan on this expedition, and many prisoners, who are now serving sentences in Bilibid. A Katipunan Society, in connection with the organization of Manalan, was destroyed in Malasique, 37 of the members arrested, and the society broken up. Toward the end of April a large Katipunan movement, in connection with leaders from Bulacan Province, was in progress of organization in the eastern part of this province. The leaders were arrested, their arms captured, and the culprits lodged in jail; since that time conditions have been normal.

There have been disastrous fires in the towns of Bayambang, Alcalá, Rosales, and Binalonan, but there is no reason to suppose that these fires were other than accidental.

By constant vigilance, carabao stealing has been checked and conditions in that respect are considerably improved.

Political conditions in the province are satisfactory, but the agricultural prospects for the coming year are menaced by unprecedented plague of locusts, which, unless exterminated by natural means, will devour all crops as soon as planted.

The senior inspector states that roads are in bad condition, and nothing is being done to repair them or build necessary bridges. He further states that in his opinion a system of supervision over the actions and methods of municipal authorities would be advantageous to the country and to the civil government.

RIZAL.

Senior Inspector, Capt. IRA KEITHLEY.

Authorized strength, 278; also 25 men temporarily at Cainta under orders of Presidente Amplil. This force will, however, be mustered out at end of July. There are 7 stations and 9 officers.

The constabulary of the province has been scouting and searching for outlaws throughout the year until within the past two months. Number of engagements, 12; outlaws killed, 46; wounded, unknown; captured, 185.

Arms captured, 53 Remington rifles, 8 Springfield carbines, 7 shotguns, 17 revolvers, 1 Mauser, 1 Krag, 1,804 rounds of ammunition; animals recovered, 12 ponies, 1 carabao; warrants issued, 104; executed, 104; arrests without warrants about 200, mostly gamblers (does not include outlaws); constabulary and scout casualties, killed, 12; wounded, 11; captured, 6 (all released); deserted, 3; missing, 1.

Work accomplished by municipal police scarcely nothing, except volunteer police of Cainta; efficiency of police very poor; police casualties, wounded, 1; arms lost by police, 30 Remington rifles, 13 shotguns, and 51 revolvers; arms lost by constabulary and scouts, constabulary, none; scouts, 2. The detachment of scouts at Cainta also lost 11 carbines prior to being assigned to duty with the civil government.

It will be observed that the municipal police have supplied the outlaws with a large number of arms.

Telephone stations, 16; telegraph stations, 5.

Military stations, 1 permanent at Guadalupe and 4 temporary on the Mariquina River, doing quarantine duty relative to protection of Manila water supply.

At the close of the last fiscal year several bands of outlaws were organizing in northern Rizal and southern Bulacan. The band about Morong had been broken up and the leaders captured or killed.

On July 1, 1902, conditions in the province seemed to be encouraging. The band of ladrones of Morong district, under Timoteo Pasay and the Felix brothers, had been broken up and the leaders captured. A few small bands of carabao thieves and ladrones infested the district along the northern border of Rizal. Principal among these were the bands under Julian Santos, Faustino Guillermo, Apolonio Samson, and occasionally Ciriaco Contreras would drop in from Bulacan, terrorizing the outlying barrios. These bands were at the outset small and insignificant, had but few arms, and put in most of their time evading capture. The leaders had, however, been appointed officers by the new "Katipunan" in the "regular army of the Philippines," which was nothing more or less than ladrones on a larger scale who preyed on the ignorant people of the infested districts under the guise of "patriots." The Katipunan government, headed by Domingo Moriones, Agado del Rosario, and some four or five others, were captured by Insp. Licerio Geronimo on July 7, 1902, near Mariquina, together with their paraphernalia, regalia, and records. This gang is now doing time in Bilibid.

On July 15, Geronimo, who was scouting in the Diliman country with seven men, was surprised in a house where he and his men were resting, by Guillermo and Samson with about 25 men, and narrowly escaped capture, after having one of his men killed and another seriously wounded. Geronimo lost his uniform blouse and the same served Guillermo to a good purpose a short time afterwards, when he wore it to San José, Bulacan, and misled the unsuspecting sergeant of constabulary into believing him to be a genuine constabulary officer, formed the detachment into arms, and at that juncture took them all prisoners and secured their arms—this in broad daylight.

The different bands then consolidated, with Santos as general in command and Samson and Guillermo as colonels, and started in to harass the constabulary patrols and municipal police. A vigorous campaign was instituted against them, but with little result. When they were hard pressed, they would flee to the Norzagaray Mountains or disband and return to the barrios, where they would wait a lull in operations, when they would again appear on the scene, raid some town and disarm

the municipal police. In this manner they succeeded in gathering together some 150 firearms of different classes, 80 of which were taken from the municipal police of outlying towns of this province. Be it said to the credit of the constabulary of this province that no detachment of the force, excepting "Ampil's Volunteers" at Cainta, ever surrendered their arms to the ladrones.

About October 1, 1902, the outlaws had been chased until they were hard to find and offered no resistance to the constabulary, trusting entirely to hiding and running away in order to avoid capture. Mr. Arturo Dancel, now governor of Rizal, about this time obtained authority of the honorable civil governor to negotiate the surrender of these bands, and came to the province with an order from the chief of constabulary to confer with the senior inspector and arrange movements so as not to interfere with his efforts. His first demand was that the ladrones be allowed to concentrate at a point near Corral Na Bato, in the jurisdiction of Mariquina, and get their arms together preparatory to surrender. They were promised immunity for past offenses in case they made a complete surrender by November 1, 1902, which they promised to do. They got all their mob together, Julian Santos posing as "lieutenant-general" in command, and raised the insurgent flag over their camp, resting there for about three weeks, and being well fed from food bought with secret-service funds entrusted to Mr. Dancel. This business went on until the last day of grace, October 31, 1902, when they ambushed a constabulary detachment under Lieut. J. J. Bates, and put them to flight, killing 1 man and seriously wounding 2 others. The outlaws at this time numbered something like 300 men, with possibly 200 arms. An ineffective campaign was kept up against this band during November and December, 1902, the bandits always hiding or running away when approached by a sufficient force to cope with them. They sent 80 men to attack Pasig on the evening of December 24, during the hours when the Christmas festivities were in progress, and succeeded in killing 2 members of the constabulary and wounding 2 more, also wounding a woman in the church procession, who lost a leg from the effects of the wound, after which they were whipped and driven out of town by the constabulary, with considerable loss.

About January 15, 1903, Luciano San Miguel came to Rizal from Cavite Province and was elected supreme commander of the outlaw forces of this district, and started to further the organization which was already on foot and which was looked upon by the ignorant classes as an insurrection against the government. San Miguel bore the distinction of never having taken the oath of allegiance to the government. The first effective engagement which took place was February 8, 1903, at Corral Na Bato. The senior inspector, with a force of 4 officers—Lieutenants Schermerhorn, McIlvaine, Geronimo and Harris—and 107 men, struck San Miguel's entire force at Corral Na Bato, and a sharp engagement ensued, which lasted for one hour and forty-five minutes. The constabulary lost Lieutenant Harris and 1 private killed and 1 private wounded. The ladrones were completely whipped, leaving 15 dead on the ground and 1 of their lieutenants and 2 soldiers, besides 10 guns being captured. The number of wounded which they carried away has been placed at various estimates, ranging from 20 to 50.

On February 13 the present district commander was assigned to duty with the constabulary, and to command of the first district, and began operations especially against this band. At first 4, and later 6, companies of native scouts, stationed at Calocan, were assigned to duty with the constabulary. This placed about 500 additional well-armed and disciplined men in the field to operate in conjunction with the constabulary. These companies of scouts were assigned to stations through the province; the smaller stations of constabulary were withdrawn and stations established of a size to cope with any band of outlaws with which they might come in contact. An American officer was placed in command of every station. The outlaws had caused information to be spread that any municipal police or constabulary who gave up their arms without resistance would be released. The necessity for good officers to command stations thus became apparent. A large band of ladrones had just made a raid through the province, through Cainta, Taytay, Antipolo and Bosoboso. The tide turned at this point, and the ladrone element was compelled to act on the defensive. Occasionally a minor engagement took place, but without decisive results. The First Company of Scouts early in March gave them a good drubbing near Corral Na Bato, in which 19 outlaws were killed. Several efforts were made to surround bands known to be hiding in the thick country about San Francisco del Monte, with but indifferent success. About the middle of March a round up along the Pasig, between San Felipe Neri and Pasig, succeeded in surrounding and killing or capturing the entire band which infested that district. In this about 400 scouts and 200 constabulary were used to form the cordon.

Later it was learned that bands were concentrating again in the Corral Na Bato district, and on the 27th of March, the First and Fourth Companies of Scouts were

sent to "beat the brush" there. A squad ran into the outlaws occupying an old stone fortification, which up to this time had not been discovered. From appearances it was a stronghold that had existed for a number of years. Other detachments hearing the firing closed in and surrounded this place. This gave a force of 180 men to make the attack. The place was finally captured by an assault led by Lieutenant Reese. The outlaws stood their ground, which led to a hand-to-hand fight. The outlaws finally attempted to escape but met with a heavy loss. A count showed 3 scouts killed and 11 and Lieutenant Reese severely wounded. Thirty-five *ladrones* were left dead on the field, among them the leader, San Miguel, and his adjutant. Many were wounded and died, as were evidenced by burials in the neighboring towns and barrios. A conservative estimate placed the dead as a result of the fight at 61. A number of arms were captured. It was then learned that San Miguel had concentrated about all his subordinate commanders there for the purpose of making a raid on some of the stations. This blow completely demoralized these bands and the leaders were never able to concentrate them again. The men hid their guns and took shelter in Manila and the towns and barrios of the province. A small number crossed into Bataan under Tomas de Guzman. He was captured later. The work of hunting down individual outlaws then began by use of spies and captured *ladrones* who, with a hope of receiving mitigated punishment, told where others could be found. The work continued until finally Guillermo and Santiago, the two leading spirits after San Miguel, were caught by a ruse by those whom they considered their friends. They were in hiding in the mountains far beyond any habitation, and at time of capture had but 5 men with them. Guillermo has since talked freely and says that after San Miguel's death they gave up hope and felt that to remain in hiding was their only resort.

The capture of Julian Santos in Navotas, where he was in hiding, on about March 10, 1903, the killing of San Miguel and many of his followers by the Philippine Scouts, on March 27, 1903, and the capture of Guillermo and the presidente supremo of the Katipunan Society, Santiago, on June 10, 1903, also with the surrender and capture of many other less important members of the band from time to time during the period from February 1, 1903, up to the end of the fiscal year, leaves the province without an organized band and in better condition than it has probably ever been. I recently caused scouting parties to go through the province to look into general conditions. They report the people back in barrios which had been abandoned, and at work in their rice paddies, all claiming that they are not being disturbed. They were encouraged to report any appearance of outlaws in their vicinity, which they promised to do, but it is doubtful if they will, and they will no doubt again, through fear, harbor any *ladrones* who make threats against their lives.

It is recommended that when the pueblos are concentrated and police forces reorganized, that the police be placed under a constabulary officer as chief and aide to the governor, with the hope of making the force more effective.

The towns of Caloocan, Malabon, and Navotas are not worthy of much consideration. They are a cockfighting-gambling outfit and will continue to harbor a hard class of *hombres*.

The locusts at this time are playing havoc with young crops in the province, and the people, already poor, are much discouraged. Should this pest disappear it is believed that a prosperous year will be in store for Rizal.

An accidental fire occurred in Mariquina on April 26, 1903, destroying about 75 houses and leaving about 1,500 people homeless.

TARLAC.

Senior Inspector, Capt. W. E. THOMPSON.

Authorized strength, 162; stations, 1; officers, 6. The senior inspector requested authority to concentrate all his constabulary at Tarlac and institute a system of patrols to all towns. He claims that the scheme has worked well so far. Engagements, 2; outlaws wounded, 2, captured, 14; arms captured, 11 rifles, 10 revolvers, and 186 rounds of ammunition; stolen animals recovered, 43 carabao, 1 horse; also 140 pesos; warrants received, 38, executed, 21; arrests without warrants, 45 (exclusive of outlaws). Guard is furnished to provincial jail and treasury. Casualties, constabulary killed, 2, wounded, 3; arms lost, 1 carbine, 1 revolver, and 80 cartridges; municipal police, fair to excellent; police casualties, deserted, 2. Telegraph stations, 1; telephone stations, 6.

There have been only two engagements between constabulary detachments and armed *ladrones* during the year. One of these resulted in the wounding of one and the capture of both of the notorious Cayanan brothers, Pantaleon and Esteban, by

Lieutenant Llorente's detachment; and the other between Corporal Gutierrez's detachment and an unknown party of bandits, which resulted in the wounding of one of the members of the latter. The Cayan brothers were subsequently sentenced to twenty years in Bilibid. At present there is no active brigandage in the province. Carabao stealing has not been quite stamped out yet, but the arrest of the municipal presidente and the treasurer of Moriones, together with ten others, on the charge of organizing a band for the purpose of stealing carabaos, and the recovery of 17 of the animals they had stolen and disposed of, has a tendency to greatly diminish the number of thefts. In fact since the incarceration of the above-mentioned gang there have not been half a dozen reports to this office of carabao robberies.

A secret political party styled "Santa Iglesia" was unearthed in Paniqui, Camiling, and Anao in March last. Its leaders were arrested and charged with sedition. Two of them were sentenced by Judge Araullo to two years' imprisonment. The others were liberated. There has been considerable strife during the last six months between the Roman Catholics and the adherents to Aglipay's Church in Moncada, Victoria, and Murcia, but the bitter feeling is gradually dying out and no trouble is anticipated.

On the 16th day of May, while on patrol near Casanova, Nueva Ecija, Private Alejandro Rigor accidentally became separated from his companions and was assaulted by a band of tulisanes, who wounded him and took away his arms and equipments. This is the only loss suffered by the constabulary in the province since its organization.

There has always been a tendency on the part of municipal authorities of Victoria, Concepción, and Anao to bring frivolous charges against the constabulary. They have not succeeded in proving anything against its members; so far, however, their persecutions are annoying. Section 4 of Act 781 has been put into effect to put a stop to this.

A constabulary hospital was established in Tarlac May 1 and Lieutenant von Schuster, of the medical department, was placed in charge of it. It is doing good work in caring for the sick. During the year there have been four deaths from disease among the enlisted men. Two of these were from cholera, one from phthisis, and one from dropsy. The general health of the men is very good at the present.

Conditions in the province generally good, but some of the municipal officials are unreliable. It was feared when the military withdrew from the province there would be disturbances, but so far such has not proven to be the case.

UNION.

Senior Inspector Capt. CLAUDE D. LOVEJOY.

Authorized strength, 100; stations, 5; officers, 8, including 1 medical and 2 telegraph inspectors; expeditions, 5; miles, 240; engagements, none; arms, ammunition, or stores captured, none; stolen animals recovered, 2 carabao, 1 horse; 45 pesos recovered; warrants received 42, executed 40; number of arrests without warrants, 17; constabulary casualties, 1 deserted, died of disease 1 subinspector and 4 enlisted men; no arms lost.

The municipal police are probably the best in the islands. I quote from the senior inspector's report on this subject as follows:

"The beginning of the year found the municipal police of the several municipalities in a very disorganized state. There were no two towns that had the same rules and regulations, and very few that had any at all. It was the custom to use the police of all towns for all kinds of work (except that of policemen) that any of the town officials might have to do. Their principal duties were to run errands, serve as cooks, house boys, and servants, and to assist the presidentes in getting all the 'graft' and 'squeeze pigeon' there was available.

"Upon the first trip of the present senior inspector over the province it became very evident to him that something must be done to better the condition and improve the efficiency of the police, and when he approached the provincial governor and provincial treasurer it was found that they were of the same mind. The great question then became, 'How to reorganize the police and centralize the administration and still remain within the then existing laws.' The matter was talked over for several months without hitting upon any solution of the problem, until during the month of October, 1902, the provincial governor procured the sanction of the civil governor and the chief of constabulary to reorganize the police as an experiment. The work was then taken up in earnest, the first movement being the appointment of a committee of reorganization by the provincial governor. This committee consisted of the senior inspector of constabulary (chairman), the provincial treasurer and

the provincial secretary (members). The committee of reorganization then proceeded to draft 'rules and regulations' for the government of the municipal police. Rules and regulations for the government of the department of municipal police of Union were completed and approved by the provincial governor and went into effect on the 1st day of February, 1903, at which time the real work of reorganization was to begin. The regulations, as adopted, centralized the administration of all municipal police, and made the senior inspector of constabulary (or a junior inspector whom he should designate, with the approval of the provincial governor), superintendent of the department of police.

"The regulations were published in English, Spanish, and Ilocano. Copies of the regulations have been furnished to the provincial governor, provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, provincial fiscal, clerk of the court of first instance, each municipal secretary, supervisor of fiscals, senior inspector of Ilocos Sur, and the adjutant of constabulary, and will be furnished to each policeman as soon as printed in Ilocano, that language being now only in proof.

"All policemen and all applicants for positions on the force were examined both physically and mentally, undesirable material dropped, and all reappointed, to the end that now all policemen in this province can read and write some language. They have all been required to take an oath of office in Ilocano. All municipal police are uniformed in khaki, with blue piping, with leggings. They all have fair leather belts and holsters and clubs with blue cords. The only part of their equipment which is the property of the insular government is the revolvers. The province spent about \$5,600 (Mexican) on clothing and equipment and were reimbursed by the several municipalities, so all is now town property.

"The municipalities in this province have a uniform scale of wages for police, which is as follows:

	Mexican.
Lieutenants	\$25. 00
Sergeants	15. 00
Corporals	10. 00
Patrolmen	9. 00

"In addition to this, one provincial clerk has been assigned to the office of the superintendent of police as captain and adjutant at a salary of \$240 United States currency annually.

"The present strength of the department of police is as follows: N. S. Gilpin, second lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary, superintendent; Ponciano Morales, captain, municipal police, adjutant; 7 lieutenants, municipal police, chiefs of police; 7 sergeants, municipal police, chiefs of police; 1 sergeant, municipal police, junior; 23 corporals, roundsmen; 186 privates, patrolmen; total, 1 insular, 1 provincial, 224 municipal; effective strength, 226.

"The police of Union, as reorganized, have been a great improvement over the old order of things; their appearance has been wonderfully improved; there is now good discipline in that body, and they are becoming more efficient all the time. The work accomplished has been of the best that could be expected; they have maintained law and order in their respective municipalities; crime has been small, and there have been but few abuses by the police themselves. The great amount of prejudice by the municipal officials, and the obstructions placed in the way by them, are fast becoming a thing of the past, thanks to the valuable assistance rendered by the several provincial officers."

Early in the month of July, 1902, cholera visited this province, the first case appearing in the town of San Fernando. The disease was kept out of the province for some time by a rigid constabulary cordon across the southern border, but eventually got in through the ports, and once in the fight became general to stamp it out. At this time 20 of the constabulary were serving in Cavite, so the district chief authorized the employment of 20 special constabulary police for cholera work. There was at this time but one American doctor in the province, and the work of this man, Capt. J. G. McKay, U. S. Volunteers, bordered upon the heroic. The provincial authorities, municipal authorities, the army, the constabulary, and the municipal police all worked in harmony and eventually stamped out the scourge. The cholera appeared in the province July 6, 1902, and was stamped out about October 18, 1902, running a course of three months and twelve days. The total number of cases was 6,019. The total number of deaths was 4,315.

There has been but little organized ladronism in this province. One band of twelve has been brought to justice, and two attempts of organizing have been nipped in the bud.

At the time, several weeks ago, when the jail break took place in Ilocos Sur, and the subsequent ladrone movement was on, the province kept such a close watch on

all trails from that province that all attempts to flee in this direction were frustrated. Two officers of that movement were captured on the border of this province and are now in jail at Vigan awaiting trial.

As a whole, this province is very peaceful and law-abiding, but any great ladrone movement over the borders must be put down with dispatch, or otherwise it would find ready sympathy and assistance in Union. There are those here who would like the life, but do not dare to try it under present conditions.

It is recommended that special attention be given to the proper adjustment of the transportation problems that confront the provinces of Union and Benguet before the end of the present rainy season, in order that the next year's travel and supplies may be handled with ease and dispatch. Large mules should be furnished for escort wagon work and small ones for pack train. At least 20 pack mules will be needed.

It is recommended that, in addition to the telephone line authorized between Santo Tomas and Rosario, there be a line built in the north from Bangar to Alilem, in the Amburayan district of Lepanto-Bontoc Province, and that a native telegraph operator be stationed at Bangar, for the purpose of maintaining a test station on the main line and connection with the aforesaid district.

This province is in good condition and under present conditions I do not anticipate any trouble.

Military station, 1 at San Fernando; telegraph stations, 4; telephone station, 1.

ZAMBALES.

Senior Inspector, Capt. CHARLES C. SMITH.

Authorized strength, 200. Part of the time usual patrol duties, remaining time entire force in field until ladrone bands captured. Engagements, 13; outlaws killed 16, wounded 4, captured 253; arms captured, 11 rifles, 7 revolvers, 400 war bolos, and 625 rounds of ammunition; also 10 storehouses of palay and other foods; stolen animals recovered, 19 carabaos, 53 ponies; warrants received 160, executed, 45; arrests without warrants, 101; constabulary casualties, killed 1, wounded 1, drowned 1. Third-Class Inspector Jones was drowned off the coast of Masinloc on August 27, 1902, with two men while en route to Iba in a parao. The parao was struck by a squall about 11 p. m. August 26, and upset, but by clinging to the boat he and the others survived until about 11 a. m. next day. When the boat was being driven farther out to sea, he, one soldier, and a friend tried to make the shore on one of the masts, but were driven out to sea and drowned. Bodies not recovered. Arms lost, 16 rifles, 2 Springfield carbines, and 2 revolvers (when Inspector Jones was drowned); police casualties, killed 1, wounded 2, captured 4, deserted 2; arms lost, 1 shotgun, 1 Remington rifle.

On July 1, 1902, no troops were stationed in northern Zambales, having been moved a month or so previously, and on the 2d of that month not an American soldier had been left in the province, outside Subig and Olongapo, the extreme south, where the marines were stationed. Numerous rumors and notices had come of an early uprising in the north, but nothing definite and upon which we could work. Nevertheless, Inspector Jones, in command at Alaminos, had made numerous expeditions, and had personally gone there to investigate, without result. It was known that the towns there wanted soldiers on account of the money they spent, and the rumors were thought to be principally for that reason, as Roman Manalang, a lieutenant-colonel by Aguinaldo's appointment and prior to that a ladrone leader in the Spanish days, who never surrendered himself when the general surrender took place in the province and who was still out, was not believed to be of much force. Nevertheless, in July, Inspector Jones was sent with some extra men with instructions to make the most rigid investigation. He soon captured the records of the Katipunan societies of Bolinao and Zaragoza, with 21 prisoners, but reported the matter of no importance, releasing most of the men as innocent. Then the vice-presidente was also secured, the sergeant of police and others, of Zaragoza, the sergeant having been the one who wrote anonymous communications to different pueblos threatening vengeance in the name of parties in the mountains. Still, Jones thought the matter of no importance. On August 14, Orlino, sergeant in command at Bani, had a small fight with the party of Bauson, of Zaragoza, having one man wounded; and Jones, in going out, was taken seriously ill and carried back to Alaminos, from whence he started to Iba by permission of the senior inspector, and was drowned en route August 27, with many valuable documents. On August 29 the senior inspector and Lieutenant Gwynne started to look for his body, and thence proceeded to Alaminos, but on account of terrible storms did not arrive until the 5th of Sep-

tember. In the meantime Anda had been entered twice, and the northern part of the province was in a state of terror. Twenty of the party were secured. At this time Lincundo arrived on the scene with a letter from Captain Baker ordering the senior inspector to aid him in every way possible. Then followed a month or longer of fruitless endeavor to secure the surrender, in the meantime Zaragoza having been entered by the party of Bauson. Over 40 who were mixed up in the entry of Zaragoza were captured, most of whom soon were sentenced to long terms in Bilibid. Katipunan papers were captured showing the thorough organization of the pueblos of San Isidro, Agno, Bani, Alaminos, Alos, Balincaguin, and Dasol; that this organization began with the arrival of Portasio Flores, alias Tibay, special commissioner of Katipunan, in February, and was concluded in May at the fiesta of San Isidro, where the provincial governor and other leading lights of the province were at the time, anticipating the time when the military would leave. Manalang had as principal followers Antonio Visquerre, Nicolas Catabay, Francisco Mamay, Francisco Navarro, Bruno San José, and others; but, strange to say, it resulted that in Alaminos and a few other towns prominent people were mixed up in the organization.

Having insufficient men to garrison the many towns asking protection and do effective work, volunteers were organized in Bolinao and Anda without authority from Manila, but exacting a bond from all the municipal officials and principales for every gun, and making two principales respond for each man. These volunteers did some fairly good work. The Bolinao volunteers, under the leadership of Mr. Osborn, American teacher there, in January, finally killed Manalang, though investigation shows that Osborn himself did the killing, without any doubt whatever. On September 30, 1903, Flores, "special commissioner" in the mountains of Sual, Pangasinan, was captured, and two days later 6 followers, with 1 revolver. October 11, in the mountains of Alos, 2 guns and 1 lieutenant of ladrones were captured. October 16, in a fight near Alos, First Sergeant Orlino, with one squad against over 200, killed 9 and the reinforcements sent him captured 10 prisoners. Two days later the senior inspector started for Iba with about 80 prisoners, and these, with others previously sent, made up near 100 who were sent to Bilibid in terms ranging from six months to twenty years, ten years being the average. Lieutenant Jahn, left in command, kept up a vigorous campaign, which only relaxed somewhat on the death of Manalang. Expeditions were out from every station almost constantly. Cuartels, storehouses, etc., were burned, Manalang's main camp discovered and he narrowly escaped, and other times his camps were struck, but they always managed to escape, though generally with some loss. At Manalang's death many officers and arms were captured, but Bauson and Bunlao, with some followers and some guns, are still out, the former near Zaragoza, where he has many relatives and friends, and the latter in the mountains of Balincaguin.

As to other work, an organized band of carabao thieves was broken up in July near Iba, and the members convicted, since which time robbery in this section has been extremely rare.

In May last, questions having arisen between fishing barrios of Alaminos and Anda, the latter on an island, the former organized a band to kill the leader, and did make a raid, resulting in killing one and wounding others and taking some money. They were all captured by the constabulary and are now awaiting trial.

Officers and men engaged are commended for the hard and difficult work done, as they were in the mountains for days at a time, living on any kind of food obtainable, sleeping out in wet and rain, wading at times rice paddies (the campaign began before end of rainy season), and enduring hardships of every kind.

The more important personages captured were: Capt. Pedro Terco, Capt. Aniceto Tibangan, Capt. Antonio Visquerre, Col. Pablo Bito, Capt. Timeteo Tamayo, Capt. Pedro Santiago, Lieuts. Felix and Francisco Ontay, Comandante Marcos Aboatin, and a score of others. Lieutenant Jahn, who was in immediate charge of operations during the absence of the senior inspector, showed himself an officer of energy and good judgment.

With the exception of Bunlao, with 3 or 4 guns back of Balincaguin, and Bonifacio Bauson, with about 8 guns in the vicinity of Zaragoza, the province is free from armed bands.

The senior inspector makes the following remarks of general conditions:

"At this time the province is in excellent shape, except as to carabao robbery, which is a condition always present, and with the further exception of the two small bands still out in northern Zambales, in mountains of Zaragoza and Bolinao, and back of Balincaguin, commanded, respectively, by Bonifacio Bauson and one Bunlao. Their serviceable arms aggregate, possibly, 15 altogether. A reward of 500 pesos is out for Bauson, but so far without result, as he has hundreds of friends and relatives in Bolinao, Zaragoza, Anda, Bani, and Agno, the territory where he operates. He

is a professional ladrone, and Zaragoza is a ladrone center and governed by the friends of ladrones. We had the present presidente of Zaragoza on trial here before the court of first instance, but he is evidently a firm political friend of the provincial governor, who begged off for him on the ground that he was 'not so guilty as he seemed,' and further, he could use him in securing the surrender of the parties still out in the north, but when I made no objection the judge released him, and he was not used to any extent or at any time by the governor to secure the surrender of any ladrones, and is still the presidente of Zaragoza. However, notwithstanding that this is a small pueblo of not to exceed 800 inhabitants, and that almost 100 are in Bilibid, the presidente is not more guilty than most of the people there, who only wait someone to call them out to turn ladrones at any time. However, the fear inspired by the constabulary restrains them, and conditions generally are fair."

BENGUET.

Senior Inspector, First Lieut. ELMER B. MELTON.

Authorized strength, 50; expeditions, 2, aggregating 118 miles; ladrones captured, 5; no casualties to constabulary; arms lost or captured, none; stolen animals recovered, 4 carabaos and 2 ponies; warrants received, 55; executed, 54. Nine men have been discharged without honor.

More system should be devised for transportation of supplies from San Fernando. The transportation in driblets on backs of Igorrotes results in much loss. Recently considerable shortage of supplies was discovered. It is difficult under present conditions to fix the responsibility. This, however, will be adjusted when the wagon road from Dagupan is completed.

The headquarters of the constabulary of the province was changed from La Trinidad to Baguio, and, as there were no suitable buildings for quarters, an appropriation was secured for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters, and the work of the same started in December was completed in March. In this work the constabulary performed a good part of the labor, that of carpenters.

The telegraph line to Baguio and the provincial line, near Naguilian, was rebuilt during the month of January by the constabulary of this province, under the supervision of the senior inspector and Third Class Inspector Rathbourne, telegraph division. The telegraph line has given satisfaction during the stay of the Commission, and credit is due Inspector George Keech, who was the operator here, for the efficient manner in which he performed his duties. The line was blown down twice by storm and communication interrupted for two days.

There have been during the year two expeditions after ladrones, covering a distance of about 118 miles. The first expedition was during the time of Inspector Porter, and the second one was in September, under the command of Subinspector Valdez, who returned with 5 Igorrote prisoners. They were tried and found guilty of theft and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. This has been the only band of ladrones or thieves reported during the year.

There are at present 2 stations in the province—Baguio, commanded by Senior Inspector First Lieut. Elmer B. Melton, and Sablan, commanded by Second Lieut. P. L. McNeilly. There was a temporary station at Twin Peaks, but it has been abandoned with the exception of Third Lieut. Joseph Thornell, who still remains there on duty with a detachment of constabulary from Pangasinan. This detachment was sent there for the purpose of guarding prisoners on the new Benguet wagon road, now under construction.

The province is entirely quiet, with no indications of disturbances.

The report of this province is placed out of alphabetical order, owing to the impossibility to get a report of conditions from the senior inspector until rest of report was completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cholera still prevails to some extent in a few places, not in an epidemic form. Surra has already disappeared during the dry season, but it has not been eradicated and with the return of rains and consequent increase of flies it will again appear. Nothing short of the strenuous efforts and the immediate death of every infected animal upon appearance of the disease will stop it. The constabulary has lost many ponies from this cause during the year. It discourages supplying ponies to constabulary stations. The cost of forage and loss of ponies makes this an expensive feature of the constabulary. On the other hand, many sections could accomplish good work in intercepting outlaws where rapid work is necessary. Glanders still prevails to a large extent, and in this climate, if the animal receives good care, the disease

will exist in a semidormant state for a long period, while the animal disseminates the disease. Between the ravages of animal diseases and locust the people will be kept poor and ladronism will prevail. It is urgent that steps be taken to eradicate both.

The Aglipay Church movement is at a standstill, and will no doubt die out in time. It is believed, however, that it has done the country much harm by exciting the people, affording an excuse for not working, thus causing discontented and ignorant people to drift into shiftlessness and ladronism. The same might be said of any popular movement which springs up in these islands; following the movement will come shiftlessness and sedition. It is believed that legislative action, followed up by prompt punishment for infractions, will aid in time to encourage the masses of the people to settle down contentedly to work. It is believed that Gomez has been the most harmful element to the peace of the country that has appeared since American occupation, and that if his career is not cut short serious disturbances will in time result. The bars of Bilibid will not stop his tongue nor curtail his influence. He should be deported and prohibited any communication with the Philippines except under surveillance.

A number of "Philippine republics," "Tagalog republic," etc., have been broken up within the last six months. They are generally organized by men of no prominence or ability, many of them being fanatics, but they always get a following, and cause local disturbances. It is believed that the death sentence, with prompt execution, will have a deterring effect on this element. There are now imprisoned a number of criminals who have been sentenced to death and are awaiting action of the supreme court. It is to be hoped that this tribunal will soon review these cases, and that they will be promptly executed in the locality of their crimes. They are not only criminals themselves, but have induced large numbers of others to commit crimes.

Nearly all senior inspectors report that the clothing allowance is not sufficient, and that the most careful supervision is necessary, where there is field work, to prevent men from being reduced to rags. This feature is familiar to the chief of constabulary, and is only mentioned here as a universal recommendation of senior inspectors.

Steps are being taken to establish messes for enlisted men at all permanent stations in the district. In several provinces I have caused this method to be tried and the results have shown the advisability of extending it to all provinces. The cost will range from \$6.50 to \$7.50 Mexican per man per month. The cost will be divided equally among men at station and deducted from pay. The food this provides is more wholesome and nourishing, and the method will improve wonderfully the discipline and control over the men. Under the present method men are always in debt to keepers of "tiendas" and are poorly fed. It is believed that in time a regularly established ration should be provided and the pay reduced to correspond. A Filipino who is furnished "chow" is more contented than the negro in the United States whose boss furnishes him his "victuals and clothes."

In closing this report I desire to say that the government has received most loyal service and untiring energy from constabulary officers. There have been some cases of misappropriation of funds on the part of supply officers, and some shortages. In nearly all cases investigation has shown that shortages were due to inexperience or carelessness, without criminal intent.

Very respectfully,

W. S. SCOTT,
Colonel and First Assistant Chief, P. C.,
Commanding First District.

THE ADJUTANT, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

ABRA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Bangued.....	3	54
San José.....	1	18
San Quintín.....		7
Villavieja.....	1	12
Total.....	5	91

Authorized enlisted strength, 100.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$17 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 15 horses, 3 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 30—executed, 27; returned not found, 3.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 68.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 59.

Condition of province, good. While there is a shortage of rice in the province, the crops are in good condition.

BATAAN.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Balanga.....	3	45
Bagac.....	1	20
Hermosa.....	1	26
Morong.....	1	21
Total.....	5	112

Authorized enlisted strength, 125.

Authorized pay, first sergeants, \$40; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$17 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 1 carabao.

Number of warrants received, 21—executed, 16; returned not found, 5.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 16.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 19.

Conditions in province, tranquil.

BATANGAS.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Batangas.....	3	53
Taal.....	1	50
San Juan.....	1	24
Tanauan.....	1	30
Cale.....	1	18
Rosario.....	1	27
Tuy.....	1	30
On special duty.....	1	.....
Total.....	10	222

Authorized enlisted strength, 225.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$22.50; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, very poor.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 143 horses, 123 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, no records.

Number of arrests without warrants, no records.

Number of descriptive reports made, no records.

Conditions in province, slightly unsettled. Senior inspector reports that with the discontinuance of the distribution of the "war emergency rice funds" and the corresponding increase of price in that staple, there will be renewed activity among the old insurgents.

BENGUET.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Baguio.....	2	34
Twin Peaks, temp.....	1	.....
Sablan.....	1	13
Total.....	4	47

Authorized enlisted strength, 50.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$40; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$15 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, poor.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 2 horses, 3 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 55—executed, 54; returned not found, 1.

Number of arrests (exclusive of outlaws), 11.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, none.

Conditions in province, tranquil.

BULACAN.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Malolos.....	3	71
San Miguel.....	1	40
Angat.....	1	40
Obando.....	1	51
Meycauayan.....	1	46
Total.....	7	248

Authorized enlisted strength, 250.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$24; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$17 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 25 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 54—executed, 26; on hand, unexecuted, 39; returned not found, 1.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 180.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 257.

Conditions in province, no organized bands of ladrones in province, and very few ladrones of any kind.

CAVITE.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- tors.	Enlisted men.
Cavite.....	3	47
Rosario.....	2	41
Indang.....	2	49
Amadeo.....	1	40
Magallanes.....	1	37
Maragondon.....	1	37
Quintana.....	.....	35
Total.....	10	286

Authorized enlisted strength, 300.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$25; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, poor.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 28 horses, 10 carabaos.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), no records.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, no records kept.
 Conditions in province, Felizardo and Montalan's bands operating in province.

CAGAYAN.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Aparri	1	36
Tuguegarao	4	78
Calveria		9
Alcala		15
D. S. Iloilo	1	
D. S. Manila		2
D. S. Isabela		3
Total	6	143

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$45; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$28; first-class privates, \$22; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, poor.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 1 carabao.
 Number of warrants received, 25—executed, 18; unexecuted, 2; returned not found, 2; on hand, unexecuted, 5.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 4.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 2.
 Conditions in province, tranquil.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Laoag	2	78
Badoc		23
Bangui	1	18
Dingras	1	19
Pasquin		18
Total	4	156

Authorized enlisted strength, 156.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$45; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$15 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, fair.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 3 horses, 5 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 43—executed, 42; on hand, unexecuted, 1.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 15.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, no records kept.
 Conditions in province, tranquil.

ILOCOS SUR.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Vigan	4	81
San Esteban	1	26
Candon	1	23
Santa		20
Total	6	150

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$45; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$18 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, poor.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 5 horses, 6 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 69—executed, 55; on hand, unexecuted, 14; returned not found, none.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 381.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 132.
 Conditions in province, at present very quiet.

ISABELA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Iligan.....	4	43
Cabagan Nueva.....	1	29
Canayan.....	1	18
Cordon.....		15
Echague.....	1	16
Naguilian.....		20
Total.....	7	141

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$40; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$22; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, poor.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 13 horses, 13 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 26—executed, 23; on hand, unexecuted, 3; returned not found, 3.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 36.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 30.
 Conditions in province, somewhat disturbed.

LA UNION.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
San Fernando.....	3	27
Namacpacan.....		9
Naguilian.....	1	17
Santo Tomas.....		13
Rosario.....	1	15
Total.....	5	81

Authorized enlisted strength, 100.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$40; sergeants, \$25; corporals, \$20; first-class privates, \$17; second-class privates, \$15 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, good.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 1 horse, 2 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 42—executed, 40; on hand, unexecuted, 1; returned not found, 1.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 17.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 27.
 Conditions in province, tranquil.

LAGUNA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Santa Cruz.....	3	35
Alaminos.....	1	30
Nagcarlan.....	1	19
Siniloan.....	1	22
Santo Domingo.....	1	27
Bay.....	1	26
Total.....	7	159

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$25.50; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 32 horses.

Number of warrants received, 60; executed, 41; on hand, unexecuted, 19; returned, not found, 4.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 4.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 5.

Condition of province, few bands of ladrones operate in province.

LEPANTOC-BONTOC.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Cervantes.....	3	51
Bontoc.....	2	61
Alilen.....	1	14
San Emilio.....	1	8
Angqui.....	1	7
Concepción.....	1	5
Total.....	5	146

Authorized enlisted strength, 165.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$35; sergeants, \$23; corporals, \$20; first-class privates, \$17; second-class privates, \$15 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 1 horse, 3 cows, 2 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 22; executed, 22.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 44.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 1.

Conditions in province, very good; no organized ladrone bands.

NUEVA ECIJA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
San Isidro.....	3	73
San José.....	1	55
Aliaga.....	1	39
Cuyapo.....	1	16
Peñaranda.....	1	15
Total.....	5	198

Authorized enlisted strength, 200.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$45; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$15 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, worthless.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 6 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 3; executed, 3.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), no records kept.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 7.
 Conditions in province, unsettled; Felipe Salvador and 30 followers (religious fanatics) in Rio Chico country have about 15 rifles and 6 shotguns. Martin Concepción, with 20 armed men with rifles and revolvers, is also operating in the province.

NUEVA VISCAYA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Aritao		10
Bagabag	1	32
Bayombong	5	85
Dupax	1	16
Ibung		17
Total	7	160

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$40; sergeants, \$30; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$17 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, fair.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 2 horses, 18 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, no records kept.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 75.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, no records kept.
 Conditions in province, tranquil.

PAMPANGA.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Bacolor	5	56
Mexico	1	11
Candaba	1	19
Macabebe		17
Mabalacat	1	10
D. S. Albay		10
D. S. Tarlac		2
Total	8	125

Authorized enlisted strength, 162.
 Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$45; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$24; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$17 (pesos).
 Efficiency of municipal police, fair.
 Number of stolen animals recovered, 56 carabaos.
 Number of warrants received, 192; executed, 176; unexecuted, 22.
 Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 138.
 Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, none.
 Conditions in province, no bands of organized ladrones in province.

PANGASINAN.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Dugapan.....	3	44
Lingayen.....	1	18
Mangatarem.....	1	20
Rosales.....	1	34
Urdaneta.....		21
Tayug.....	1	21
Twin Peaks, D. S.....	1	38
Telegraph Division.....		9
Total.....	8	205

Authorized enlisted strength, 208.

Authorized pay, first sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$25; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 9 horses, 83 carabaos, 1 bull.

Number of warrants received, 166; executed, 126; on hand, unexecuted, 39; returned, not found, 14.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 480.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 19.

Conditions in province: Important organization of armed ladrones under Manalan, who operated on borders of Pangasinan and Zambales, entirely wiped out. Leaders of other armed bands have been arrested and imprisoned. The only known armed bands come from Nueva Ecija Province, and have made one or two unimportant raids in this province.

RIZAL.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Pasig.....	4	94
Malabon.....	1	50
Montalbon.....	1	35
Parañaque.....	2	50
Morong.....	1	30
Talim Island.....		10
Cainta.....		25
Total.....	9	294

Authorized enlisted strength, 278.

Authorized pay: First sergeants, \$45; sergeants, \$35; corporals, \$25; first-class privates, \$22; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, very poor.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 12 horses and 1 carabao.

Number of warrants received, 104; executed, 104.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 200 (gamblers).

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, no record kept.

Conditions in province: Province is in the best condition that has existed since American occupation.

TARLAC.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Tarlac.....	6	121
D. S. Albay.....		37
Sick in hospital.....		1
Total.....	6	159

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Authorized enlisted strength, 162.

Authorized pay: First sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$20; second-class privates, \$16 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair to excellent.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 1 horse, 43 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 38; executed, 21; on hand, unexecuted, 6; returned not found, 11.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws) 45.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, 33.

Conditions in province, tranquil.

ZAMBALES.

Strength and stations occupied June 30, 1903.

	Inspect- ors.	Enlisted men.
Iba.....	3	63
Alaminos.....	2	42
Bani.....		14
R. S. Fernando.....		16
S. N. Marcelino.....		16
Santa Cruz.....		16
Subig.....	1	24
Alos.....		9
Telegraph Division.....		11
Total.....	6	211

Authorized enlisted strength, 200.

Authorized pay: First sergeant, \$50; sergeants, \$40; corporals, \$30; first-class privates, \$25; second-class privates, \$20 (pesos).

Efficiency of municipal police, fair.

Number of stolen animals recovered, 53 horses, 19 carabaos.

Number of warrants received, 160; executed, 45; on hand, unexecuted, 5; returned not found, 11.

Number of arrests without warrants (exclusive of outlaws), 101.

Number of descriptive reports of individuals made, no record kept.

Conditions in province: Few ladrone bands, and cholera in several towns.

Strength summary of constabulary, first district, June 30, 1903.

Province.	Author- ized strength.	Strength assigned and enlisted.		Enlisted, present in province.		Aggregate strength, including all serving in province.	
		Inspect- ors.	Men.	Inspect- ors.	Men.	Inspect- ors.	Men.
Abra.....	100	5	91	4	88	4	88
Bataan.....	125	5	112	5	112	5	112
Batangas.....	225	9	224	9	222	9	222
Benguet.....	50	5	47	5	47	7	86
Bulacan.....	250	8	248	8	246	8	246
Cavite.....	300	11	293	11	292	11	292
Cagayan.....	162	5	143	4	138	4	138
Ilocos Norte.....	156	4	156	4	156	4	156
Ilocos Sur.....	162	7	152	5	149	5	149
Isabela.....	162	6	141	6	141	6	141
La Union.....	100	5	81	4	74	4	75
Laguna.....	162	6	159	6	159	6	160
Lepanto-Bontoc.....	165	6	146	5	143	7	144
Nueva Ecija.....	200	7	200	7	193	7	199
Nueva Vizcaya.....	162	7	161	6	151	6	151
Pampanga.....	162	8	134	8	122	8	122
Pangasinan.....	208	9	205	7	167	7	167
Rizal.....	278	10	294	10	290	10	290
Tarlac.....	162	5	159	5	121	5	125
Zambales.....	200	6	211	6	211	6	211
Total.....	3,491	134	3,357	125	3,227	129	3,277

Arms and ammunition on hand in the first district Philippine Constabulary, June 30, 1903.

Province.	Carbines.		Rifles.		Shotguns.		Revolvers.	
	Num-ber.	Ammu-nition.	Num-ber.	Ammu-nition.	Num-ber.	Ammu-nition.	Num-ber.	Ammu-nition.
Abra.....	70	3,625	.....	.....	78	3,000	101	2,600
Bataan.....	70	3,400	36	2,398	107	1,200	106	2,150
Batangas.....	223	1,200	98	3,300	313	7,100	111	3,500
Benguet.....	30	3,000	.....	.....	50	.....	54	2,160
Bulacan.....	221	14,920	192	2,837	.....	.....	310	3,823
Cavite.....	296	10,000	316	10,000	61	295	155	2,000
Cagayan.....	100	6,500	47	800	95	2,500	162	1,500
Ilocos Norte.....	120	8,330	.....	.....	148	3,560	234	6,644
Ilocos Sur.....	125	11,465	.....	.....	106	6,656	62	4,640
Isabela.....	99	4,653	42	504	84	2,772	194	4,462
La Union.....	100	7,000	.....	.....	130	2,300	175	5,420
Laguna.....	162	6,480	77	1,925	257	10,280	169	6,760
Lepanto-Bontoc.....	100	10,000	.....	.....	50	800	102	3,600
Nueva Ecija.....	193	19,000	28	3,000	146	4,000	227	4,000
Nueva Vizcaya.....	162	12,500	16	.....	146	2,000	163	11,500
Pampanga.....	142	12,580	.....	.....	99	2,312	45	1,850
Pangasinan.....	107	28,500	55	1,000	180	7,213	366	7,898
Rizal.....	281	13,000	25	200	19	2,000	208	1,300
Tarlac.....	158	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	2,000
Zambales.....	198	15,000	101	800	161	3,000	3	2,000
Total.....	3,057	201,153	1,034	26,764	2,230	50,988	3,045	69,807

NOTE.—This does not include arms in the hands of municipal police.

Losses in officers and enlisted men of the first district, fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Province.	Officers.							Enlisted men.								
	Wounded in action.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Resigned.	Transferred.	Dropped from rolls.	Wounded in action.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Deserted.
Abra												1	1	5	...	3
Bataan														5	4	2
Batangas							4	5	1	1		2	4	5	3	...
Benguet						1	2	3				1	1	11	7	...
Bulacan	1				1	1	1		3	3		7	10	24	2	12
Cagayan						2	1	3		1		12	13	9	3	...
Cavite										1		2	3	20	1	14
Ilocos Norte								1				4	4	13	3	...
Ilocos Sur						2	3	1				13	13	43	...	...
Isabela						1	3	1							1	...
Laguna						4	1	5		1		8	9	24	2	3
La Union					1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	...
Lepanto-Bontoc							1			1		2	3	27	3	2
Nueva Ecija					2	2						6		20	3	...
Nueva Vizcaya						3	3					6	6	17	3	...
Pampanga				1	1	1	4					5	5	15	9	...
Pangasinan								2		2		5	7	21	3	...
Rizal		1	1		2	2	4					11	18	28	1	3
Tarlac								1		2		5	7	26	4	...
Zambales						1			1			6	7	23	3	...
Total	1	1	1	4	7	21	30	21	2	14	1	76	115	337	54	38

Number of arms lost by constabulary and municipal police, and number and kinds of arms and ammunition captured and recovered by constabulary.

Province.	Arms lost by constabulary.				Arms lost by municipal police.			Arms and ammunition captured and recovered by constabulary.									
	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Ammunition.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Bolos.	Spears.	Daggers.
Abra									203		2		1				
Bataan									233		6		4	10			
Batangas	4	2	1	2							4	14	8	32	67		
Benguet																	
Bulacan	15	1	2				13	11	2,625	16	1	85	1	28			
Cagayan																	
Cavite	8		6			3	7	7	1,015			36	15	90			
Ilocos Sur						1	6	2	320	1		2	11	19	142		
Ilocos Norte									140			3	3	3	11		
Isabela	1		1	1	1			1			1	1	1	1			
Laguna	3		2			2	9	1			1		1	1			
Lepanto-Bontoc															30		
Nueva Ecija	8		2				5	2	65		2	3		2			
Nueva Vizcaya																	
Pampanga									260	5		9	6	27	43		
Pangasinan								3	194			18	2	17	48		
Rizal						30	13	57	1,800	8	1	52		17			
Tarlac				1				1	186			11		10		1	
Zambales	16		2	2		2		4	606	11				20	400		
Total	55	3	16	6	1	38	53	89	7,647	41	17	235	52	277	742	1	5

Statement showing the number of engagements, outlaws killed, outlaws captured, animals stolen and recovered, and number of trials and approved convictions under Act 619, with total amount of fines and number of days' confinement, in first district, Philippine Constabulary, during fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Engagements.	Outlaws killed.	Outlaws captured.	Animals stolen.		Animals recovered.	Trials and approved convictions under Act 619.					
				Horses.	Carabaos.		Convictions.	Fines.	Days of confinement.	Total cost of transportation.	Expeditions. <i>a</i>	Miles covered. <i>a</i>
Abra	1	72			15	2		<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	20	1,666
Bataan	3	31				1	3	20	30	1,897.09	66	3,000
Batangas	14	21	132		143	123	2	2	362	7,000.00	18	1,118
Benguet						2	2	15	10	4,803.05	2	118
Bulacan	13	18	243		30	25	3	794	125	11,187.02	213	3,610
Cagayan						1			135	5,766.00	2	948
Cavite	39	20	243		28	10	7	40	362	14,468.00	408	16,555
Ilocos Norte					3	5	3	40	10	2,998.00		8,384
Ilocos Sur	6	6	44		4	6				3,388.42	191	1,138
Isabela					13	15	8	51	40	1,700.00	752	19,052
Laguna	3	9			32		2	5		4,266.67	40	800
Union		11			1	2				5,490.00	5	3,365
Lepanto-Bontoc	4				1	15				6,100.10	47	3,000
Nueva Ecija	1					6	8	40	70	866.17	2	1,000
Nueva Vizcaya							3	38	180	6,000.00	20	7,505
Pampanga	12	12	146			61	5	80	68	2,998.60	122	24,873
Pangasinan	3	1	36			9	83	2	2,898	5,416.39	140	6,000
Rizal	12	46	60		12	1	7	25		16,332.85	50	240
Tarlac	2		16			1	43	1		1,421.00	60	2,800
Zambales	13	16	253		53	19	9	113	480	2,696.00	150	4,521
Total	126	156	1,287		348	422	65	1,266	5,320	106,595.36	2,109	109,991

^a *Explanation.*—This table is made up from total number of miles covered by all detachments. For example, one expedition may have a number of scouting detachments, and the aggregate number of miles covered by all is taken.

Ponies on hand in provinces of first district, July 1, 1903.

Province.	On hand.	Fit for field work.	Province.	On hand.	Fit for field work.
Abra	25	23	Nueva Ecija	6	6
Bataan			Nueva Vizcaya	17	17
Benguet	9	8	Pampanga	8	8
Batangas			Pangasinan	10	9
Bulacan	6	6	Rizal	9	2
Cavite	10	9	Tarlac	6	6
Agayan	6	6	Union	22	20
Ilocos Norte	37	35	Zambales	5	5
Ilocos Sur	30	28			
Lepanto-Bontoc	18	16	Total	247	227
Laguna	8	8			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, COL. H. H. BANDHOLTZ, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Lucena, Tayabas, July 3, 1903.

The ADJUTANT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Philippines Constabulary, dated Manila, May 27, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report covering "Operations, occurrences, and conditions" in the various provinces constituting the second constabulary district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

On July 1, 1902, this district consisted of the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Ambos Camarines, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque (including Mindoro), Masbate (including island of Burias), Paragua, Romblon, Sorsogon, and Tayabas.

On June 30, 1903, the district consisted of the provinces of Albay, approximate population 242,000; Ambos Camarines, approximate population 233,000; Masbate, approximate population 44,171; Mindoro, approximate population 50,000; Romblon, approximate population 46,843; Sorsogon, approximate population 122,888, and Tayabas, approximate population 205,000; approximate population of district 943,902; changes having taken place during the year as follows: Paragua was transferred from the third constabulary district, pursuant to Special orders, No. 102, Headquarters Philippine Constabulary, dated Manila, December 31, 1902; Batangas, Cavite, and Laguna were transferred from the second to the first constabulary district March 1, 1903, pursuant to paragraph 9, General orders, No. 15, Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary, dated Manila, February 12, 1903. In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the office of the chief of constabulary, dated Manila, June 19, 1903, the provinces of Batangas, Cavite, and Laguna are not included in this report. The island of Mindoro was separated from the province of Marinduque and organized into the "province of Mindoro," and Marinduque and islands immediately adjacent thereto were annexed to the province of Tayabas, pursuant to acts of the Philippine Commission numbered 499 and 500, taking effect November 10, 1902. The island of Burias, province of Masbate, was placed under the jurisdiction of the senior inspector, constabulary of Sorsogon, so far as affected the constabulary, for the reason that Burias was more accessible from the latter.

Maj. Jesse S. Garwood was relieved from, and Col. Harry H. Bandholtz assigned to, the command of the district pursuant to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 28, Headquarters Philippines Constabulary, dated Manila, April 15, 1903. Capt. Justus M. Wheate, surgeon, Philippines Constabulary, was appointed and assigned as chief medical officer, second constabulary district, pursuant to General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Philippines Constabulary, dated Manila, January 21, 1903. First Lieut. Edward R. Higgins, Philippines Constabulary, has served as district adjutant during the entire period. No other assignments or details of officers for general service have occurred.

CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1903.

Throughout the entire district conditions as to peace and indications of future prosperity were apparently excellent; a few small ladrone bands, remnants of the late insurrection and posing as insurgents, however, existed in several provinces. The following is a brief résumé of conditions on the above date in the various provinces of the district:

Albay.—Simeon Ola (Bicol, native of Guinobatan, ex-major of insurgents, surrendered at Legaspi July 4, 1901, and returned to the hills as chief of bandits soon after), Augustin Saria (Tagalog, native of Cavite Province, ex-major of insurgents, never surrendered but remained in hills as chief of bandits), Lazaro Toledo (Tagalog, native of Cavite Province, ex-major of insurgents, surrendered at Legaspi July 6, 1901, returned to the hills in December, 1902), and Tito Saculo (Bicol, native of Polangui, ex-lieutenant of insurgents, never surrendered, remained in hills under Augustin Saria), all formerly officers under the insurgent general, Vito Belarmino, in this province, formed the nucleus of the only armed band which existed at this date. Reports, presumably authentic, indicate that they possessed but few guns.

Ambos Camarines.—No organized armed bandits existed at this date. Occasional depredations had been made, however, by ladrones from the adjoining provinces of Tayabas on the north and Albay on the south. The non-Christian tribes of Igorrotes, inhabiting Mounts Isarog and Irigam, who have been outlaws and brigands during the last twenty years of Spanish government, were at this date, and are now, peaceable and contented with the present administration.

Marinduque.—No organized ladronism. Conditions excellent.

Masbate.—The only ladrone band in this province was under one Melchor de la Cruz. Six members of this band have been captured, tried, and hung during the preceding year, which has had a most salutary effect upon the few remaining. They had no guns and were not active.

Paragua.—No organized ladronism. Conditions excellent.

Romblon.—No organized ladronism. Conditions excellent.

Sorsogon.—This province, so turbulent during the preceding year, had become almost entirely free from organized ladronism, owing to the energy and ability of the then senior inspector, Capt. Harvey P. Nevill, with the hearty and able cooperation of the provincial governor, Señor Bernardino Monreal, which resulted in the capture of Francisco de la Cruz, Isaac Gamao, Antonio Cañacho, Pablo Encanares, and Pablo Estipino, and the killing of Luis Breenie, all of whom were recognized leaders in the recent "anting-anting" uprisings, together with the capture of some 350 bolomen. On July 1, 1902, there were no organized ladrone bands who were carrying guns, although there were some small bands of bolomen.

Tayabas.—This province has been to a certain extent in a state of turmoil and discontent almost continually, current reports to the contrary notwithstanding. However, conditions were comparatively good at the beginning of this fiscal year. The principal armed bands organized and operating were those of Rios, Destajo, Verastiqui, and Encarnación, with about 60 guns altogether. Rios and Destajo were operating in the vicinity of Mauban and Verastiqui and Encarnación in the eastern part of the province.

CONDITIONS, OPERATIONS, AND EVENTS.

Here follows, by provinces, a résumé of occurrences in the district covering the entire year, compiled from reports from provincial constabularies and such other data as are available at these headquarters:

ALBAY.

Reports would indicate that the province was more free of ladronism and lawlessness at this time than at any period since, although it was not without a considerable number of ladrone bands at this time.

July 8.—A detachment of constabulary operating in the western part of the province was fired on during the night by a party of ladrones, the ladrone fire killing an occupant of a house near where the constabulary were camping.

July 20.—A detachment of constabulary fired on while en route from Bantayan to Guinobatan by a party of ladrones lying in ambush; fire returned and ladrones retreated. No casualties on either side.

August 11.—A band of ladrones, presumably under the command of Simeon Ola, entered the town of Oas about 7.30 p. m. and without resistance disarmed the municipal police, securing 4 shotguns, 3 revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition.

August 14.—The crew of the steamship *Dos Hermanos* mutinied in the port of Virac, killing the first engineer, the major-domo, and the Chinese carpenter and wounding several other officers and passengers of the ship. Captain Fletcher, then in command of the garrison at Virac, hearing the commotion aboard the ship, took a small boat and two men and went to investigate. On coming alongside the ship he found the mutinous crew in possession and the ship under way. He succeeded in boarding the ship, however, after killing 2 of the crew, and placed 34 of them under arrest. The

boatswain and the quartermaster, who were the ringleaders in the affair, escaped by jumping overboard and made their way to the mainland. The quartermaster was later arrested by the municipal police of Malinao, but the boatswain is still at large.

August 31.—A band of ladrones entered the town of Bacacay and indulged in considerable looting and robbery. A detachment of constabulary from Albay pursued them, but without result.

September 5.—Corporal Japon had skirmish with Teofile Bobis's band at Mabatag; wounded 2 ladrones.

September 7.—The quarantine guard at barrio of Buga, Libon, was attacked by some 30 ladrones under Hugo Palermo and Antonio Losmo. Fernando Shanks, a white American in charge of the guard, was killed. Three municipal policemen and 1 constabulary soldier were captured. The constabulary soldier escaped later. The ladrones secured 3 revolvers and 1 shotgun and a small amount of ammunition.

September 12.—Corporal Retoma met detachment of Augustin's men near Malinao; captured 2; one of the captured men was wounded.

September 14.—Private Japon had skirmish with Augustin in barrios of Comogon, Malinao; reports wounding Teofile Bobis, a lieutenant, and capturing 1 revolver and some ammunition.

September 15.—Lieutenant McLean had skirmish with band of ladrones near Boraboran; no casualties on either side. Lieutenant Nery encountered ladrones same day, killing 2.

September 16.—Lieutenant McLean encountered Teofile Bobis's band near Santo Mino; captured 2 of the band and 2 guns.

On the night of the 17th of September a band of ladrones entered the town of Ligao and were met by the provincial police under command of Captain Reynolds, provincial treasurer, who happened to be in town at the time. Two ladrones were killed and 3 wounded. Captain Reynolds received wound from bolo thrust in hand.

September 21.—A detachment of 11 constabulary scouting in the vicinity of Macabuges were attacked about 2 a. m. by a band of ladrones under Simeon Ola, numbering between 50 and 75, armed with guns and bolos. Two of the constabulary were wounded and 6 captured, the constabulary losing 7 Springfield carbines, 8 belts, and some 200 rounds of ammunition. Loss of ladrones, if any, unknown. Lieutenant McLean went in pursuit of this band; came up with them in the afternoon; killed 2 and captured 3 of them. The captured soldiers were later released.

September 29.—A detachment of Albay constabulary captured Pedro Marsagonac, with 1 revolver, in the barrio of Gogon. Marsagonac was a ladrone leader of prominence.

September 30.—Lieutenant Swann captured Juan and Rufino Futo, 2 notorious ladrone leaders of Sorsogon Province, with 1 Colt's revolver and some ammunition.

October 16.—A band of some 30 ladrones armed with rifles and bolos, under Matias Bedar, attacked a party of 3 municipal police of Malinao and Libog who were conveying prisoners to Albay. One policeman was killed and 1 wounded. A detachment of constabulary from Albay came up with this band the next day and captured 2 of them.

October 23.—Antonio Pininoy, a bandit leader, was captured near Ligao by citizens of the barrio.

October 28.—Tito's band caught and whipped a native military lineman near Matacon and later robbed 3 citizens of Polangui near same place of a watch and small amount of money.

Early this month negotiations were opened with Simeon Ola, chief of the ladrones in this province, with a view of inducing him to surrender. After many promises and conferences extending over a period of forty days, during which hostilities were suspended, Ola broke off negotiations and withdrew to the hills with his entire force and a large number of additional recruits that he had secured during this armistice.

Mauricio Noga, a second-class private, constabulary of Albay, deserted and went to the ladrones, and is now supposed to be with some ladrone band near Polangui.

November 18.—Truce with Simeon Ola declared off.

November 20.—Lieutenant McLean killed 2 and captured 5 of Tito's men.

November 22.—Sergeant Bactat encountered about 100 bandits under command of Augustin Saria at Sua, Tabaco; killed Commandante Rafael Aguilar and 6 men and captured 1 Mauser rifle.

November 25.—Corporal Japon struck band of Roberto Batalla in Mount Malinao; killed 2, captured 1, 1 lieutenant and 4 men.

November 26.—Captain Nevill struck Toledo's band, killing 2. Through correspondence captured in this camp he captured Col. José Hernandez in Daraga on 27th.

Little was accomplished during the month of December, although several movements were made covering the country between Guinobatan, Ligao, Oas, and the west-

ern coast, and from Polangui east to Tabaco. Finding no reports on file in this office covering the operations of this month prevents making a detailed report.

January 3.—A party of bandits led by Matias Bedar entered Malilpot, capturing and carrying away the municipal records.

January 5.—Volunteers of Camalig captured 2 of Lazaro Toledo's band.

January 8.—A band of ladrones stopped and robbed a Turk on road between Guinobatan and Ligao.

January 11.—Lazaro Toledo's band, carrying some 25 guns, entered the town of Pilar, disarmed the municipal police, and robbed the house of Ynchausti of \$300 Mexican.

January 12.—Corporal Japon encountered the band of Matias Bedar near Tabaco, killed 2 and captured 1 revolver.

January 14.—Captain Fletcher attacked on road between Camalig and Guinobatan by band of bolomen led by Roman Oliquino, killed 5 bolomen, wounded 4, and captured 1. Captain Fletcher received bolo cuts in right shoulder and left jaw and left arm.

January 15.—Lazaro Toledo's band entered pueblo of Jovellar; exacted contributions from several residents, amounting to about \$300 Mexican.

January 16.—Lazaro Toledo's band entered Jovellar; took rice and supplies.

January 18.—The people of the barrio of San Ramon Legaspi captured Patricio Maderal, a deserter from the constabulary of Sorsogon, with one Colt's revolver.

January 27.—A band of ladrones raided the barrio of Palanog, Camalig, capturing and carrying away the teniente of the barrio.

January 23.—Second Lieut. Abot Hester, Philippines Constabulary, died at Daraga, of cholera.

January 28.—A band of ladrones attempted to enter the town of Polangui, but were met by the municipal police, who killed 1 of the band and captured 2.

January 29.—Corporal Napay, with 10 men, encountered Lazaro Toledo's band near Cabaran. A sharp fight followed, in which 10 ladrones were killed and 5 wounded; one Remington rifle captured. This is probably the most thorough thrashing that has been administered to Lazaro Toledo.

February 4.—Captain Linforth, with 10 men from Pilar, Sorsogon Province, struck Lazaro Toledo's band, numbering about 30 guns and some 100 bolomen, in the barrio of Abucay. After an engagement lasting about one hour Captain Linforth was forced to withdraw, leaving Second-Class Privates Joven and Jacobs dead on the field. It has not been determined to what extent the ladrones suffered, but it is known that their loss was heavy, and the fact that they did not attempt to follow the little band of constabulary on withdrawal would indicate that they were not anxious to continue the fight, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers.

February 7.—Lieutenant Scott struck a band of ladrones southwest of Guinobatan, near Camogon. In the engagement that followed the constabulary lost First-Class Private Paulino Lagasca killed, and Second-Class Private Esteban Marican wounded, killing 4 ladrones.

February 26.—Lieutenants Scott and Sommer struck a band about 25 miles southwest of Ligao, killing 10 and capturing 4.

February 28.—About 7.30 p. m. a band of about 150 bolomen, under the leadership of Magno Ragel, attacked the constabulary garrison at Oas and succeeded in getting inside of the cuartel, capturing 48 guns and some 1,600 rounds of ammunition. This deplorable affair is traceable to a number of reasons. Quartered with the constabulary were a company of 20 armed volunteers that had been organized and vouched for by the presidente and other municipal officers. The traitorous conduct of these volunteers was of great assistance in making this capture possible.

The cuartel at Oas is located on one side of the public square. On this square is held the market, where hundreds of people congregate nightly, selling and purchasing wares, food stuffs, etc. The ladrones appeared on the outskirts of the town at 6.30 p. m., waited for darkness, slipped quietly into the town, mingling with the crowd on the plaza. A large party of them worked their way across the plaza, and just in front of the cuartel, and at a given signal dashed up the steps into the cuartel. There were about 15 constabulary soldiers in the quarters at the time and about one-half of the volunteers. The move was made so quickly and so quietly that the constabulary never realized that their cuartel was captured until they saw this strange party of men at the arm racks taking possession of the arms. About 10 of the number of soldiers immediately grappled with the ladrones and tried to get possession of their guns, but before they could fire their arms were pinned from behind and the guns taken from them.

The password of the ladrones was "San Pedro," and as soon as the conflict began the volunteers cried it out in no uncertain voices and began to assist the ladrones.

Several of them have been identified as having been seen carrying out arms and belts, and 2 as having attacked and disarmed a soldier who had managed to secure his gun. It has been well established that most of them knew that this attack was to be made, yet not one of the wretched scoundrels gave a word of warning.

Just about the time the ladrones had secured all the arms and were preparing to leave, Lieutenant Buenaventura rode into the town alone, and seeing a great horde of people about the cuartel and hearing loud talking, he supposed that some trouble had occurred among the constabulary. He rode through the cordon of the ladrones up to the steps of the cuartel and called for the corporal of the guard, before he realized what had happened. Then he sprang from his horse and began firing into the ladrones, who had recognized him and were closing in. He got through this circle, and thinking that the constabulary were still in possession of the cuartel, ran around to the end of the building and started to climb into the window, where he was again met by a mob of bolomen. He then took refuge behind the convent wall, about 75 yards distant, and began firing into the ladrones with his revolver, but they had accomplished their purpose and were making a hasty withdrawal.

Lieutenant Sommer, who was in command of Oas at this time, was not in town at the time of this occurrence, but had gone to Ligao, some 2 miles distant, to forward telegrams and correspondence, and it is not thought that any specific blame can be attached to him. Still it is believed that had he had wider experience he would not have allowed the market people to encroach to such close limits on the cuartel, or would not have reposed quite so much confidence in the volunteers. Otherwise Lieutenant Sommer has proven himself an efficient and energetic officer since his arrival in this district.

During this affair 1 ladrone was killed and the following soldiers wounded: First-Class Privates Alejandro Medina, Rustaquino Domingo; Second-Class Privates Alejandro Bais, constabulary of Pampanga; Pascual Romero, Lucio Bias, and Placido Rosin, constabulary of Ambos Camarines; all from bolos or daggers, and all of whom will recover.

Early in the month of March 3 companies of scouts were called into the province of Albay to assist in suppressing ladronism and lawlessness, and with them came Col. D. J. Baker, jr., to take charge of the operations.

The early part of the month was consumed in making a redistribution of constabulary and scout troops, and preparing for an aggressive campaign. A number of stations formerly occupied by constabulary troops were turned over to the scouts, and the constabulary thus relieved pushed farther back into the hills or were used to strengthen weak garrisons elsewhere.

March 18.—Lieutenant Corfield, with a detachment of 40 soldiers, struck Lazaro Toledo's band, numbering about 50 guns and an unknown number of bolomen, in the barrio of Paroris, on the Jovellar River; an engagement ensued, 5 insurgents being killed; no casualties among constabulary.

March 21.—Captain Linforth, accompanied by Lieutenants Grossmann and Fawcett and detachment of 60 soldiers, struck a part of Toledo's band near the barrio of Buenavista; a short fight followed, in which 2 ladrones were killed and 2 Remington rifles and 30 rounds of ammunition captured. During the skirmish Lieutenant Grossmann was shot through the hip with a Mauser or Krag gun at about 20 yards' range, resulting in a complete paralysis of the right leg and a partial of the left. He was sent to the military hospital at Sorsogon, arriving there some thirty hours after receiving the wound. He died there on May 13, 1903, from this wound.

March 24.—Lieutenant McLean struck a band of ladrones, numbering about 50 guns, near Camagon. The ladrones occupied a strong position in a hilltop and were dislodged with considerable difficulty, the engagement lasting about an hour. Two ladrones were found dead on the field and indications that several wounded had been carried away.

March 2.—Col. D. J. Baker, jr., U. S. Army, ordered by Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of constabulary, to take provisional command of the second district.

March 9.—Captain Linforth reported that ladrones attempted to surprise the detachment stationed at Pilar on the night of March 6. The ladrones were repulsed without loss to the garrison.

March 14.—The outlying barrios of 16 towns of Albay and Sorsogon were drawn in.

April 10.—Presidente of Daraga reports that ladrones entered the barrio of Quilicao and stole \$250 Mexican and carried off two persons.

April 11.—Presidente of Pelangui reports that municipal police killed 1 ladrone near Gabon.

April 20.—Captain Linforth struck 3 riflemen and 25 bolomen near Tabaco, capturing palay, spears, etc., and destroying the cuartel.

April 22.—Ladrones armed with 2 revolvers entered barrios of Banag, Daraga, and stole a sack of rice and 60 pesos from a Chino.

April 26.—Lieutenant Sommer reports that a band of ladrones armed with 2 revolvers, 15 rifles, and about 50 bolos attacked Malinao at 7 p. m.

May 5.—Lieutenant Ward and 30 men struck Capt. Marcos Ymiter and his band; wounded the captain, captured 48 prisoners, 66 bolos, 1 air gun, 2 revolvers, and many papers with information as to Gen. Augustin Saria and Col. Tito Saculo.

Three bull carts with provisions for Señor José Sanchez, of Ligao, were attacked by a band of riflemen halfway between Ligao and Guinobatan.

May 6.—Captain Fletcher and his muchacho were fired on at 6 a. m. Says that about 12 men armed with rifles and 25 with bolos were present.

May 21.—Detachment of constabulary under command of Lieutenant Carothers, and detachment of scouts under command of Lieutenant Pyle, struck Lieut. Col. Magno Ragel's camp at daylight, 15 miles west of Marigondon, killing Magno Ragel, and capturing 1 Colt's revolver, caliber .38. Short fight, with no casualties among Government troops.

May 23.—Lieutenant Scott found small band of ladrones near Camagon, Guinobatan; killed 3; also destroyed many insurgent uniforms.

May 26.—Sergeant Short and 11 men, as guards for rice train, were attacked by 40 men armed with rifles, and about 20 with bolos 17 miles from post. Fight lasted about half an hour. Constabulary lost 1 soldier captured, 1 killed, and 2 rifles and belts lost.

May 27.—Lieutenant Wright had engagement with insurgents at Tolong, near Malinao, killing 3 and wounding 2. No casualties among soldiers.

May 29.—Lieutenant Ward had skirmish with Augustin Saria's band on Mount Buhi, killing 2 and capturing 2.

May 30.—Lieutenant Buenaventura reports capture of 26 ladrones, including 3 wounded bolomen. Engagement on top of Magandong Mountain. Volunteers rendered good service.

June 7.—Lieutenant Neill struck band of bolomen near Guinobatan, killing 1.

June 8.—A band of some 40 or 50 ladrones entered the pueblo of Castillo, Sorsogon, took 3 revolvers from the municipal police and robbed a Chino of \$1,500.

June 10.—A band of ladrones entered the pueblo of Malinao about 8 p. m., killing 1 volunteer and wounding 2 others.

June 11.—Lieutenant Scott captured 3 bolomen near Guinobatan, and 5 more presented to him later in the day.

June 11.—Lieutenant Kellermeyer struck band of bolomen near Catambलगnan, killing 3.

June 12.—Second-Class Private José Penis, constabulary of Albay, was killed near Guinobatan by constabulary patrol. The commanding officer at Guinobatan suspected that supplies were being carried out to the ladrones, and so placed a guard around the town after dark. About 9 p. m. Private Penis, in company with 3 companions, approached one of the posts, coming from the direction of the hills. On being challenged by the guard the challenged party opened fire on the guard, which was replied to, resulting in the killing of Private Penis. It is not known who his companions were.

June 13.—The volunteers of Oas captured 5 bolomen.

June 19.—A band of bolomen robbed an empty bull train between Camalig and Guinobatan, taking 4 carabaos.

June 20.—Lieutenant Swann struck band that stole carabaos on 19th, killing 1 ladrone and capturing the carabaos.

AMBOS CAMARINES.

Notwithstanding its close proximity to the more troublesome provinces of Albay and Tayabas, the province of Ambos Camarines is almost free from the taint of ladronism. This condition has, to an extent, been brought about by the energy and diplomatic abilities of Capt. James Ross, the provincial governor, who has not only lent his ready aid and support to the constabulary, but has in certain instances personally accompanied expeditions, advising and assisting in bringing to a culmination the present enviable condition of tranquillity now prevailing. Considering that fact, so conducive to discontent, that the rice crops for several seasons have been failures, and the natural ensuing exorbitant prices demanded for rice and other food stuffs, as well as the dearth of draft animals caused by the prevalent epidemics and unusual mortality among horses and carabaos, thereby making successful marketing of hemp difficult, the present conditions are remarkable.

July, 1902.—Town of Ragay entered by ladrone band of 14 riflemen and 40 bolomen under Valerio, who took from police 2 revolvers and small amount of ammunition, although police were well armed. Detachment of constabulary went in pursuit, captured 8 of them, who were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The constabulary is keeping this bandit on the move, to the extent that he has no further time to think of raiding towns.

December 9, 1902.—Report received that ladrones had been seen off coast of Pasacao. Further inquiry proved that they were armed with 1 revolver and a number of bolos. Detachment of constabulary was sent in pursuit, but were unable to encounter them.

December 14.—Telephone line from Cao to Nueva Cáceres completed.

January 21.—Large fire in Nueva Cáceres; 14 houses burned. The prompt and efficient work of Lieutenant Arthur, supply officer, together with the constabulary soldiers, prevented a greater destruction of property.

February 5.—Band of ladrones reported off coast of Pasacao. The garrison pursued them to Guinayangan, Tayabas, at which place the senior inspector of the constabulary of Tayabas was notified of the circumstances, the detachment from Camarines returning to Nueva Cáceres.

March 18.—Band of Albay ladrones under Modesto Belima entered barrio Buranburan, of Buhi, carrying away with them 2 men and 3 women. Bodies of men taken were found next day murdered. Constabulary garrison pursued band into Albay Province. During this month many reports were received of ladrones entering Camarines from Albay. However, upon investigation these reports were never substantiated, but from this time the Albay border was more closely guarded.

May 26.—During this month active operations were carried on against Albay ladrones who had taken refuge among the Negritos of Camarines, in the jurisdiction of Buhi. The activity of the constabulary caused them to leave the province. Six constabulary officers, 2 scout officers, 117 enlisted men of the constabulary, 60 enlisted men of the scouts, and 227 men of the volunteers participated in the movement, which was carried on for three days—May 26, 27, and 28.

MASBATE.

Conditions in this province have been excellent, the last organized band having surrendered at Palanas in October, 1902, this having been brought about by the energy and efficient administration of the then senior inspector, First Lieut. Christian Grossman.

July 14, 1902.—Pablo Salano, a "Cazador" agitator, was captured in barrio of Limbujan. This man was in full uniform, and stated that he came to that place in obedience to superior orders to learn the sentiments of the people with a view to organizing a "Partido de Cazadores."

July 16.—The "teniente" of the barrio of Alegria arrested a Cazador agitator and turned him over to the authorities. Mateo Mallades, resident of Masbate, murdered Toribio de los Reyes at Masbate and escaped. Constabulary in pursuit.

July 17.—Detachment of constabulary discovered and burned a ladrone cuartel in mountains at Cataingan.

September 20.—Capt. F. J. Linforth relieved First Lieut. Christian Grossman as senior inspector.

September 26.—Second-Class Private Tranquilino Banaag accidentally shot himself, dying from effects of wound October 8.

October 2.—Private Bayaguga accidentally shot and killed Second-Class Private Aleman. The former was tried for criminal carelessness and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by court of first instance.

January 5, 1903.—Two notorious ladrone leaders from Samar were captured in Cataingan. In their possession were found letters addressed to "Emilio Aguinaldo, Presidente politico-militar de las islas Filipinas," containing seditious matter, one statement in particular being made that the American Government had violated the treaty made at the time of the surrender of the insurgents under Colonel Guevarra. A considerable sum of money which had been stolen from a municipality in Samar by these men was recovered.

February 24.—Six prisoners escaped from the provincial jail. The sentinel and corporal of the guard, both employed by the province, were asleep when the escape was made. These men were tried by the court of first instance and suitable sentences awarded.

June 16.—Provincial building was entered by thieves and safe containing money and other valuables, papers, etc., was stolen from the office of the provincial treasurer. This is being investigated by the constabulary.

MINDANAO.

The organization of the constabulary in this province was begun September 26, 1902, at which date Capt. Howard W. Barton, accompanied by Second Lieut. Charles J.

Perry and Subinspector Manuel Romoris arrived at Calapan. Municipal presidentes were at once notified that recruits were desired and the work of organization rapidly progressed, although some difficulty was and is yet experienced in securing desirable recruits. Since this date Lieutenants Shutan, as supply officer, Mannison, and Ashe, and Subinspectors Basa and Garong have been assigned for duty in this province. Lieutenant Hearn, with 20 men from headquarters troop, Philippine Constabulary, Manila, was temporarily assigned, arriving in Calapan March 14, 1903.

The death by drowning of Second Lieut. Charles J. Perry, on January 8, 1903, was a sad loss both to the provincial and constabulary authorities, and is sincerely regretted by all.

The conditions as to peace have been fairly good notwithstanding the scarcity of and exorbitant prices demanded for rice and other food stuffs. So far as known there exists but one organized band of outlaws in this province, which band is under the command of one Valeriano Gasio, a Mestizo, who has great influence with the lower classes, who have elected him governor. Reports indicate that he possesses about 50 rifles.

The island of Lubang has been until recently a resort for Cavite, Batangas, and Tayabas outlaws. A detachment of constabulary, however, under command of Lieut. Henry Gilhauser, is now stationed there, which it is thought will prevent future migrations of ladrones to that island.

September 27.—Captain Barton, Lieutenant Perry, and Subinspector Rameris arrived at Calapan. Organization commenced.

December 25.—Party of ladrones armed with spears entered town of Bulalacao, but were driven away by inhabitants, 1 ladrone being killed.

January 2, 1903.—Constabulary furnished permanent guard for provincial jail. Second Lieut. Charles J. Perry, supply officer, was drowned while attempting to ford the Pulantubig River, while with Governor Offley and Captain Barton, going from Calapan to Naujan.

February 11.—Town of Naujan attacked by Gusio, who had with him his entire band. After five hours' fighting the constabulary succeeded in driving him back to the mountains, capturing 75 of his men, 45 of whom were sentenced by the court of first instance to imprisonment and fine of from three months and 200 pesos to eighteen years and 10,000 pesos.

March 2.—First Lieut. E. E. Manison relieved Captain Barton as senior inspector.

March 23.—Subinspector Carlos Basa, newly appointed, reported for duty.

April 5.—Lieutenant Hearn, with detachment, had engagement near Naujan, killing 1 ladrone and capturing 2.

April 9.—Constabulary garrison at Naujan captured 5 ladrones of Gasio's band.

April 14.—Lieutenants Hearn and Ashe struck Gasio's camp in foothills of Mount Halcon. Captured 5 ladrones and valuable papers and destroyed many ladrone uniforms, cuartel, rice, etc.

April 24.—Expedition composed of Governor Offley, Lieutenants Manison, Philippine Constabulary, and Lawton, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, with constabulary and scout detachments, left Salayan to cross Mindoro. Arrived at Naujan April 30. Bandits fired on party, but were dispersed, 1 ladrone being killed.

April 27.—Garrison at Naujan captured 2 ladrones with 1 Remington rifle and full belt of ammunition.

April 28.—Gusio made overtures with a view to conditional surrender, which was denied to him.

May 11.—Lieutenant Hearn captured 1 officer and 9 men of Gasio's band near Naujan.

May 12.—Subinspector Basa captured 11 rifles and servant of Gasio in vicinity of Sablayan.

June 2.—Antonio Paloya and Basilo Nilang, officers under Gasio, surrendered to Lieutenant Hearn at Naujan.

June 9.—Private Francisco Sulo shot and killed by private Severino Pasos, who is bound over for trial before the court of first instance.

June 10.—Subinspector returned from expedition in vicinity of Pola and west of Laguna county reports Gasio's band badly demoralized by reason of constabulary successes.

June 10.—Subinspector Basa captured 1 rifle.

June 14.—Constabulary detachment near Pola captured 1 Remington rifle and number of ladrones.

June 20.—Capt. Harrison O. Fletcher relieved First Lieut. C. E. Manison as senior inspector.

PARAGUA.

[From July 1 to December 31, 1902.]

This province has been remarkably peaceful. No organized ladronism exists or has existed, and but few crimes of any nature have been reported. The people are industrious and very pronounced "Americanistas."

The constabulary under command of First Lieut. Lemuel E. Boren, the senior inspector, have reached a high state of efficiency. Their work has been confined almost exclusively to the serving of warrants and general routine duties. There have been received at various times reports of the existence of piracy along the Paraguan coast, but even the most exaggerated reports of this nature do not indicate that these pirates are more than ordinary ladrones temporarily organized to commit some particular theft or petty crime, after the commission of which they disband and return to their former occupations.

Third Lieut. A. LeRoy Brown relieved First Lieutenant Boren as supply officer August 1, 1902, being himself relieved by Third Lieut. William S. Tabberrah on December 24, 1902, and assigned to duty in the provinces. Subinspector José Romasanta was assigned September 19, 1902, to duty in this province.

No operations have occurred. Patrols are, however, frequently made, and the senior inspector has familiarized himself with conditions existing in the many small islands comprised in this province.

This province was turned over to the jurisdiction of the third constabulary district December 31, 1902.

ROMBLON.

Conditions existing in this province are excellent, and have been so from date of first constabulary organization. However a few organized outlaws are in hiding in the hills near San Fernando in the island of Sibuyan. Rumors have also been heard of arms supposed to have been landed on the island of Carabao, but careful investigation has failed to substantiate these rumors. The people are industrious and the land renders quick return for their labor.

Capt. Leon J. Pellé was relieved as senior inspector by Third Lieutenant Maabe temporarily on February 3. On April 9 Lieutenant Maabe was relieved as senior inspector by Lieutenant McMurry. On October 1 Lieutenant Sweet was relieved as supply officer by Lieutenant McMurry.

July 5, 1902.—Pablo Muros, a notorious bandit and murderer, who has been an outlaw since 1897, was captured by constabulary on the island of Sibuyan. While bringing this man to Romblon he escaped the guard by jumping into the sea. The following day his body was washed ashore. An inquest was held and the captors were completely exonerated.

October 1.—Lieutenant Sweet was relieved as supply officer by Lieutenant McMurry.

October 3.—A municipal policeman of San Fernando murdered a woman and fled to the mountains. After a few days' search he was apprehended by the constabulary.

November 22.—Private Antonio Jadregays was shot and severely wounded by one Apolonio Francisco, a native of Romblon, who was immediately apprehended by the constabulary.

December 20.—Constabulary detachment captured one Lucio Ripel, a notorious outlaw, on the island of Sibuyan.

March 26.—Office of the provincial treasurer was entered and robbed of a considerable amount of money.

May 21.—Constabulary arrested Timoteo de la Cruz, charged with robbing provincial treasurer.

May 21.—Simon Bingamin and Pedro Garcia, outlaws from Capiz Province, were arrested by constabulary detachment at Romblon.

June 1.—Rumors were rife that inhabitants were going to rebel, which caused great excitement. Developments and investigation proved the report to have been groundless.

SORSOGON.

Conditions in this province have greatly improved since the capture of Calache and his band on May 24, 1902; however, some of his followers still remain out, the most important among these being Esteban Diño, Francisco Espejo, Juan and Rufino Fruto, and one Bilon, with several guns and apparently plenty of ammunition, and a following of bandits who operated (especially Diño) alternately on the northern coast of Samar and in Sorsogon.

July 3.—Private Donato Garra, while member of escort to provincial officials, accidentally shot and killed a Chinaman at Gubat. Garra has been held for trial before the court of first instance.

July 26.—Private Marcelino Mellino shot and killed Private Fulgencio Lumberio in a private quarrel. Mellino has been held for trial. He claims that the shooting was accidental.

August 18.—Detachment of constabulary consisting of 9 enlisted men, in charge of Sergeant Dellesa, encountered Diño and Espejo with about 60 men near barrio of Talaonga, Santa Magdalong. The bandits had about 5 guns and many bolos. The constabulary was fired on from front. They returned fire and were advancing rapidly when rushed by bolomen from ambush on right side of trail, resulting in the killing of Sergeant Dellesa and 2 soldiers and the wounding of 2 privates. The remaining 5 soldiers, closely followed by the frenzied bolomen, escaped as best they could, 1 going to Santa Magdalena and the others to Bulusan. The constabulary lost in this engagement 1 Krag carbine, 3 Springfield carbines, and 2 revolvers. The *ladrones'* casualties were estimated at 3 wounded and 1 killed, the leader, Espejo, being severely wounded. The conduct of this detachment was commendable and, although they were greatly outnumbered, their defense was stubborn.

August 20.—Detachment of constabulary encountered *ladrones* under Espejo. After stubborn resistance Espejo was captured and 4 of his men were killed. Espejo was operated upon by the military surgeon at Sorsogon by reason of wound received on the 18th, but did not survive the operation. After capture he stated that about 17 of his band had left on a *parao* for Samar, taking some arms with them.

September 8.—Lieutenant Pulay succeeded in discovering some of the arms lost by the constabulary at Talaonga, which arms had been buried near Santa Magdalena by the followers of Espejo, which were as follows: 1 Krag carbine, 1 Springfield carbine, 1 Colt's revolver, 1 web belt, 1 sword and scabbard, and 119 rounds of ammunition for carbine and revolver.

September 16.—Esteban Diño, Emeterio Fullio, Margarita Pullio, and Catalina Purical surrendered to constabulary garrison at Bulusan. The last two were women, who had been posing as saints, and did much to keep the "anting-anting" trouble alive. They had been in the hills inciting the mountain people for over a year. This surrender brings in all the *ladrone* leaders in Sorsogon Province with the exception of Bilon, who escaped to Samar and took with him 2 or 3 Springfield carbines.

September 30.—Lieutenant Swann apprehended and arrested in the town of Libog the murderer of the sergeant of police at Bulusan. A Colt's revolver, caliber .45, with ammunition and a dagger, were taken from him.

October 12.—Lieutenant Wright, with 8 soldiers, en route from Magallanes to Denso, in a *parao*, were capsized in a squall; they were in the water seven hours, and were finally rescued by native fishermen. Five Springfield carbines were lost and 1 belt with 50 rounds of ammunition, together with clothing, blankets, etc., property of the men. The recovery of the arms and property was impossible.

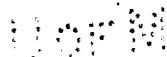
January 17.—The Island of Burias was assigned to the Sorsogon Constabulary per verbal orders of the chief of constabulary.

January 19.—Capt. F. X. Linforth, Philippines Constabulary, arrived in Sorsogon from Masbate, relieving Capt. Harvey P. Nevill as senior inspector of the province.

January 5.—Captain Linforth, while scouting over the Albay line, encountered Toledo's force of over 30 riflemen and about 100 bolomen. Captain Linforth, notwithstanding that his detachment was small, attacked them vigorously and endeavored to drive them back. The engagement lasted over an hour when the constabulary were compelled to retire, having lost 2 men, privates Jacob and Joven killed, who were left on the field. No arms were lost. The bandits lost 10 killed, and Toledo's second in command, Captain Valerio, was severely wounded. Sergeant Vidal, of Sorsogon, who was a major under Belarmino during the insurrection and a companion of Toledo, stood up during the fight, while Toledo was urging his bolomen to greater exertion, and called out, "Toledo, do you know me? I know you well enough. Come down here with your macheteros yourself." The challenge was not accepted by Toledo. Sergeant Vidal himself shot Captain Valerio while he, with Toledo, was urging the bolomen to the attack. Captain Linforth and his detachment deserve great credit for the valiant manner in which they stubbornly fought this unequal engagement.

April 19.—Eight prisoners escaped from provincial jail, none of whom have yet been captured, although every effort is being made to that end. They are now supposed to be with Ola in Albay Province.

May 13.—First Lieut. Christian Crossman, Philippines Constabulary, died at Sorsogon.



TAYABAS.

The energetic campaign which had been so successfully conducted by Gen. J. Franklin Bell during the preceding year in certain sections of this province, although productive of splendid results, did not entirely eliminate the element of armed resistance to the authorities which had so long existed, and several bands of outlaws yet infested certain localities. Since the termination of military operations in Tayabas Province, there have either been captured or have surrendered to the constabulary or police about 150 guns, 35 revolvers, and over 500 prisoners, among the most important not elsewhere mentioned being Encarnacio, at Guinayangan; Florido and Verdadero, at Lopez; Encallado, at Pagbilao, and Silvala, at Macalcion.

During this period there had existed two distinct and separate branches of the ladrone industry, the least notorious and criminal of which being ladrones politicos, under an able leader named Destajo. They posed as insurgents or irreconcilables and confined their operations to the levying of contributions on defenseless barrios and the wearing of gaudy uniforms to impress the ignorant. The ladrones fanaticos under one Ruperto Rios were by far the most troublesome and criminal, and were an offshoot of the Colorum sect which had established a "New Jerusalem" on Mount San Cristobal, near the dividing line of the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas.

Rios represented himself to be an inspired prophet, and found little difficulty in working on the superstitions of the extremely ignorant and credulous inhabitants of barrios distant from centers of population. So well did he succeed that he had organized what he designed as an exterior municipal government (for revenue only) with an elaborate equipment of officials. He promoted himself and his followers in rapid succession until he finally had with him 1 captain-general, 1 lieutenant-general, 25 major-generals, 50 brigadier-generals, and a host of officers of lower grade. In appreciation of his abilities he appointed himself "generalissimo" and viceroy, and stated his intention of having himself crowned "King of the Philippines." Titles earthly not proving sufficient, he announced himself as the "Son of God," and dispensed "anting-antings," which were guaranteed to make the wearer invulnerable to attack. Of the ladrones killed during this period few were discovered who were not wearing one of these "anting-antings."

The dense ignorance and credulity of the followers of Rios were clearly shown by his fanatical paraphernalia captured by Captain Murphy on March 8 near Infanta. Among these was a box on the cover of which was painted the word "Independencia," and the followers of Rios profoundly believed that when they had proved themselves worthy the box would be opened and the mysterious something called independence, for which they had so long been fighting, could be secured, and that when attained there would be no more labor, no taxes, no jails, and no constabulary to disturb their ladrone proclivities.

Rios and his fanatical followers were driven by the active operations of the constabulary, police, and volunteers into the province of Laguna, where on the 25th of March they were captured.

July 15.—Cholera broke out in the constabulary barracks at Lucena. The men were at once quarantined separately and in small squads of four or five to prevent the entire number of available men from being quarantined indefinitely in the event of several cases breaking out. First Lieut. Samuel W. Tilden, at great personal danger, rendered excellent service in fighting the epidemic. Capt. W. W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, president of the provincial board of health, extended the thanks of the community and of himself to the constabulary in general and to Lieutenant Tilden in particular for services rendered in clearing this province of cholera.

July 16.—Reports received that the detachment of constabulary levied a contribution of 40 pesos on the town of Polillo. Investigation established the fact that this was a party of ladrones disguised as constabulary soldiers.

July 19.—Reports received that 100 armed ladrones had attacked and were in possession of the town of Laguimanuc. Investigation proved this report to have been groundless, having arisen by reason of a beating given by several lawless characters to a native of that town.

July 21.—Constabulary detachment under command of Lieutenant Castillo captured near Mauban a petty chief and 3 of Distajo's band together with important papers. One constabulary soldier and 1 ladrone wounded.

July 22.—Hilario Ella, a notorious outlaw and major of insurgents, surrendered to constabulary garrison at Lucena.

July 26.—Esteban Herrera, presidente of Laguimanuc, was arrested by constabulary for sedition.

August 4.—Police of Atimonan, combining with police of Gumaca, Lopez, and Alabat, attacked band of Rios, killing and wounding several outlaws.

August 8.—Lieutenant Castillo, with detachment, had engagement with ladrones near Mauban, capturing 2 outlaws.

August 12.—Constabulary detachment encountered ladrones at barrio Colantes, killing 6 ladrones and capturing 2 rifles.

August 18.—Detachment of constabulary found and destroyed ladrone cuartel near Laguimanuc, finding a number of bolos, arrows, and lances.

September 2.—Ladrones entered town of Unison, capturing policemen and 5 shot-guns. Municipal authorities roughly handled and municipal records burned. Detachment of constabulary were unable to overtake the outlaws. Guns all recaptured later.

September 3.—Ladrone bands of Rios and Veristigui, with 30 guns and 150 bolomen, attacked town of Laguimanuc, killing 2 women and 1 girl and wounding 2 men. Fortunately a detachment of constabulary, unexpectedly arriving, surprised and drove them out, killing several ladrones. Several prisoners were taken, and one of these, a uniformed officer, stated that Rios was a direct descendant of God and nothing earthly could harm him.

September 5.—Detachment of constabulary under command of Lieutenant Herrera encountered ladrones under Veristigui, near barrio of Malichboy, now Inison. Ladrones commanded excellent position on top of mountain, but were poorly armed. As constabulary commenced ascent an avalanche of rocks was let loose, immediately followed by firing. After a short engagement top of mountain was reached. Soon 10 or 12 ladrones were killed and the remainder escaped as best they could. Lieutenant Herrera and detachment deserve great credit for this success, they having followed this band without rest or sleep for two days previous to this encounter.

September 13.—Two ladrones, with 1 Remington rifle and 1 revolver, surrendered to constabulary garrison of Atimona.

September 14.—Detachment under Corporal Feres encountered ladrones in barrio Tobigun, killing 3 and wounding 4, and capturing 4 guns.

Lieutenant Herrera with detachment had engagement with ladrones in vicinity of Guinayagnan, killing 1 and capturing a number of bolos.

October 2.—Five uniformed ladrones surrendered to constabulary garrison at Unison with 1 rifle, 1 revolver, and several bolos.

October 4.—The ladrone leader Distajo surrendered to Lieutenant Castillo at Mauban with all his arms.

October 22.—Four ladrones surrendered to constabulary garrison at Laguimanuc with 2 Remington rifles and several bolos.

October 23.—Lieutenant Herrera, with detachment, encountered band of Veristigui just as the latter was trying to escape by parao to Marinduque. Several ladrones were killed, including their leader, Veristigui, and some arms and ammunition were captured.

October 29.—Sergeant Buates, with detachment, surprised and captured 4 ladrones armed with spears and bolos.

November 7.—Tabacalera company pack train was robbed of 500 pesos between Lucena and Pacbilao. Lieutenants Keagey and Castillo recovered the money and arrested the robbers same date.

December 15.—Captain Murphy relieved Capt. Ben L. Smith as senior inspector.

January 6.—Lieutenant Herrera and detachment had slight engagement with ladrones near Unison, capturing 3 of them and a quantity of supplies, and burning a ladrone cuartel.

January 7.—Lieutenant Herrera and detachment captured a ladrone captain and 4 men, together with 1 serviceable revolver, 4 wooden guns, and several bolos and spears.

January 11.—Captain Murphy, with detachment, captured near Unison a so-called lieutenant-colonel and 1 major, together with 12 men, several bolos and spears, and many valuable papers.

January 17.—Twenty-three ladrones surrendered to Captain Murphy at Unison.

February 14.—Coast-guard vessel *Scout* was robbed of a sum of money by the engineer while the captain of the vessel was ashore at Lucena. Engineer later apprehended and money recovered by the constabulary.

March 8.—Captain Murphy and detachment had several slight though very successful engagements during the 6th and 7th of March with ladrones under Rios, near Infanta, resulting in the killing of 1, wounding of 3, and capture of 37 ladrones, secretary to Rios, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 1 captain of his band, together with 8 serviceable rifles, with considerable amount of ammunition and much paraphernalia of fanaticism.

April 8.—A ladrone band entered the barrio of Magulang, stealing several horses and a quantity of money and clothing. Detachment of constabulary under Corporal Docena pursued and overtook this band, recaptured horses and other articles stolen.

April 11.—Ladrone band entered the town of Sampaloc but were driven out by police. Ladrones numbered about 20 but had only 2 guns. One ladrone was killed.

May 7.—Capt. G. K. Armstrong relieved First Lieut. S. W. Tilden as supply officer.

June 4.—Band of ladrones entered barrio of Tiason and attacked and completely surprised the constabulary detachment (under a corporal) and the municipal police. A Remington rifle and revolver were taken by the ladrones, who immediately fled before the constabulary had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to retaliate.

CONDITIONS JUNE 30, 1903.

With the possible exception of the province of Albay, conditions throughout the district are very satisfactory at the present date.

The active operations conducted in Tayabas by Capt. J. B. Murphy and in Mindanao by First Lieut. C. E. Manison have been conducive to splendid results, and both provinces have become fair examples of what energetic and intelligent cooperation of the provincial authorities can accomplish toward establishing and maintaining a satisfactory status of peace.

Conditions in the province of Ambos Camarines and Sorsogon have been particularly satisfactory, in that their close proximity to the troublesome province of Albay would appear to offer an excellent opportunity to infection from the exceedingly infectious disease of ladronism. However, active and constant patrols along the borders of both provinces and the lack of encouragement to the ladrones from the inhabitants themselves, which feeling has been well fostered and encouraged by the provincial authorities of both provinces, have been the factors which have proven so efficacious in keeping these provinces clear from ladrone infection.

In the island provinces of Masbate and Romblon the constabulary has performed the usual routine duties and no difficult or extraordinary problems have presented themselves. What few ladrones exist are more in the nature of fugitives from justice than active agents of discord.

In the province of Albay the cause of the present lawlessness and ladronism might be attributed to a variety of reasons, among these being the peculiar topographical formation of the province and its wealth, which, being for the most part in hemp plantations lying remote from population centers, is exposed and difficult of protection, and for this reason can be made the means of securing and to an extent forcing the support of some few of the wealthier inhabitants whose laborers may only work their plantation by favor and permission of the controlling outlaw. The great majority of the ladrone leaders now out in this province were formerly insurgent officers of more or less rank who have tasted the almost unlimited authority of an insurgent officer that raised them from the grade of the most ordinary citizen to that of temporary affluence and command, and are loath to return to the old life of poverty and labor.

Vigorous operations are now being conducted by the constabulary and scouts acting in conjunction, and it is only a question of time before Albay Province will be cleaned of its present ladrone contingent.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

The report of Capt. Justus M. Wheate, surgeon, Philippine constabulary, chief medical officer of this district, here follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
MEDICAL DIVISION,
Lucena, Tayabas, July 3, 1903.

The ADJUTANT, SECOND DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Lucena.

SIR: In compliance with the following letter of instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my report of the work of the medical division in the second district covering the period from February 1 to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

* * * * *

"HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DISTRICT PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Lucena, June 30, 1903.

"CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, SECOND CONSTABULARY DISTRICT,
Lucena.

"SIR: The district commander directs me to inform you that a report is desired from you covering the organization and administration of the medical division in this district from the date of its inception to June 30, 1903.

"This report should be rendered with the least practicable delay.

"Very respectfully,

"E. R. HIGGINS, *Adjutant.*"

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

On February 1, 1903, I reported for duty to the adjutant of the second district pursuant to paragraph 1, G. O., No. 9, headquarters Philippine constabulary, dated Manila, January 31, 1903.

Act No. 595 of the United States Philippine Commission provides for the appointment of three surgeons for the constabulary, but it does not create a medical division or embody any plan of organization or administration of a medical division.

At the time of reporting for duty there was practically no plan or specified line of duty authorized in which to engage, and the only instruction given us by the chief of constabulary was that the three surgeons confer together with a view to evolving a practical method of organizing a medical division with the limited resources at their command.

This meant vastly more than at first appeared, when, after taking into account the manifest impossibility of 3 surgeons attempting to render professional services to some 6,000 men disposed over 1,000 miles of territory, and, so far as known, not an enlisted man in the service who could be utilized as a hospital nurse or attendant upon the sick. There was found one junior officer who had a degree from a medical college and who was dividing his time between campaigning in the field and administering to the sick and injured, and one or two other officers who had previously served in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. These few assistants whose services were available, together with an ill-assorted and extremely limited amount of medicines and surgical supplies, constituted the available resources. A careful inventory was taken of all supplies for use in the proposed medical division and pro rata apportionment allotted to each district.

From the outset economy was the paramount issue; economy in appropriations, economy in the number of officers, and economy in the available enlisted detail asked for, and any policy presented for consideration was modified by this expedient.

An adjustment of the various difficulties at length resulted in the acceptance of the plan which is at present in force with such modifications from time to time as experience warranted, and which provides for a chief medical officer for the first, second, and third districts, with the senior officers designated as superintendent, medical division, three medical inspectors, and such number of enlisted men to be detailed from the provincial commands as may be deemed necessary, and with the approval of the senior inspector. In addition to this force, authority has been granted by the chief of constabulary to enlist 10 native practicanes whose capabilities and fitness are to be predetermined, and who shall be given the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of the constabulary. The duties of these practicanes are in all essentials those of a hospital steward in the United States Army. The medical inspectors are officers of the constabulary chosen for detail in the medical division because of necessary qualifications to enable them to take command of a hospital, and to properly treat such minor injuries or illnesses as do not require the presence of the chief medical officer, and which make up the major portion of disabilities. At present there are but 2 medical inspectors on duty in this district, but they are both ex-hospital stewards of the United States Army, of experience, and capable of rendering the services required of them. There is but one practicante in the service in this district, who is on duty in the Albay provincial hospital.

In lieu of a hospital corps provided by legislation, enlisted men of the line are detailed for such duty temporarily, only such men as present evidence of intelligence and a knowledge of the Spanish language being selected.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Upon assuming the duties of my office, I at once endeavored to ascertain what medicines and medical supplies were on hand in the various posts throughout the district, as well as what, in the opinion and experience of the officers in charge, were needed. In addition, I desired to know how the sick were being treated, and at what expense to the government, and with what success. Also what was the general state of health or disease of the garrison.

With these objects in view, I accordingly addressed to each senior inspector in my district, as well as junior officers commanding important stations, the following circular:

“HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,

“MEDICAL DIVISION,

“Manila, P. I., February 15, 1903.

“SIR: By direction of the district commander, I have the honor to address to you the following communication, in order to further the work of the medical division, and to request that you furnish a reply at your earliest convenience:

- "1. What is the total number of enlisted men at your station—(a) able for duty, (b) unable for duty?
 "2. What is the per cent of sickness or disability for the month of January?
 "3. Give a complete list of medicines, surgical supplies and dressings, and first-aid packets at your station.
 "4. What medicines, if any, do you need?
 "5. Have you any especial knowledge of medicines or training in the use or administration of drugs?
 "6. What facilities have you at your station for treating sick or wounded—i. e., whether in quarters, special building, or civil hospital?
 "7. Where is your nearest civil hospital?
 "8. Have you ever served in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army?
 "9. Have you any enlisted men in your command who, by reason of superior intelligence and adaptability, would become efficient hospital-corps men?
 "10. Do you know of any practicanes who have had hospital training that could be enlisted with the rank of sergeant in the hospital corps?
 "Very respectfully,

"J. M. WHEATE,
"Captain and Surgeon, Philippines Constabulary,
"Chief Medical Officer."

The replies to this letter came in slowly, and in several instances none were received, but from those obtained it was shown that the percentage of disabilities varied from 2 to 35 per cent during the month of January, and that the usual method of treating the sick was to render such assistance as was available to the man in quarters. The replies showed but one officer who had previously been in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, or who had any knowledge of medicines or surgery, and yet the drugs distributed throughout the district included such medicines as cocaine, hydrochlorate, chrysarobinum, atropin sulphat, morphin sulphat, tr. digitalis, and a varied assortment of more or less highly potent drugs, the use of which would be dangerous except by those skilled in their administration, and it occasioned surprise that such remedies as these were being asked for as well.

It is superfluous to add that men not scientifically trained in the use and knowledge of action of such virulent drugs should not be entrusted with their administration, to say nothing of the needless extravagance in their expenditure, for they are all of the very expensive calls of medicines. Furthermore, I found but a meager supply of simple, minor surgical dressings, as a rule, and but 18 first-aid packets in the entire district of approximately 2,000 men.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

During the month of February preparations were being made to conduct a vigorous campaign against the lawless element which had assumed rather unusual prominence in the province of Albay, and it became necessary to make equivalent preparations to care for a probable increase in the sick report.

I was therefore ordered by the district commander to provide such emergency supplies as would serve the purpose in hand, and to proceed to Albay, and there confer with the senior inspector of that province with a view to establishing a hospital at the most practicable point in the disaffected territory. I was instructed to carry with me only such supplies as were believed to be absolutely indispensable, since it was intended that this hospital would be but a temporary expedient.

I arrived at Albay on February 28, 1903, with the hospital equipment. On the following morning, March 1, a telegram was received by the senior inspector, informing him of the attack on the garrison at Oas, in the interior of the province, on the preceding night, and reporting a list of wounded, 4 of whom were believed to be fatally injured. I made hasty preparations to proceed to Oas with such necessary supplies as could be carried by myself and an orderly, but upon reaching Guinobatan I found that the 4 seriously injured men had been brought there, having arrived some half or three-quarters of an hour preceding me.

These men were wounded at or about 7.30 p. m. on the preceding night, and received no surgical aid whatever up to this time, save for well-meant endeavors of some comrade who thought to staunch the appalling flow of blood from one of the most serious wounds by filling it, and incidentally the pleural cavity of the victim with carabao dejecta. After lying unattended during the night and forenoon of the succeeding day, when in extremis from loss of blood and shock, they were placed in hammocks and carried through the midday sun over some 9 or 10 miles of dusty road to Guinobatan, where I found them on my arrival at half-past 3 in the afternoon, twenty hours after their injuries had been received, and almost moribund. I

need not describe in detail these cases, but after four hours of arduous labor I finished the work of cleaning them and dressing their various wounds. This in reality formed the nucleus for the contemplated hospital, and this town seemed to afford better facilities than any other interior town. I spent some days in the effort to secure a suitable house for a hospital before I succeeded. Finally a fairly satisfactory house was obtained and preparations at once begun to equip it. My supplies had already reached me from Albay, in response to a telegraphic request to the supply officer, and we soon had a fairly acceptable place in which to care for the wounded men from Oas, as well as some four or five others sent in from neighboring posts for treatment. It soon became apparent that, at the rate at which the hospital was filling, additional supplies would be required, and upon the arrival of Colonel Baker at Albay to take charge of operations in the province, I consulted him, with a view to securing the necessary additional equipment, and was ordered to Manila to procure such supplies as I thought necessary. Returning to Albay on March 22, I brought sufficient equipment in medicines and hospital supplies to establish a fairly good hospital, adequate for the accommodation of from 20 to 24 patients, in the event of emergency. I remained on duty at this hospital, and, in addition, attending to such of my district work as could be managed from that point, until April 22, during which time the admission to the hospital increased, by the arrival of both acute and chronic cases of disabilities from detachments in the surrounding country, until there were 18 inmates present.

During the month of March cholera made its appearance throughout the interior and western portion of the province, becoming alarming in some parts, particularly in Joveller, an isolated mountain pueblo, where a detachment of the constabulary was stationed, and of which four of the soldiers contracted the disease. I was directed by the district commander, Colonel Baker, on April 3, to proceed to Joveller to render such assistance as I might be able to furnish and to make an effort to rid the town of the disease.

I arrived there on the following day and found three soldiers sick with cholera, one beginning convalescence. They were isolated some 40 yards distant from the quarters, in a temporary shelter of nipa, and were being nursed by a soldier, under the direction of the commanding officer of the station.

The deaths recorded in the town for the preceding day were 45, with probably 100 more cases in various stages. I arranged for a conference with the town officials and the padre and the officer commanding the station, with the result that on the following morning (Sunday) we made a thorough inspection of the town and indicated what work should be done in the interest of sanitation, and a generous detail of laborers was at once set to work and a creditable cleaning was accomplished. During the three days I remained in town much was accomplished in the efforts to lessen the spread of the disease, and, in fact, from that time forward there was a gradual decline in the number of cases, until a sanitary inspector in the employ of the insular board of health arrived to take up the work.

There were no further cases among the constabulary, and by the 17th of the month cholera had disappeared from the town. A few cases appeared in Guinobatan as early as April 7 or 8, and on account of the concentration of the country people in the town a favorable field for the spread of the disease was present. It at no time became serious as an epidemic, but the disease continued present until some time in May.

During this period two soldiers had it, both recovering, and during March a soldier died of smallpox and one of beri beri, these being the only deaths occurring among the soldiers during my tour of duty in the province.

Owing to the increasing admissions to hospital of cases of chronic beri beri, and an occasional worn-out or otherwise useless soldier, I addressed the following communication to the district commander, recommending the discharge of seven men for reasons set forth in the communication:

"GUINOBATAN, ALBAY, April 20, 1903.

"Col. D. J. BAKER,

"Commanding Second District, Philippine Constabulary.

"SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following cases of enlisted men of the Philippine constabulary now undergoing treatment at the constabulary hospital at Guinobatan, and to recommend that these men be discharged by reason of physical unfitness for the service. It is no doubt that a moral obligation, viewed from a humanitarian standpoint, or as compared to the custom of the United States Army, to keep all sick or disabled soldiers in the service for treatment unless they specially desire discharge; but, as I understand the law governing the constabulary service, such liberality is not compatible with the service required of the men by the government. We are wholly without facilities for properly caring for this class of patients,

and it is very probable to the mutual interest of both employer and employee that they be discharged. The men whose names with accompanying data follow are incapable of rendering further service to the government in their present capacity, and at the same time they are overtaxing the capacity of the hospital to care for them and other cases of remediable disabilities, I believe it will be of the greatest good to the greatest number to discharge these men and furnish them with transportation to their respective homes, where they will be better satisfied with their families, and, in most essentials, as well off as here in the hospital.

"The following are the names of the men, with diagnosis and province in which they live:

* * * * *

"Very respectfully,

"J. M. WHEATE,

"Captain and Surgeon Philippines Constabulary, Chief Medical Officer."

On April 22, in compliance with verbal instructions of Colonel Baker, I proceeded overland to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, at that time the headquarters of the second district, leaving Third Lieut. W. L. Brown, medical inspector, Philippines Constabulary, in command of the hospital at Guinobatan. Lieutenant Brown was ordered from duty in Sorsogon Province by the district commander to report to me for duty with the medical division, and being an ex-regimental hospital steward and a man of several years' service in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, he proved himself an exceedingly valuable man for the duties with which he is charged, and his work has been such as to call forth commendation, and in recognition of his services I recommend that he be transferred to permanent duty with the medical division.

During my tour of duty at Guinobatan I organized a school of instruction at the hospital for the training of all enlisted men in hospital, in the method of rendering first aid to the sick or injured as soon as they reach the period of convalescence, and for the more thorough training of men for a hospital corps. The plan that I endeavored to pursue was to request that a given number of men from the various posts of the provinces be detailed for duty with the medical division indefinitely, or, in other words, to be hospital corps men, until such time as a hospital corps should be created by proper authority; also to recommend that one or two men from each post in the province be detailed to attend the school of instruction one month, at the conclusion of which they should be returned to duty with their commands and others detailed in their stead; while all convalescents should be regarded as pupils of the school at the earliest date consistent with their physical welfare, so that, ultimately, every man who enters the hospital will leave it with at least some useful knowledge more than when he entered, and together with the men detailed especially to attend the school, there will eventually come a time when well equipped and trained men will be found in every post who are proficient in the requisites for rendering intelligent assistance to their comrades in arms, and that no detachment need go on a march without trained men equipped with a hospital corps to accompany it.

Had such a system been in operation some months previous, the deplorable state of the victims of the Oas affair would not have presented itself as an evidence of the unpreparedness of the constabulary to take humane care of itself. Owing to the state of activities which required all the available men in the province, I could not carry out my plans of having men especially detailed to attend the school of instruction, but of the others it is gratifying to state that the results attained have been all we anticipated. The work is now being carried on successfully by Lieutenant Brown at the new hospital in Albay, where it was removed from Guinobatan during the month of June. It is now located at provincial headquarters, and is besides more accessible to Virac, on the island of Catanduanes and other coast towns of the province of Albay.

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

Upon my arrival at Nueva Caceres, I took immediate steps to organize a similar school of instruction to the one in operation in Albay Province. It was originally intended, upon removal of district headquarters to Nueva Caceres, to establish one of the three provincial hospitals authorized for each district at that point, but even before my arrival it had been decided to remove the headquarters to Lucena, Tayabas, and with it the provincial hospital, and hence, while a hospital could not be provided for Nueva Caceres, still, by reason of the extent of territory subadjacent it was necessary to provide some improved means of caring for the sick and disabled. My plan of providing for this will be seen in the following extract from a communication addressed to Col. H. H. Bandholtz, the new district commander:

"NUEVA CACERES, May 10, 1903.

"Col. H. H. BANDHOLTZ,

"Commanding Second District, Lucena, Tayabas.

"SIR: * * * There is a very considerable territory on this side of the district which by reason of its accessibility is better supplied from Nueva Caceres than from any other point, and as there is a fairly adequate supply of medicines here already, I have forwarded a requisition, approved by Major Garwood, for sufficient additional supplies to satisfactorily care for all ordinary disabilities and sickness in this territory. Lieutenant W. S. North, medical inspector, is on duty here, and it is desired to leave him in charge of the dispensary, which, when completed, will virtually be a hospital capable of accommodating a dozen sick. * * *

"Very respectfully,

"J. M. WHEATE,

*"Captain and Surgeon, Philippine Constabulary,
"Chief Medical Officer."*

The constabulary in Ambos Camarines being considerably depleted by reason of the withdrawal of a portion to assist in the campaign in Albay and to guard the Albay border, it was impracticable to detail more than 3 men for duty at the school of instruction, but it is gratifying to say that the 3 men so detailed proved exceptional material. I have seldom seen members of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, manifest the eagerness to learn or excel than in the progress made. These men can apply any kind of bandage that a Hospital Corps man can, and do it with a painstaking care that is commendable. Their exhibition of efforts at resuscitation, the lifting and moving of wounded men, and rendering intelligent first aid to the injured is worthy of mention, and offers encouragement to continued efforts in this line of work. As a counter to undue enthusiasm, however, I must say that, without exception, I have never seen one of these aspirants that could seem to encompass the idea of antiseptics as the Army Hospital Corps man understands and so admirably practices it. These native corps men are unusually adept in following the details of any purely mechanical art, as in applying a neat bandage, manipulating the fragments of a fractured bone, and adjusting splints, etc., but as a rule the theories of abstract science are entirely beyond them. I have seen these pupils make elaborate preparations in every minor detail to dress a wound antiseptically, and at some critical moment stop and scratch their feet or do some other equally unpardonable offense against the exacting laws of antiseptics. If they succeed in this branch of Hospital Corps work it will be due to a well-trained memory for detail, and not any real understanding and appreciation of the reason of it.

I was at Nueva Caceres but little more than a month, and having to give the most of my time to my somewhat neglected district work, and for the reasons previously stated, I could not extend the scope of the work begun at Nueva Caceres, and upon removal of the district headquarters from there to Lucena I left Lieutenant W. S. North, medical inspector, Philippine constabulary, in charge of the school of instruction and dispensary work, and proceeded via Lucena to Manila, under orders to confer with the superintendent, medical division, relative to further work in the district.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

While in Lucena, on my way to Manila, I inspected the building which had been prepared for a hospital and arranged for its occupancy upon my return. This building is ill-suited to the purposes of a hospital, being too small and ill-arranged, but owing to the scarcity of buildings in the town, it can not be improved upon at present. I returned to Lucena June 30 and at once began the work of establishing the hospital allotted to this province.

I left Manila with the information that my entire hospital equipment had been forwarded to Lucena. The outfit of supplies was supposed to be a duplicate of that of the Albay hospital, this hospital having been accepted as a reasonable precedent upon which to base the requisitions for the remaining hospitals to be established, but upon taking an inventory of the supplies upon my arrival, it was found that very many articles had not been shipped or had not reached their destination, and the work of organizing and putting into operation a hospital will be greatly delayed. Four men have already been detailed from the Lucena command for duty with the medical division, and as soon as the hospital is established I shall take up the work of starting a school of instruction.

REMAINING PROVINCES.

I am informed by the superintendent of the medical division that a hospital equipment based upon the Albay hospital estimate has been shipped to Sorsogon, province of Sorsogon, where it is awaiting me. This hospital, when established, will be the last of the three allotted to the second district; and while it is regretted that we can not be provided with a hospital for each province, still, with the knowledge before us that we would be allotted but three to each district, the present distribution of the three, after due deliberation, is believed to be one that would serve best the interests of the entire district. With the completion of the Sorsogon hospital, those cases requiring hospital treatment can be brought from the entire province on the west side of the island and to Marinduque and Mindoro, while Albay, with the assistance of the dispensary at Nueva Caceres, can supply hospital needs for all the Pacific coast side of the district.

REQUIREMENTS.

While recommendations were not expressly required in this report, it appears to me the logical sequence, at least, to report the most urgent needs that the experiences of the organization period have developed.

In touching upon the requisites for a better service, I am keeping well in mind the limited appropriation likely to be awarded to the medical division and the hopelessness of securing the much-desired hospital in each provincial capital. The time may come, it is hoped, when this will be accomplished—possibly within the coming year—but for the present I shall confine myself to the requests that are both attainable and desirable.

One, or even two, more medical inspectors are very much needed in this district, and until one at least can be assigned to us it will be impossible to open the Sorsogon hospital, since there is no one at our disposal to command it. A matter that has been much discussed in the past is the authorized organization of a hospital corps. I am not in a position to say why this has not been done, but it is a vital feature of the work and purpose of the medical division, and without it the end accomplished will always fall short of expectations. The present system that I have put into operation in this district of training men detailed from the line is good, so far as it goes—it will at least furnish an opportunity to judge of the fitness and capabilities of the men and a choice when a hospital corps is established by law, as in the end it must be—but it is a system of borrowing or begging the services of men of another department. There should be a regularly organized hospital corps on lines similar to those which govern in the United States Army. The authority has already been granted to enlist an educated native practicante as a sergeant for each hospital to be established—10 in all—but outside of Manila these men are rare. When one is found in the smaller provincial towns he is very probably of such utility to his community that his services are worth more to the community than to us, and we can not secure him. The Lucena hospital is very greatly in need of such a man at present to relieve me of much of the routine details of a steward's work. In the matter of hospital administration something will have to be done toward providing subsistence for the sick in hospital and to meet the expenses of washing the hospital linen. At the present time I am personally attending to the entire details of the daily administration of the Lucena hospital, and in managing the subsistence problem I simply opened an account with the supply officer in my own name, and buy such supplies as are obtainable or desirable to the limit of 30 cents Mexican currency per day for the acting hospital-corps men and 2 pesetas per day for the sick in hospital. It is a mere detail to reckon the number of days a man has been in hospital during the month, and a statement of his indebtedness will be furnished the supply officer before the time of his being paid, when the amount due the hospital for subsistence will be obtained from his pay and paid to the commissary, and the monthly settlement of the acting corps men will be managed in like manner. The purpose in charging the patient 40 cents as against 30 cents for the others is due to the fact that such diet as a sick man must have costs more than the rice and salmon or bacon or fish that constitutes the bulk of the well man's diet.

This plan has its faults and is employed only because nothing more desirable is available. It encounters opposition from some owing to the fact that in times past constabulary soldiers have occasionally been sent to an available civil or military hospital, in which event the government paid the expenses incurred; but failing to appreciate the extraordinary courtesy shown them by the government on the occasion they imagine they should be treated the same in the constabulary hospital, and while it is right it is not yet the law, and I can not direct it to be done; and in the meantime the sick in hospital must pay for their subsistence as they would do were

they left to their own resources and quarters. During the season of active hostilities in Albay Province the men in the field were necessarily rationed, and of course the sick in hospital were likewise rationed, by order of the district commander, but until the question of rationing the constabulary is finally adjusted it will be necessary to exercise individual judgment in each particular case. Medicines and surgical supplies are a source of frequent disappointment in the province.

The unwarranted delays in getting requisitions filled have caused more or less confusion and at times needless suffering, particularly in the lack of quinine. The allowance of quinine sulphate is wholly inadequate for the service, and as cheap and universally obtainable as it is, it should be supplied in abundance to all who require it, and, if need be, economize on less needful medicines. The requisition forwarded to Lucena with which to establish a new hospital reached here without a grain of quinine.

First-aid packages have been a universal requirement, there having been more or less campaigning during the past six months throughout the district and no first aid packets obtainable.

Fortunately a supply has been obtained by the supply officer and they are expected any day to be received at this station for distribution. Experience does not warrant providing each man who goes on a march with a first-aid packet; it will entail a needless waste of valuable material as well as modify the appreciation of its utility on the part of the men when it seems such common property, but at least one-third of the men on an expedition should be provided with them, and each man should be required to preserve his packet as scrupulously as he does his arms, and he should be taught that at the proper time it will do more to preserve his life or that of a comrade than will his gun. Certain alterations and repairs are needed in the Lucena Hospital, but this will be made the object of a special recommendation.

I wish to further recommend that each hospital or dispensary established or to be established be required to fly a National Red Cross flag. This flag should be the size of a regulation army post hospital red cross flag, i. e., a white ground of 4 by 6 feet, in the center of which is a red cross, the arms of which are 12 inches by 36 inches, and in addition to this to bear in the upper staff corner the Philippines Constabulary monogram in red letters, 12 inches in height over all. This flag is peculiarly distinctive of the purpose of the institution. In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the ready cooperation of the several officers with whom I have had relations in establishing hospitals and other work of the medical division.

Very respectfully,

JUSTUS M. WHEATE,
Captain and Surgeon, Philippines Constabulary,
Chief Medical Officer.

A supplementary report embodying recommendations, etc., will be rendered from these headquarters upon the return to Lucena of Col. H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. Army, the district commander, who is at present conducting field operations of constabulary and Philippine scout organizations acting in conjunction in the province of Albay.

Very respectfully,

E. R. HIGGINS,
First Lieutenant and District Adjutant, in absence of the District Commander.

Statement showing the status of the second district Philippines Constabulary at the end of the fiscal year 1902.

Strength:	
Inspectors—	
First class.....	6
Second class.....	7
Third class.....	9
Fourth class.....	15
Subinspectors.....	2
Total.....	39
Enlisted men.....	1,056
Arms:	
Rifles.....	645
Carbines.....	227
Shotguns.....	382
Revolvers.....	324
Horses:	
Serviceable.....	75
Unserviceable.....	19
Posts garrisoned by constabulary.....	53
Number of provinces comprising the second district Philippines Constabulary.....	8

No data showing difference in models of carbines.

Statement showing the status of the second district Philippines Constabulary December 31, 1902.

Strength:		
Inspectors—		
First class.....		6
Second class.....		2
Third class.....		5
Fourth class.....		4
Subinspectors.....		2
Medical division.....		1
Total.....		20
Enlisted men.....		1,134
Arms:		
Rifles.....		570
Carbines.....		700
Shotguns.....		963
Revolvers.....		368
Horses:		
Serviceable.....		25
Unserviceable.....		12
Posts garrisoned by—		
Military.....		19
Constabulary.....		43
Number of provinces comprising the second district Philippines Constabulary.....		8
No data showing difference in models of carbines.		

Statement showing the strength in men and arms, second district, Philippines Constabulary, at end of the fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Strength.							Arms.								
	Officers.							Enlisted men.	Enlisted men, telegraph division.	Total.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles.	Shotguns, Remington.	Shotguns, Winchester.	Carbines, Springfield.	Revolvers.
	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Third lieutenants.	Telegraph inspectors.	Medical inspectors.	Subinspectors.										Total.
Headquarters second district	1					1	2									
Albay	1	1	1	1			4	189		189		121	100		259	344
Ambos Camarines	1		2	3			7	155		155		50	115		100	17
Masbate	1			1			2	109		109		40	110		77	134
Mindoro	1	1	1	2			7	116		116		107				15
Romblon			1	1			2	90		90		22	54		79	3
Sorsogon	1	2		2			5	145		145	17	73	173		151	208
Tayabas	2	2	6	2			13	341		341		235	397		250	186
Total	7	7	11	12		1	41	1,145		1,145	17	648	949		916	907

Statement showing the authorized strength and rate of pay per month of the second district Philippines Constabulary at end of the fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Authorized strength enlisted men.					Authorized rate of pay per month, stated in pesos.				
	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	First-class privates.	Second-class privates.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	First-class privates.	Second-class privates.
Albay.....	1	5	10	30	154	50	40	28	22	17
Ambos Camarines.....	1	4	8	20	129	50	40	28	22	17
Masbate.....	1	3	6	10	110	45	35	25	20	16
Mindoro.....	1	3	8	18	120	45	35	25	20	17
Romblon.....	1	2	5	12	80	40	30	23	18	15
Sorsogon.....	1	4	8	20	129	50	40	30	25	20
Tayabas.....	1	8	16	100	255	50	40	30	23	20
Total.....	7	29	61	210	977					

Statement showing the number of posts garrisoned by the military and by the constabulary, horses and buildings owned by the constabulary, and the condition of stores at end of the fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Garrisoned posts.			Saddles. ^a		Buildings.		Condition of stores.		
	Military.	Constabulary.	Ponies.	Whitman.	McClellan.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Commissary.	Quartermaster.	Ordnance.
Tayabas	2	14	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory.
Ambos Camarines	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good	Good	Good.
Albay	5	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory.
Masbate .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Good	Good.
Mindoro	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Fair	Do.
Romblon .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good	Good	Do.
Sorsogon	4	43	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory.
Total	19	83	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Data for saddles not available.

Losses in officers and men of second district, year ended June 30, 1903.

Province.	Officers.						Enlisted men.							
	Wounded in action.	Died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Resigned.	Transferred.	Wounded in action.	Killed in action.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Deserted.	
Headquarters	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	7	4	24	35	.....	.....	.....	
Albay	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	2	11	15	22	2	.....	
Ambos Camarines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	11	21	.....	.....	
Masbate	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	11	11	.....	2	.....	
Mindoro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	10	.....	.....	
Romblon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	8	.....	2	1	
Sorsogon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	10	12	22	15	2	7	
Tayabas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	27	27	11	2	8	
Total	2	1	1	2	6	14	13	13	74	89	87	12	16	

Numerals in italic denote officers and men attached.

Statement showing the number and kind of arms with the municipal police, lost by the constabulary and by the police and number and kind of arms captured by the constabulary.

Province.	Arms held by the municipal police.				Arms lost by the municipal police.			Arms lost by the constabulary.				Arms captured and recovered by the constabulary.								
	Carbines, Springfield.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Bolos.	Cannon.	Spears.
Albay.....	...	8	30	204	52	...	5	10	2	...	...	1	1	...	12	2	8	69	...	15
Ambos Camarines.....	10	115	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	29	...	1
Masbate.....	...	23	34	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	23	...	...
Mindoro.....	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paragua ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romblon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Sorsogon.....	1	...	72	30	...	3	1	8	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...
Tayabas.....	...	65	222	65	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	14	59	...	...
Total for district...	11	231	377	354	52	8	8	18	3	2	...	3	1	3	86	8	25	188	...	18

^a Rifles.

^b Turned over to third district, December 31, 1902.

Statement showing the number of engagements, outlaws killed, outlaws captured, animals stolen and recovered, and number of trials and approved convictions under act 619, with total amount of fines and number of days confinement in second district, Philippines Constabulary, during fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Engagements.	Outlaws killed.	Outlaws captured.	Animals stolen. ^a		Animals recovered.		Trials and approved convictions under act 619.			
				Horses.	Carabaos.	Horses.	Carabaos.	Fines.			Days confined.
								Convictions.	Pesos.	Centimos.	
Albay	45	112	173	...	...	...	3	25	174	50	90
Ambos Camarines	4	9	97	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
Masbate	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Mindoro	9	6	165	...	...	...	...	10	55	...	30
Paragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romblon	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorsogon	2	20	27	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	15
Tayabas	23	49	153	...	...	...	...	2	28	...	50
Total	84	195	558	...	...	...	10	44	277	50	195

^a No accurate record.

The record of trials contained in this statement refers only to convictions since the passing of act 619.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the various provincial jails throughout the second district, Philippines constabulary, at end of fiscal year 1903.

	Provinces.						
	Albay.	Ambos Camarines.	Masbate.	Mindoro.	Romblon. ^a	Sorsogon.	Tayabas.
Prisoners sentenced to more than two years	14	11	6	.....	.....	41	124
Prisoners sentenced to less than two years'	10	12	10	3	.....	31	88
Prisoners awaiting trial	293	47	4	81	.....	7	29
Total confined	314	70	20	84	.....	79	241

^a No data available.

Condition of jails: Albay, good; Ambos Camarines, very poor; Masbate, bad; Mindoro, very poor; Romblon, no data; Sorsogon, excellent; Tayabas, good.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DISTRICT,
PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Cebu, June 30, 1903.

The ADJUTANT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of "occurrences and conditions" in the various provinces constituting this district and of the organizations of the constabulary of this command from July 1, 1902, to present date.

On July 1, 1902, this district comprised the following provinces: Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte, Misamis, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Samar, and Surigao.

CONDITIONS, JULY 1, 1902.

On that date there existed in none of these provinces any organized forces of insurgents or any bands of outlaws representing themselves as insurgents or "revolutionaries." The last of such organizations surrendered to the constabulary on June 30, 1902, at Malitbog, Leyte, being commanded by Comandante Jorge Kapili. The chief of this insurgent and the chief of the insurgents of the island of Leyte, Peña-randa, surrendered to the constabulary at Baybay on the 19th of June. The month previous the insurgent forces on the island of Samar had surrendered to the military. These two provinces remained very quiet for a considerable period after the surrenders, and the entire district can be said to have been very quiet and peaceful, with the possible exception of Occidental Negros and Iloilo, which were considerably annoyed by the inroads or carabao thieves.

In the province of Iloilo there existed organized bands of thieves who lived in the mountains and who possessed from 50 to 100 rifles of various patterns. These thieves would make a practice of going about in small bands at nighttime and stealing carabao from the people who lived in the lowlands. There were active agents who were "go-betweens" for the ladrones and those people who desired to purchase carabao for use in Iloilo or shipment to Negros. The carabao were sold openly in the markets and adjoining towns on certificates, fraudulently executed by various municipal officials in various towns. Hundreds of carabao were stolen every month, and the people of nearly all the outside towns and barrios surrounded their barrios and individual houses with heavy barricades or double fences of thorny bamboo and brush, as a protection against the thieves. Many towns were entirely surrounded by barricades, with large double gates across the roads leading into them. At night the carabao were herded into the town and there guarded together or kept beneath the houses of the various owners. This seemed to serve as sufficient protection at night, but occasionally some of the thieves would drive off carabao in broad daylight.

In the province of Occidental Negros the Babaylanes or Montestas still continued to threaten the lowlands, but the activity of Captain Orwig, the senior inspector, and Lieutenant White, materially changed conditions from what they had been a few

months previous. The recognized head of the Babaylanes, or outlaws of the outlying district, Papa Isio, had as his chief assistant, one Delmacio, who was in charge of the outlaws in the northern end of the island, and was a far more dangerous person than his chief. The Babaylanes committed few depredations, but while the persecution of the constabulary was so vigorous, it served to keep the matter prominently before the people and engendered a feeling of unrest and insecurity. In the province of Capiz there was still considerable carabao stealing, but it did not assume large proportions.

EVENTS DURING THE YEAR.

In the province of Cebu, the bodies of the 4 American school-teachers, who were murdered in the mountains during the month of June, were recovered by the constabulary on July 9, and taken into the city of Cebu. In the province of Samar about 150 dios-dios or pulijans (as are called the fanatical mountain people of Samar) surrendered to the military at Paranas, and it looked for a while as though this class of people intended to behave themselves and conform to the law. In the latter part of July, one José Rosales endeavored to start an insurrection in Misamis by means of the "anting-anting," used to influence the ignorant mountain people. About 160 of his followers were arrested, and he, with 5 or 6 leaders, was sentenced to long terms in Bilibid. In July the cholera raged in the province of Leyte, and during the next two months spread to all the provinces to the west. In the month of August the cholera carried off a great many people in all the provinces, and was the opportunity for certain classes of individuals, whose minds were not well disposed toward Americans, to circulate the rumor that the wells were being poisoned by the Americans and frailes, which had the effect to make the Americans in most of the provinces feel uneasy in the belief that another insurrection would result. Carabao stealing appeared to be worse instead of better in the province of Iloilo, and the thieves if anything were more active in Capiz. Lieutenant Grossman and 25 men of Masbate were sent to Samar, pending the organization of the constabulary there, which, under Captain Haskell, soon began to learn that the pulijans, or mountain people of Samar, were not disposed to accept the rules of this Government, and there was considerable discontent because one of the ex-insurgent chiefs, Guevera or Lucban, was not made a provincial governor. There also came rumors of pulijan agents in Ormoc and northern part of Leyte. During this month there occurred on the little island of Cagayancillo, to the southeast of Panay, an uprising against the presidente, in which he was killed. About 25 parties implicated were arrested by the constabulary, tried, and sentenced at San José, Antique.

On September 9 Lieutenant Schermerhorn, in company with an American miner and 3 constabulary, while returning from a trip in the mountains was suddenly set upon while about 4 miles from Cagayan by several natives as they passed him on the road, and received a very serious cut in the face and lost 3 fingers. The miner who accompanied him was severely cut in the wrist, and for a time his life was despaired of because of the loss of blood. The natives escaped as suddenly as they came. A few days later the leader was killed while resisting arrest.

In the month of September the tranquillity of the two preceding months was considerably broken by the increase of ladronism in Iloilo and the invasion of the island of Biliran by pulijans from Samar. On the 9th a band of 9 pulijans attacked the town of Biliran, island of Biliran, killing several women and children and capturing 2 guns from the municipal police, and on September 13 a band slipped into the town of Naval, and taking the constabulary quarters by surprise, killed 3 men within the quarters before they were repulsed. From this beginning the island of Biliran was the scene of considerable strife between the constabulary, municipal police, and the inhabitants of the town on one side, and the pulijans on the other, and it was late in October before conditions there again assumed the normal. Many pulijans were killed, and the constabulary was not without loss in men and arms, but in the end, those pulijans who were not killed or captured and sent to jail, surrendered with such arms as they had. The people of this island have always borne a good reputation, and during this trouble were very loyal and exceedingly active in their support of Captain Borseth and to the presidente of Alang-Alang, the latter sending a force of 400 well organized and disciplined bolo-men to help the constabulary and people of Biliran. The island of Samar at this time occasioned considerable anxiety because of the evident attempt at an uprising by the pulijans on both east and west coasts. Nothing of especial importance occurred, but the constabulary were continually patrolling the affected sections and prevented anything like a general uprising.

During the month of October several changes were made in the personnel of the provinces, and the activity of both outlaws and constabulary was considerably more

marked in those provinces, which the preceding month had indicated would be the scenes of lawlessness beyond the ordinary. In the province of Iloilo, by the united action of Captain Orwig, the governor and provincial treasurer, a most vigorous campaign was inaugurated against the ruling evil, and it was not long before those interested in the purchase of carabao and those engaged in making false certificates, came to fear the consequence of their acts and the carabao market took a most noticeable slump. Good arms, with which the constabulary of Iloilo had not before been provided, were furnished from other provinces and the number of men and officers of the constabulary was increased. In the province of Occidental Negros the contemplated withdrawal of the Philippine scouts and the rumors, which were rife, of the well-poisoning by Americans and frailes, served to enliven the latent ill feeling of the Filipinos toward the Americans and a general uprising was feared by the better class of natives. Dalmacio, the chief of the outlaws of northern Negros, began his march on Bacolod, gathering the mountain people and those lawless characters of the lowlands who would go with him to his standard. On October 30 he was met about 10 miles out of Bacolod by Captain White and Lieutenant Smith, with a force of constabulary, and his force completely defeated and he himself captured. Captain White and Lieutenant Smith were especially complimented by the civil governor for their brilliant work. On the day following, Superintendent of Schools Montgomery was murdered near Bacolod, for reasons, as it appears, no other than the hatred of the ignorant class for Americans. Three of his murderers have since been captured and sentenced to hang. Dalmacio was tried and sentenced to hang. His capture was received with great joy throughout the island, and many of the chiefs of the mountain barrios sent in word that they were now ready to present themselves and live in peace, as the taking away of Dalmacio would leave no one to force them to lawlessness. Some anting-anting or dios-dios papers were sold among the ignorant people of Capiz and Antique, but the cause was not agitated sufficiently to occasion any uneasiness. During the forepart of the month the troubles on the island of Biliran, together with the actions of the municipal officials of Ormoc, Leyte, in refusing to allow the people of the hills to come into the town during the cholera epidemic, gained for the agents of the pulijans, previously reported in that vicinity, the adherence of many of the hill people, and in his endeavor to enforce the orders of the municipality the teniente of the barrio of Dolores was murdered. A detachment of municipal police was sent out by the presidente, but was defeated with a loss of 4 killed and their shotguns captured. Lieutenant Crockett was sent to Ormoc to take charge of the operations, and detachments from Occidental and Oriental Negros and Cebu were ordered in to the number of 125 men. Operations were conducted by Lieutenants Crockett, Hibbard, Smith, and Adams, and a fierce war was waged for two months before affairs again became quiet. The pulijans driven from the mountains of Ormoc, went on a raid north, through the towns of Villaba and San Isidro del Campo, and met by the constabulary and volunteers from Biliran, were again driven back to Ormoc. The only reverse experienced by the constabulary in this campaign was on the night of November 14 at the barrio of Dolores. A detachment of 18 men, under a native officer, while asleep in the only building in the place, was attacked at midnight by the pulijans. The sentry was evidently asleep for the moon was bright and the signs left on the post against which he was leaning was evidence that he was not awake when the leading pulijan cut his head from his body. The leader then rushed by the other guards killing 1 and wounding 2, and jumping into the room among the sleeping men, jabbed right and left with his bolo, killing 1 more and wounding 6—1 mortally—before he was dispatched. The assault was repulsed without further loss. The pulijans burned houses and killed many people. The conflict took on the nature of a civil war between factions, resulting in the trial and conviction of one of the richest residents of the municipality of Ormoc who was also the municipal secretary. This man was proven to have been guilty of murder and of having visited the camp of the pulijans and making commercial deals with them. All houses outside of the town having been destroyed by the outlaws, permanent constabulary posts were established on the site of what had been prosperous barrios before the insurrection against America, and the people were required to rebuild about the barracks and place themselves under the protection of the constabulary. All of the officers mentioned above are deserving of praise for perseverance and good work performed. On October 28 Lieutenant Kiely, of the province of Capiz, while out with a detachment of 4 men in search of some outlaws, entered a house where he was told a sick man was living. The supposed sick man jumped up and attacked the lieutenant, cutting him in the wrist and severing the artery. One of the enlisted men who accompanied him, in endeavoring to defend his officer, was also severely cut. The man jumped out of the house and was shot dead by the men outside. Lieutenant Kiely, with the assistance

of the enlisted men endeavored to bind up the wound and was carried into Calivo, but died the next day from loss of blood. This affair was most regrettable and the loss of Lieutenant Kiely was a severe blow to the constabulary.

In the month of November, intriguing again began near Cagayan, Misamis, for the purpose of organizing another insurrection among the ignorant classes, but the arrest of some of the ringleaders apparently broke up the movement. The active persecution of the wandering bands of uniformed pulijans in Samar by Captain Haskell and his officers was brought into greater prominence on November 26 by the meeting of Lieutenant Hendryx with some 200 or 300 pulijans up the Gandara River, and in the fight which resulted the lieutenant was wounded in the arm by the carelessness of one of his own men. These, being raw recruits, retreated on seeing him fall, and Lieutenant Hendryx wandered alone in the hills for five days until found by Lieutenant Grossman. He was in a very exhausted condition and only his strong constitution pulled him through. The constabulary was reinforced by Captain Marshall and 30 men of the general service, and later by 25 men of the constabulary of Cebu and Occidental Negros, who were serving in Leyte. The increased activity of the constabulary in that section and the stationing of a company of scouts at Gandara is believed to have prevented the entire mountain people from taking advantage of this mishap and organizing a general movement. The capture and conviction before the court of first instance during the next three months of many of the leaders and pulijan agitators seems to have had a quieting effect on this class of outlaws on this island, and speaks well for the energetic work of Captain Haskell.

The month of December was apparently quiet throughout the district, the section about Ormoc, Leyte, being the most disturbed. On December 4 a fire was started in a Chino tienda in Dumaguete, Negros, and a considerable portion of the business houses were destroyed. The efforts of the constabulary prevented the entire destruction of the town. On December 10 a fire was also started in the Chino section of the city of Cebu, and destroyed a considerable amount of property. In both these fires the authorities had great difficulty in preventing the natives at large from looting not only the burning buildings, but those near the fire as well.

On January 1 the province of Paragua, comprising all the islands in the archipelago which lie to the west of the island of Panay and to the south of Mindoro, was transferred from the second district to this. These islands have never occasioned any trouble, and lawlessness is apparently unknown. The necessity for detachments of constabulary in various places appears principally to be to guard against piracy or the inroads of ladrones from Mindoro.

The beginning of the new year and throughout the month of January brought forth reports from nearly all provinces of the existence of agents of the dios-dios or pulijan sect. Antique had its dios-dios organization back of Tibiao, where frequent meetings are reported to have been held. The lieutenant of the barrio of Biaba, pueblo of Guindulman, on the island of Bohol, is reported to have made some fanatical speeches that gained him considerable followers on the island of Bohol. Dios-dios cedula continued to be sold in Capiz. On the island of Cebu the existence of regular societies of dios-dios in the northern end of the island and on the west coast opposite the city of Cebu was reported. There was apprehension in other provinces of danger from pulijans, but the higher classes of natives attributed most of the talk to the discussions concerning the Aglipay Church, and the preliminary organization of its followers from various sections. Aglipay's expected visit to the southern islands was looked forward to, and some of the church people feared riot and bloodshed would come with him. On January 15 a company of Philippine Scouts stationed at Dumaguete "shot up the town," with the result that the provincial board at once petitioned that they be sent away, although some of the residents there were sceptical as to the result of leaving that province without a larger armed force. The latter part of September an American named Beecher was attacked in the southern end of Cebu by a band of natives and severely cut with bolos. Three natives who had murdered a sanitary inspector at Molo, Iloilo, because of the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations, were captured, tried, and sentenced to hang. Captain White, of Occidental Negros, took advantage of the manifestations of the various chiefs of the mountain districts after his victory over Dalmacio and gave his protection and assisted them to re-form and strengthen their barrios in order that they might better protect themselves from the force of Papa Isio. On February 17 a detachment of 25 men of Oriental Negros, who had been serving in Leyte, were sent to Sorsogon, on the island of Luzon, to assist in the operations against the outlaws of that province, and are still there. Early in March Capt. Peter Borseth, senior inspector of Leyte, was appointed provincial governor, vice Grant, resigned. He still retained command of the constabulary and his administration has been exceptionally successful in uniting

all the pueblos in the common cause against outlawry. Captain Borseth's tact and vigor have made him popular throughout his province. So far this year there had been no more than the usual run of lawlessness throughout the district and it appeared as though the threatened pulijan troubles of the month previous would not materialize. Because of the continued drought, however, the fears of the natives of the results from a shortage of crops were quite freely expressed, and some feared trouble in consequence. The apparent tranquillity was most suddenly changed into a condition which threatened serious consequences, when on March 23 a band of escaped provincial prisoners entered Surigao at the noon hour, and while Captain Clark and most of the constabulary were absent at dinner, attacked and captured constabulary barracks, with all the arms, ammunition, and supplies. On this day I left Catbalogan, Samar, at 1 p. m., arriving at Tacloban, Leyte, shortly before 6, where I found a telegram from Treasurer Kelly, of Surigao, informing me that the town was in possession of the insurgents and that the Americans were holding the provincial building. It so happened that Captain Marshall and 26 men of the general-service company were at Tacloban at the time. These men were taken on board the coast-guard steamer *Luzon* and we left as soon as possible for Surigao. The coast-guard launch *Rover* was at Tacloban and was directed to go at once to Ormoc for Lieutenant Hibbard and 30 men, also of the general service. Lieutenant Campbell, supply officer at these headquarters and acting adjutant, had immediately on receipt of the news ordered men from Bohol and Dumaguete, Negros, to be prepared to embark upon arrival of steamer, and wired to the captain of the coast-guard steamer *Basilan*, requesting him to break his schedule and take reinforcements to Surigao. Captain Doris, the master of the *Basilan*, was at Dumaguete and complied with Lieutenant Campbell's request with all haste possible. Lieutenant Campbell, Philippine constabulary, and Captain Doris, of the coast-guard service, are to be commended on their promptness and good judgment displayed in sending reinforcements. With Captain Marshall's detachment I arrived at Surigao just as day was breaking on the morning of the 24th. The town and outskirts were immediately covered, but the outlaws had apparently taken to the hills several hours before. The outlaws who made the attack were headed by one Mariano Concepción and 8 or 9 recently escaped provincial prisoners, together with about 15 other companions. Their presence in the hills in that vicinity was known to Captain Clark that morning, and without the least suspicion that they dared to enter the town he had arranged to go out that night and endeavor to surprise and retake them. At the time of the attack there were but 2 men on guard at the quarters, and all the arms were locked in the storeroom. Captain Clark was at his dinner in a house about 200 yards from the quarters, and upon hearing the shot of the sentry ran toward the quarters. He was armed with but a double-barrel derringer pistol, yet fearlessly attacked the band, seriously wounding 2 of them before he was cut down and killed. The provincial officials and other Americans learning of the affair started for the quarters, armed only with their revolvers, and were met with several volleys from 25 or 30 guns. They then returned to the provincial building, and under the leadership of Captain Kelly, the provincial treasurer, prepared to make their defense, armed only with Remington shotguns, which they had secured from the municipal police. The outlaws secured 10 carbines (Springfield), 22 Remington rifles, 53 shotguns, and 62 revolvers. They then surrounded the provincial building and demanded the arms held by the Americans. The demand being refused, they called upon them to release the provincial prisoners on pain of killing all Americans and burning the town. The Americans heroically replied that they were at liberty to make the attempt at any time. No attempt was made, however, and late in the night, after having obtained some uniforms and a supply of commissaries, they made their escape to the hills. Some of the people of the town were busy in the meantime looting the quarters, and carried out the safe of the supply officer, containing about \$5,500 local currency. In order to obtain all information possible as to the movements of the outlaws before the arrival of further reinforcements, I took a small detachment and went by steamer to Placer, where up to 3.30 o'clock that afternoon no news had been received of the outbreak, and people in from the hills reported no knowledge of the outlaws having gone in that direction. I returned to Surigao that evening, where the remains of Captain Clark were buried at sundown with due military honors, a great crowd of natives, by whom Captain Clark was greatly esteemed, being present. The constabulary from Bohol and Oriental Negros having arrived in the meantime, and there being no definite news of the arrival of the outlaws at any point, Captain Marshall started at 4 a. m. the morning following with a detachment of 50 men to follow up the trail. A few hours later it was learned that the outlaws entered Placer the night before and were heading toward Lake Mainit. A force of 100 constabulary, being all that could be assembled in a short time, not being deemed sufficient to completely close

in all means of escape and prevent what might be a general insurrection in case the band were not headed off, I made the request that two companies of American soldiers be furnished and that one be landed at Tubay to prevent the outlaws from passing south and over into Cagayan, where they would have found thousands of followers. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, 30 American soldiers from Cagayan arrived in Surigao, and at 11 o'clock two companies of Americans arrived from Iloilo. Leaving orders that upon arrival of Lieutenant Hibbard with his constabulary, he should go to Tubay and work up toward Lake Mainit, and requesting that the American troops be also ordered in that direction, I left at 12 o'clock on the steamer, going down east coast for the purpose of picking up American school-teachers and ascertaining the attitude of the people in that section, and to obtain any information of the presence of the outlaws or the possibility of their heading for those parts. On March 25 the following telegraphic report was made:

"SURIGAO, March 25, 1903.

"CHIEF CONSTABULARY, Manila:

"Arms lost, 10 Springfield carbines, 22 Remington rifles, 50 shotguns, 40 revolvers, 6,000 rounds of ammunition. Believe lawlessness will be confined to those only who possess arms, as there is no one of prominence connected with them nor appears to give them their sympathy. The band is yet together, and when they entered Placer some were carrying 2 revolvers, which indicates inability to recruit men for every arm. If troops and constabulary can strike the band and gain early success no serious consequences to be feared. If present movements are successful in breaking up band or capturing some of the arms the work will require use of many small detachments, and I shall continue to increase force of constabulary with a view to retirement when advisable.

"TAYLOR."

I returned on the morning of the 27th, and in compliance with instructions from the chief of constabulary reported to Brigadier-General Lee, who had been placed in command of all the forces. Lieutenant Hibbard had gone south and started up the Tubay River toward Mainit. On the next day, learning that Captain Marshall was close on the outlaws near Mainit, I went to Placer with a detachment of American soldiers and arrived in Mainit the next morning. Captain Marshall had headed off the band and compelled them to seek the mountains to the east of Lake Mainit. Detachments were then sent out in various directions in the hopes of surrounding the band, and on March 31 Captain Marshall had an encounter on the east shore, killing 5, but with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 mortally wounded. The outlaws were forced to retire farther back into the mountains, and that night Captain Marshall returned to Mainit for more supplies, following up the band again the next day in company with some American troops who came over from Bacaug. On the same day of Captain Marshall's engagement a caché of 8 rifles and 6 shotguns and some supplies was found on the trail of the band. Detachments of constabulary and American troops then began a systematic persecution of the band, resulting in breaking it up, and from that time up to the present they have been run down, killed, or captured until there remain probably not more than 20 men, 17 shotguns, 7 Remington rifles, and 36 revolvers uncaptured. The prompt action of the military and constabulary and the persistent pursuit undoubtedly saved what would have been a very serious situation, and the conduct of the campaign under Colonel Myer has been exceptionally brilliant and successful. In addition to the other officers heretofore mentioned, I desire to commend the untiring efforts and energy of Captain Foster and officers of the coast guard steamer *Luzon* and the officers of the constabulary engaged, without exception. The work of Lieutenant Delaplane, of the Army, is especially commendable, and the other army officers engaged were by no means lacking in energy and interest.

Of the \$5,500 stolen about \$3,500 has been recovered. The court is at this writing in session and the trial and sentences of those implicated are to be included in a supplementary report. The question of suspending habeas corpus was considered by the Civil Commission the first day, and in response to request for opinion I replied by the following telegram:

"SURIGAO, May 28, 1903.

"CHIEF CONSTABULARY, Manila:

"No immediate necessity for suspension of habeas corpus. People assisting in every way and measures only required toward the armed band now near Mainit. A change in present status or further infringement upon civil rights would do more injury than benefit. If Trent advises change fiscals, believe time opportune.

"TAYLOR."

The effect of this disaster was almost immediately noticeable in the province of Misamis, where, in the vicinity of Cagayan, rumors were rife of a new insurrection, and matters continued to grow worse until the provincial governor appeared to lose all faith in his municipal officials and in the people and repeatedly called for the presence of American troops to prevent a general uprising throughout his province. A company of Philippine Scouts and afterwards a troop of American cavalry were sent into the province with good effect. One engagement, in which the scouts and constabulary cooperated, near the town of Agusan had a most wholesome effect on those who were seeking to bind themselves together. In the latter part of April and the 1st of May resistance to the census enumerators was incited among the ignorant people on the island of Caminguin, which resulted in serious demonstrations against the government, and a detachment of scouts sent to that island engaged a large force of outlaws, killing and capturing many. Captain Overton, in command of a detachment of United States cavalry, was killed in the mountains back of Cagayan by some montescos whom he, with two other soldiers, were holding as prisoners while the balance of the detachment was scouring the surrounding country. These prisoners were of a people who have always been quiet and with whom the constabulary has always been on good terms, and this unfortunate affair was probably occasioned by the fear of death at the hands of the soldiers. During the fore part of May it was reported that the entire west coast of Misamis was preparing for an uprising, but a detachment of constabulary sent there from Cebu was unable to encounter any resistance or to learn that conditions were as serious as reported.

In the fore part of April and shortly after the trouble in Surigao an uprising was threatened on the island of Samar, but failed to materialize into anything serious. At the same time the pulijan troubles in Cebu again caused the people of the island considerable anxiety, and the encounter of Lieutenant Luga with a band of 20 ladrones back of Talisay caused a great deal of excitement in the city of Cebu. Several pulijan agents from Cebu going into Negros Oriental served to occasion some excitement near Guinjaluban, but they failed to cause any trouble among the people of that island. Provincial officials and others, however, have not felt satisfied since the withdrawal of American troops and scouts, owing to the recent droughts and famine which occasioned manifest discontent among the ignorant classes.

During this month Captain Orwig succeeded in more thoroughly developing the strength of the ladrones and carabao thieves in Iloilo and estimated that they were possessed of about 100 rifles, which were scattered among various bands in the mountains, who occasionally united for raids in the lowlands. Some of these bands, however, were known to have many friends and hiding places not far from Iloilo and in the thickly settled portion of the province. The force of constabulary was increased to 300 men and a regular system of campaigning has been inaugurated against these bands, and the lucrative traffic in stolen carabao has been in a great manner curtailed. The persecution of this band has in a measure threatened the province of Capiz, and it may be necessary at a later date to increase the force in that province in order to continue a vigorous campaign. The provinces of Leyte and Samar continued fairly quiet, although there were during May some disturbances in the vicinity of Jaro and Alangalang, which were very creditably met by the presidente of Alangalang, working in conjunction with Captain Borseth. Reports from Dapitan, Mindanao, although within the military zone, resulted in a detachment of constabulary being sent there, but it was shortly afterwards withdrawn upon the arrival of scouts and upon learning that the evil reports were without foundation.

On April 20 a report was received that serious trouble was brewing on the island of Siquijor and the senior inspector of Oriental Negros went there and arrested some 20 persons, who were charged with attempting to incite an uprising.

In the fore part of May the reports of active organizations of pulijans on the island of Cebu assumed serious proportions when on May 4 the provincial governor, while attempting to land from the provincial launch at Tuburan, found the town in possession of a large band of pulijans. A force of 80 constabulary in three columns was immediately dispatched to that section, and the governor obtained additional forces from Barili and Balamban. The outlaws escaped from Tuburan before the arrival of the troops, and although some small bands were met and a few killed and captured, the larger portion of the band made its way to the mountains of Aluguinsan, where on May 13 Lieut. and Supply Officer Ward V. Walker, who was on a pay trip to Barili, reported the concentration, and in conjunction with Lieutenant Tuthill, who had been sent to assist him, encountered this force, and after several hours of desperate fighting was himself killed, with 6 companions. Lieutenant Tuthill, and 6 men, who had become separated, made their escape by night to Barili. Seven Springfield carbines were lost in this engagement. On the 15th reinforcements encountered this band, killing 30 and wounding many; recaptured 3 Springfield carbines and completely

dispersed the outlaws. On the 18th the body of Lieutenant Walker was found in a deep canyon and taken by Captain Page to Barili.

From all reports it appeared that the remnants of the band were moving north to concentrate in Guimpilican. Captain Page proceeded up the west coast to Tuburan, where he learned that on the 22d Lieutenant Poggi, with 23 constabulary and about 80 volunteers, had surrounded the high, rocky retreat in Guimpilican, and after a most desperate engagement killed more than 100 and captured 30 or 40. Lieutenant Poggi states that he does not believe over 30 escaped, and native reports confirm this information. This exploit of Lieutenant Poggi, assisted by a civilian named McBride, was without doubt most brilliant, and the results obtained are so satisfactory that it is believed it will be a long time before such a band can again get together in that section. In this attack the pulajans used bamboo ladders in scaling the rocks to reach their higher trenches, and Lieutenant Poggi's men followed on the same ladders so closely that the pulajans had not time to remove them. The majority of the force of volunteers closed upon the outlaws at the base of the hill and cut down all those who escaped from Lieutenant Poggi. Captain Page returned from a three weeks' expedition on the 5th of June, and reported the towns along the west coast as having rendered every assistance and ready at all times to furnish any number of volunteers required.

The last month of the year has been very quiet throughout the district. Heavy rains have visited all sections of all provinces and a good crop of corn and camotes can not fail to result. If the rains continue at the same rate a good crop of palay is assured, and as half the provinces depend upon their palay the result will materially affect the peace and tranquillity. Since the heavy rains of June 2 all classes of bandits have apparently been engaged in other pursuits. With the exception of an engagement with a few pulajans in Cebu and Samar, there have been no operations of the constabulary worthy of note. Pulajanism in Cebu is a thing of the past, for the present at least, and the latest victory in Samar by Lieutenant Abenis, in which he killed several officers and captured much valuable correspondence, will have a salutary effect upon that province.

SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

PULAJANISM.

Near the former pueblo of Dolores, in Tayabas Province, there is a sacred rock, to which the commonly called "Fanaticos" of the surrounding towns go at certain times to worship a form of native religion. In the mountains of San Cristobal and Banahao there live a sect which the people refer to as the "fanaticos." Ordinarily they are peaceful and live in various towns of Tayabas, Laguna, and Batangas. They have their anting-anting and have faith in its charms.

In the hills of all the southern provinces live a class of people who are distinct from the Filipino of the cities and the coast, in that they are more ignorant, know little of the outside world, and love their solitude and freedom. Although some recognize it in a measure, they are disinclined to accept the authority of the municipalities in whose jurisdiction they may be. They have their own headmen and leaders, and prefer a form of tribunal government, or at least give recognition to the one who can assume datoship over them by reason of personal force or the possession of a sufficient body of armed men.

In Samar this class of people are the most numerous, and there they do not hesitate to call themselves pulajans, which means that they are followers of the fanatical religious sect of the mountains. They ordinarily live peaceably, but may be called to action by their leaders to assist the armed force which controls them and referred to as "soldados" or "soldados militantes de la iglesia."

This is the force with which the government is called upon to contend when a band of the soldados militantes proceeds to execute the orders of its chief and commits robbery or murder as the chief may elect, for the good and welfare of the "iglesia" or of himself. Long before the American occupation some of these chiefs sought to spread their power and doctrines by sending agents and "soldados militantes" to other provinces to organize societies and incidentally stir things up. The result has been that in Leyte, Misamis, Negros, and Panay there are to be found the followers of this religion. Leyte, Misamis, and Cebu have in the last year suffered from the operations of the worst element of these fanatics, and now Negros and Bohol are threatened. To what extent the societies in Panay may develop remains to be seen. There appears to be a bit of this activity in this line in northern Antique. In warfare these pulajans may be likened unto Moros. They array themselves in gorgeous uniforms with red trimmings and sashes. They raid towns and occasionally kill women and children. They charge fearlessly, with their bolos flourishing before

them to turn aside the bullets, upon forces armed with rifles. The animal-like ferocity of some drives them right into the ranks and they usually do some damage before they can be dispatched. The majority, however, will turn and flee if the fire against them is well directed and sustained. I have seen individuals, knocked down by bullets, rise again to their feet and failing again in their second attempt to charge, hurl their bolos at the constabulary with their last strength. Even when down and apparently helpless, the fear of their "playing possum" saves our men from approaching too near until satisfied the pulajan is without power to give one more cut.

Pulajans, dios-dios, colorados, cruz-cruz, soldados militantes de la iglesia, Santo Niños, and Cazadores are all religious fanatics. Their character, no matter by what name known, is identical. Their following is composed of the ignorant people of the mountains and the vagabond, worthless characters of the towns. Their leaders are men with just enough learning and knowledge of the world to enable them to work upon the credulity of the "tao" element. They are opposed to any form of government and particularly hate the American, and there is some feeling that they are not entirely without sympathy of those agitators who have hopes that this continual strife may yet force America to still better terms or precipitate another general insurrection in which they can remain passively loyal until the tide is favorable. Their object, or first the leader's object, is for gain; for love of leadership, and for personal pride in being considered exalted and worshipful by the masses. In all provinces the chief source of gain is the selling of cedula (identification cards), bottles, and inscribed papers of "anting-anting," or in our language charms against evil. You are told that if you do not buy these you will be killed, which is sometimes true.

The object of the followers and leaders as well can be attributed to many causes or reasons, as not everyone can be said to be guided by the same thoughts. There are some reasons which may be assigned to all alike, and those are: The characteristic savage instinct which makes paramount the desire to dominate, to kill their enemies, to live without working, a diversion, to have power to satisfy every brutal desire, to have independence, not national independence with a constituted government, but an individual independence, and lastly, and that which gains for them the sympathy of many educated Filipinos, their hatred for the Americans. They are anarchists purely. The following letter is a sample of the means taken to gain adherents to the cause:

"The PRESIDENTE,

"*Municipio of Minglanilla:*

"Immediately after you are informed of the present communication, you must consider our sorrowful situation. I being the envoy of the powerful God to arrange this province, undoubtedly I will fulfill what the Almighty God has disposed, because the time of liberty for the Philippine Islands has already sounded and undoubtedly will so happen.

"I have sent communications to all towns, asking their opinions, if they intend to take part in the general outbreak. I would like to know as soon as possible if you agree to take part in the movement. In case favorable, I will be pleased that you send here the guns and revolvers in your charge.

"ANASTASIO DE LA CRUZ,

"*The First Teacher.*"

Their own objects and reasons they confess as follows: Belief in the powers of their leaders; belief that the anting-anting will protect them against bullets, bolos, or spears of their enemies; an opportunity to wreak personal vengeance upon municipal officials or residents of the towns, to kill unbelievers, and drive out the Americans; independence, a new religion opposed to the present established church, which they know is without power to punish them as of old; fear of personal violence. The last is the excuse when cowed and asking mercy. It is also true to some extent, but the savage delight in the opportunities offered readily overcomes any intellectual conception of right and wrong.

The cause can readily be deduced from the object and reasons. Some natives say hunger drives men to it. This may be an influence, but it only serves as an excuse, for the worst sections have heretofore been in hemp provinces, where a few days' work on what nature so bountifully provides will give them good living for an entire month. The principal reason for the continuance and spread of pulajanism is, in my opinion, the agitations of the unfortunate conditions in the islands; the loss of the prestige of the Roman Catholic Church, which gives opportunity to new self-styled divinities; agitators, nacionalistas; Aglipayanos and pessimists, who are continually bemoaning their fate and who can see nothing good in the future. The retired position of the American troops and scouts and their final withdrawal lent hopes to the leaders and gave credence to their statements that the Americans had given up hopes of opposing them and were leaving the islands.

Superstition in the natives is so strong that the belief in the invulnerability of the pulajan leaders, who are experts in the anting-anting business, is even manifest in our guides, cargadores, and even our spies who go into their camps. Two members of the constabulary serving in Leyte were dismissed the service solely because they told their companions that there must be something "in it," as they had repeatedly fired on pulajans and never killed any.

More prompt and energetic enforcement of present laws will be effective preventatives. The people really fear the sureness of a severe law more than the spasmodic operations of the armed forces. Imprisonment under the present law is without effect upon those left behind. A few prompt executions on the public squares of the larger towns would have a most wholesome effect. There have been many murders and convictions for bandolerismo, but as yet not one hanging in all the southern islands since the establishment of civil government. Reason and education can not help the present situation until after many years.

The events of the past year and the present situation is worthy of profound thought, and full consideration should be given to this social feature of these islands, which threatens to continue to be a menace to peace and tranquillity. These spasmodic uprisings may be put down as long as they come one at a time, but in the event that they should become general, the civil government might be sorely embarrassed to cope effectively with the situation. I have been informed by several Filipinos that in Spanish times the evolution from pulajanism to insurrection was but a step.

LADRONES.

Ladronism, beyond the ordinary, is confined to the provinces of Iloilo, Occidental Negros, and Capiz, where the stealing of carabao has been a most lucrative occupation since far back into Spanish times. The rinderpest carried off carabao and cattle in such great numbers that the price rose from 30 to 130 pesos a head within a few years. It is not to be said that all carabao sold bring the highest price, but that price is the one necessary to pay in transacting a legitimate sale. People who require carabao may purchase them at from 30 to 50 pesos from agents who are in communication with the ladrones and carry on this business as a regular occupation in conjunction with municipal officials who issue false certificates. As hereinbefore stated, the activity of the constabulary in the three provinces mentioned, with the assistance of the provincial officials and the courts, have materially reduced the illegal traffic in carabao in the past year. During the past six months the relation between the constabulary and the municipal officials has become more cordial as the result of a better understanding and closer personal acquaintance. There are to be found in all the provinces some presidents and other municipal officials who are wide awake, energetic, and progressive, and who are aiding in every way possible to perfect their government under existing laws and to better the condition of their people. There are others who by lack of education and contact with and a knowledge of the world beyond their own province do not show those ideas of or efforts toward progressiveness which is desired. There are others, but I believe the per cent is small, who are known to be unscrupulous and crooked or who are at least strongly suspected of malfeasance in office. In many instances provincial governors and provincial boards have shown considerable hesitancy in taking stern measures against these crooked officials, because of the difficulty of obtaining proof, and in some instances because the crooked officials were the only persons in the pueblo with sufficient education and intelligence to act as such. Where proof is positive, and other conditions being equal, the recalcitrant officials have usually been prosecuted vigorously. Municipal officials are, as a rule, prone to sectionalism, in that their public spirit is confined to the limits of their pueblo, and a marked degree of selfishness is shown in the hesitancy to render assistance to a neighboring pueblo when attacked or threatened by a band of ladrones or outlaws. However, it has been found that when puljanism or ladronism assumed such a serious nature as to threaten or to do harm to all towns alike, the people are readily stirred to united action and volunteers from different towns unite together and go out into the hills in conjunction with the constabulary, performing most excellent and effective work. Municipal officials were at first prone to look upon the constabulary as personal enemies who were imposing themselves without cause or authority upon the community, but in time of trouble they learned that the constabulary are bound by no favoritism, limits of time, means, or energy, and the cordiality there cemented is usually maintained.

CHOLERA.

The spread of cholera and the great mortality in all the provinces of this district during the latter part of 1902 was the cause of considerable agitation by reason of the

spread of reports among the ignorant people that the Spanish frailes and the American people were only endeavoring to kill off the people by poisoning the wells, and that they were dying of poison and not of cholera. These reports, of course, occasioned considerable anxiety among the white population, but as the better class of natives apparently did what they could to discredit this belief, it shortly died a natural death. In the year of 1884 these same reports are said to have caused the massacre of many foreigners in Manila. At this time cholera exists in nearly all the provinces, but not to an alarming degree.

DROUGHT AND FAMINE.

The sudden rise in the price of rice in the fall of 1902 occasioned great hardship throughout the provinces, which was relieved in some measure by the selling of rice by the government. As a rule, however, this did not reach the ones who were the real sufferers, owing undoubtedly to the lack of transportation and lack of a proper force to handle the distribution. In those provinces where camotes and corn are grown there can be said to have been but little suffering, but when in October the dry season came on, all these southern islands experienced a drought unprecedented in the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants. From October to the first of June the country was practically burned up by the sun, and the prospects for the poor people, who depended upon their little farms for their livelihood, became worse and worse. The severe storm of June 3 and the few rains of the week previous, while it occasioned considerable damage to shipping and to houses and crops in the island of Panay, came as a great relief and encouragement throughout the southern islands. It may not have reached all sections, but the greater portion received sufficient rain to enable the people to plant their crops, which can be harvested in three months.

EX-INSURGENTS.

This name is falling more and more out of common use and is now usually applied to malcontents and unreconstructed agitators, swelled-head oratorical youths, and those vicious, characterless individuals whose ideas of their own importance was far greater than what even the more reputable insurgent chiefs could see. Some of the most loyal supporters of the government and of those who are exerting both public and private influence to maintain and advance the present government are those public officials who formerly occupied prominent positions in the insurgent cause, and although they may still have hopes of ultimate independence and will undoubtedly work for it, I doubt very much if it will be other than by legitimate means. There may be some who may go wrong, but as it is, the outlook does not appear to me other than satisfactory to the government.

MILITARY.

During the first half of this fiscal year many military posts in various parts of the islands were abandoned and permanent posts established on the islands of Guimaras, Cebu, Leyte, and Samar. The withdrawal of the military was in most instances under protest of both American and native residents, as the existence of an armed force had for so long accustomed them to the feeling of security that they feared the danger from outlaws. The presence of a large armed force in a town was also a considerable item in the matter of revenue, as the soldiers usually spend their money freely. Although there have been some calls for the military on the part of the civilians and natives since concentration, the only case where they have been called upon for active field operations was in the province of Surigao. A company of scouts was stationed on the Gandara River in Samar to aid in assuring the peace in that section, and American soldiers were sent to Misamis, upon the request of the provincial governor, to disabuse the minds of the ignorant of the belief that the Americans had abandoned the islands and by a show of force prevent what he believed to be an attempt at a general uprising.

PROVINCIAL JAILS.

Pursuant to Act 610, United States Philippine Commission, and by executive order of the civil governor, the guarding of the provincial jails in the provinces of Capiz, Cebu, Leyte, and Misamis has been turned over to the charge of the senior inspector of constabulary, under the supervision of the provincial governor. This was made necessary by the poorly organized and thoroughly undisciplined force of provincial jail guards, whose duty it was to guard the jails, and because of the numerous jail deliveries and the danger threatened by letting loose upon the community a most

desperate and dangerous class of outlaws. Enlisted men of the constabulary now act as jail guards, and the responsibility for the safe-keeping of the prisoners within the jail lies entirely with the senior inspector. No one is admitted to the provincial jail, and no prisoners are allowed to go out therefrom except under the written authority of the provincial governor addressed to the officer of constabulary in charge. As a rule the provincial jails are far from being secure, and require an exceptionally large guard and constant vigilance to prevent the escape of prisoners. The turning over of these jails to the constabulary should not lessen the feeling of responsibility of the provincial board in making the necessary repairs and improvements to the jail. Commendable effort has been made in some provinces, but there is yet great room for improvement, and it should be prompt and immediate.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Some of the defects of justices of the peace courts may be gleaned from the following extract from a letter communicated by the undersigned to Mr. Grant T. Treat, supervisor of fiscals, on June 5, in reply to a letter requesting suggestions to be incorporated in a book of instructions to be prepared for the guidance of justices of the peace:

"Assuming that a large majority of the justices of the peace administer their duties after the old Spanish procedure and that the evils of such procedure are in a measure provided against in many laws enacted by the Commission, I have to suggest that the book of instructions take up separately each of the laws which defines the duties, power, and limits of power of a justice of the peace court, and that clear and concise instructions, both positive and negative, be given that the justices of the peace may understand better how to administer the law. A paragraph on mode of procedure in investigations of criminal cases and the preparation of the papers in such would serve to expedite the matter and save the justices of the peace criticism for holding a man in confinement an unreasonable length of time while investigating the case. It is known by common report that justices of the peace frequently settle matters brought before them in the most convenient manner, which is not in conformity with the law, and often leaves the justice liable to severe censure, if not prosecution for irregularities in office. The careful specification of the limits of his power and a list of 'don'ts' would serve to confine the justice of the peace within the scope of his authority. The practice of continuing investigations of criminal cases for further investigation and consideration, as holiday, each fiesta day, and sometimes fiesta weeks, results in nothing more than a clear violation of the law and abuse of the rights of the accused.

"Another matter is the necessity for providing justices of the peace with various blank forms and ruled record books, with a view to having a clear record or report of every case brought before the justice of the peace which may require later investigation.

"If it is possible to incorporate in these regulations that warrants for members of the constabulary must be served through the officer commanding, it would not only serve the best interests of the constabulary service, but would prevent in many cases the abuse of members of the constabulary without their having the benefit of the assistance of their officers. It is advised that where the judge of the court of first instance issues a subpoena for a member of the constabulary, that the senior inspector be first conferred with, that the service may not be injured by having the men removed from their stations without his knowledge, which in some cases might assume the serious.

"I believe that every justice of the peace should be required to pass a prescribed examination in laws and procedure at least once each two years; that they should be organized as a separate branch of the insular or provincial governments and that a justice of the peace be not appointed for a pueblo or section in which he or his relatives have property interests, and that they be paid a regular salary from the provincial funds on a scale based on the population of the pueblo."

THE CONSTABULARY.

Each province in this district is divided into sections under the command of an officer and in most of the provinces these sections are administered as a company in the Regular Army. The following reports are required to be rendered to these headquarters:

(1) A statistical monthly return by the senior inspector, including a synopsis of summary court proceedings and a report of occurrences and conditions in the province during the month. The report of occurrences and conditions is restricted in nothing and is contemplated to cover every event and those conditions which bear upon the

political, social, and economical situation. This report is rendered in duplicate, one copy of which is usually forwarded to the chief of constabulary. (2) A report of the constabulary school by each post commander, where such commander is an officer. The school report is rendered on the last of each month and is in compliance with orders from this office that each officer in the district shall establish a school for the enlisted men for the purpose of teaching them reading and writing in their native dialect and in English and the study of constabulary and drill regulations. (3) Maps are prepared and sent in from time to time as completed, either of territory covered during an expedition or of certain sections of a province. (4) On the 16th and 30th of each month each post commander, whether an officer or enlisted man, is required to submit to these headquarters a report on occurrences and conditions within his jurisdiction similar to the report rendered by the senior inspector. (5) At intervals a report on individuals is made by the senior inspector and is not confined to any class or nationality. (6) Reports of deaths and desertions are rendered on prescribed blank forms, one copy of which is retained and filed at these headquarters and a duplicate forwarded to the chief of constabulary. (7) A telegraphic strength report, a duplicate of one required to be rendered to the chief of constabulary, is made to these headquarters on the 16th and 30th of each month. (8) On the 1st of each month supply officers are required to make telegraphic report exhibiting the status of pay of enlisted men of their province up to the date of rendering the report. This report has been found to be very valuable, as it enables the assistant chief to be familiar with the conditions of every post in the district as regards to pay. Because of the men being required to subsist themselves, it is most important that no effort be spared to see that their pay reaches them promptly. (9) A quarterly return showing the exact status of the organization in each province, with alterations during the three months past, is required at the end of each quarter.

The medical corps of this district at the present time consists of one surgeon, Capt. Henry E. Winslow, and one officer, detailed with the post hospital at Iloilo. Another hospital is in process of organization at Cebu, for which an officer will shortly be detailed. Owing to the lack of medical supplies the work of the organization of the medical corps has been very slow. Some difficulty may yet arise in placing officers not licensed as physicians or surgeons in charge of a hospital, and for this reason it is recommended that further legislation be had on this subject. At the present time Manila is supplied with a civil hospital. The constabulary is to establish a hospital at Iloilo, Cebu, and Tacloban. It will be necessary that a graduate physician and surgeon be in charge of each. It is expected that these hospitals will be called upon to treat not only constabulary, but provincial and insular employees. For that reason it is believed that the best results can be obtained by making American municipal and provincial surgeons a part of the staff of these constabulary hospitals and make regulations for the admission of all insular and provincial employees.

In each province the senior inspector maintains at the provincial headquarters a well-drilled detachment of reliable men which is held in reserve to reinforce any section of the province at times when its presence may be necessary. In case this force is not sufficient and conditions will not permit the withdrawal of men from other sections the district commander may direct detachments from other provinces to go temporarily to the scene of trouble.

Captain Orwig, in Iloilo, and Captain White, in Occidental Negros, have organized and equipped a constabulary band, the members of which when not engaged in expeditions or other duties incident to the service, are allowed to give evening concerts and to play at formations of the detachment stationed at the headquarters. The equipment of these bands is furnished entirely from voluntary contributions.

The organization of constabulary schools in the various posts, while not developed to any great extent, has in many instances shown considerable advancement, and the results have been very satisfactory. Some of the men have shown a great desire to learn to speak, read, and write and to better understand their duties as required by regulations.

By authority of the chief of constabulary there was organized in this district in December last a general-service detachment to be used for duty in any province where it may be required. The organization of this detachment has been slow, owing to the lack of officers and the difficulty of obtaining good men for duty in other provinces than their own. The general-service detachment has recently been organized into two companies, and it is contemplated when the authorized maximum of 125 is reached, that it be divided into three companies of 43 men and 2 officers to each company. The disturbances of the past six months have required members of this organization to be constantly in the field in Samar, Leyte, Surigao, and Cebu, and there has been little opportunity to give them the necessary drill and instructions to bring them to the standard desired. However, as they are picked men, their present showing is very creditable.

An effort is now being made to establish in Iloilo a district school for the purpose of giving the more intelligent and advanced men in the various provinces an opportunity to not only improve their education, but to be more thoroughly instructed in all branches of constabulary work. Owing to the difficulty in finding good noncommissioned officers for our force it is believed the service would be greatly benefited if candidates for promotion were given a six months' course in this school and be required to pass an examination touching their fitness for the position for which they may have been recommended. The interests of the service require that many posts be commanded by native noncommissioned officers or privates, and the work has heretofore been such that the officers have not been able to thoroughly instruct those post commanders in all their duties. It has been found that a native when placed in a position of power is inclined to go beyond the limits of his authority and even does things which require severe censure. By a course of training in a central school these men would not only be familiar with the rules and regulations of the constabulary, but also with the laws of the Commission and the procedure thereunder. There is no doubt that a few months of such instruction would make post commanders the best equipped in civil law of any of the inhabitants of some of the outlying posts. Such branches of a military education as will be beneficial will also be taught in this school. Another reason for the school is that the conditions of ladronism on the island of Panay often necessitate an extremely large force in order to make concerted operations successful, and the details of the students for such work would not only be a great benefit to the province, but would serve as a most practical illustration of the subjects taught in the school.

The work of the constabulary in this district for the past year has been most satisfactory, and the officers and men have exhibited fortitude in the face of many adverse circumstances, in meeting every emergency and accepting the responsibility of maintaining peace and order within their jurisdiction. At the beginning of the year one of the chief difficulties was overcome by the receipt in nearly all the provinces of a considerable number of Springfield carbines, which, because of their superiority over the Remington rifle, served to increase the confidence of the men by the effectiveness of their work. The supply of arms, clothing, and other equipment, and especially so during the past six months, has been very satisfactory, and it is hoped that all provinces will shortly have ample equipment. It has been quite noticeable in the past few months that requisitions sent in by supply officers are filled quite promptly. With the constabulary well equipped in arms and clothing, there is yet, however, considerable to be desired in order to place the organization on a thoroughly sound and substantial basis. It has entirely outgrown the character given it upon its inception and can no longer be considered an organization of police in the common acceptance of the word. The work in this district has of necessity been of a military character, and the ordinary police duties have been, by district order and later by law, reserved entirely for the municipal authorities and the municipal police. While the constabulary may not be quite a military organization, yet the character of the service requires that it be organized on those lines. The belief that the conditions in the islands would permit members of the constabulary to go to their homes at mess time, to be called together only for routine duty and in the event of an emergency arising, has been by the conditions which we have been forced to meet entirely changed, and the question of rationing the men is, in my opinion, paramount to all others. The discipline and esprit de corps of the organization make it at this time a most imperative necessity. The Filipino of the class which is drawn to our organization is not accustomed to subsist himself for long periods between pay days. In nearly every walk of life the Filipino desires to make a contract for work which includes "chow," and you may offer double the wages and a man will refuse to work unless you furnish him "chow." He will prefer to take his chances on making a few pennies from day to day to gain his subsistence. He can not live on credit, as his reputation for honestly meeting his obligations has not yet been favorably established. The efforts to pay the men regularly each month and to supply them with rations to be deducted from their pay are not resulting as satisfactory as might be wished. To reduce the pay and furnish the men at least a ration of rice would be accepted with great joy by both officers and men in this district. As it is, the men are constantly in debt, to the local discredit of the organization. The officers in many instances advance the necessary funds from their own pockets and support the charges of the Government. Where men are required to subsist themselves at the prevailing prices in their posts it often takes their entire month's salary for subsistence alone, as the prices are double that at which the Government could furnish the rations. Some supply officers furnish rations to the men on memorandum receipts of the post commander, to be charged against the men on the pay rolls. As this involves considerable risk to the supply officer it is not at present entirely satisfactory. As has been heretofore recommended, a reduction in the pay to 12 pesos, making it equal in all provinces

alike, and furnishing a ration would cost the Government no more in the maintenance of the constabulary. The increase in efficiency can not be calculated. The record of the past year of the payments to the enlisted men has not been satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of supply officers receiving their funds promptly and the lack of transportation when such funds were received. If the supply officer has funds on hand to meet his obligations as they become due there is usually some transportation available to inaccessible posts within two or three weeks, which would not make payments very tardy. When the funds do not arrive for from six to eight weeks after obligations become due payments are in many instances three months late. Should the requisition for funds be sent in earlier and the funds shipped from Manila not later than the first of the quarter for which they are appropriated it would be a considerable advantage.

In this district at the present time there are not as many officers as desired, and in view of the fact that during the coming year some will be entitled to leaves of absence it is safe to estimate that the force of officers should be increased by at least one-fourth in order to meet conditions as they will be when officers are on leave.

Recent legislation providing for the maintenance of municipal police will undoubtedly go a long way toward solving this vexatious problem, for the constabulary officers have found it more difficult to do effective work with or make an efficient organization out of a body of men who seldom receive any pay and who for the most part are charges on the municipality. The municipal police, however, are not so entirely worthless as they are generally reputed to be, and many instances can be cited where they have rendered most efficient service alone and in cooperation with the constabulary. Armed with a most improper weapon, the Remington shotgun, they have, in several instances, taken desperate chances against bodies of bolomen that would serve to cause a force of constabulary to move with care. A municipal police force is usually gauged by the wealth of the town and by the character of the presidente. In some of the southern provinces, where the municipal police are not furnished with rifles, they have in reserve a fair force of volunteer bolomen and spearmen, and usually these under a good presidente are enabled to defend their town against the depredations of any band. In nearly all of those towns where the police have been furnished with rifles they have gone out when the occasion required as a part of the constabulary, and their work is to be appreciated. In those localities where there is seldom any disturbances it is very difficult to thoroughly organize or make an effective organization of police, but once the section is aroused by assaults or depredations of outlaws the response to the call of the constabulary officers is usually sufficiently spirited to bring together a very effective corps of volunteers.

The senior inspectors and supply officers have always had difficulty in keeping up with their office work, and it is to be hoped that some plan may be devised to lighten their present burden. I recently recommended the appointment of an ex-hospital steward with the proviso that he organize a provincial hospital and care for the sick of the constabulary, and in addition that he would take charge of the office of the senior inspector. Such an officer would have plenty to do, yet would greatly relieve both the senior inspector and the supply officer. The report of Capt. Henry E. Winslow, the surgeon for this district, here follows. The work already accomplished by Captain Winslow and his promptness in meeting many emergencies are deserving of every praise and consideration.

"CEBU, June 30, 1903.

"ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABULARY, THIRD DISTRICT,

"Cebu, Cebu, P. I.

"SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following report of the medical department of the Philippines constabulary of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

"A first-class hospital has been established in Jaro, Panay, for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers of the constabulary. It will accommodate at least 25 men, with an officer's ward containing 10 beds. It contains an excellent operating room, dining room, kitchen, and office. A bathroom and closet have been built in connection with the house, and a well, dug by provincial prisoners, has been sunk upon the premises. The water from the well can only be utilized for washing purposes. Drinking water for the hospital is supplied through the courtesy of the U. S. Army quartermaster in Iloilo.

"Patients for this hospital at this time are from Negros and Panay.

"Lieut. L. F. Raymond is in charge and is doing excellent work in the treatment of the sick and in the instruction of the men assigned as nurses to the hospital. There are 5 of these, one with the rank of sergeant and four second-class privates. All of these men have had more or less training in medicine and hospital work before entering this service and have shown considerable aptitude in their care of the sick.

"The average number per day sick in the hospital is about 15. Most of these cases are malarial fever and dysentery, and are usually ill from five to ten days.

"When the hospital was first established, about the middle of last April, men sick showed a great reluctance upon entering; why, it is difficult to say; but the reluctance was there and was very apparent, and in one instance it was necessary to appeal to the sergeant of the guard to take the man to the hospital. This prejudice has now entirely disappeared, and patients now ordered to the hospital go there willingly and take their medicines with confidence and are apparently satisfied that everything possible is being done for their welfare and prosperity.

"It has been my hope and plan to have established three hospitals in this district ere this, but on account of active field duty and lack of sufficient supplies I have been unable to do so.

"In Cebu it has been an impossibility to secure a house which would answer the requirements. Those houses which would meet with these requirements the owners would not rent when they learned that it was to be used for a hospital. In desperation I have managed to secure the lease upon a small house, wholly inadequate, for one year, and if nothing better suited can be obtained in the next few days I will be obliged to accept this. In the meantime all sick or wounded constabulary soldiers are being cared for in a small room in the carcel. Fortunately our sick report is exceedingly small, the majority being mild types of malarial fever with but 3 cases of beriberi.

"On the 28th of last month I was in receipt of a telegram from Lieutenant Smith, of Bacolod, Occidental Negros, stating that Lieutenant Colmanares and 3 soldiers were sick with cholera and requesting my immediate presence. I left Cebu that day on the coast guard steamer *Luzon* for Valle Hermosa, Negros, and arrived the following morning at 6 o'clock. I found 4 men sick in the quarters occupied by the detachment stationed in Valle Hermosa, Lieutenant Colmanares having been removed the day previous to my arrival to a friend's home some 4 miles away.

"I immediately ordered the unaffected men into another house and kept them under a strong and strict quarantine. The quarters I utilized for a hospital and purchased beds, blankets, etc., for the sick. That night two more cases developed among the men in quarantine, making a total of 7. I was very much handicapped in my work in not having sufficient supplies and help; in fact, I had no help whatever until the afternoon of the 1st of June, when Lieutenant Tuthill reported for duty. With his assistance my work was greatly relieved, and to him a great deal of credit is due to the final recovery of all those men affected. Lieutenant Colmanares made an uninterrupted recovery and when able to travel was ordered to his home for further recuperation.

"I remained in Valle Hermosa for thirteen days, leaving there on the morning of the 11th of June, 1903, and proceeded to Capiz, Panay, stopping at Tuburan, Cebu, en route. Arrived at Capiz on the morning of the 12th. The sick report from Capiz has never been a large one and I found but 3 men sick upon my arrival, all suffering with malaria.

"The senior inspector of this place I found had been making a practice of calling in a local physician to attend his men when ill, the physician not charging a fee for his services, but for the medicines prescribed. This I disapproved of when I learned that the senior inspector had an ample amount of medicines on hand which had been transferred him by the quartermaster in Manila.

"In cases of serious illness or injury I realize the necessity of calling for professional aid when no medical inspector of the constabulary is present, but for ordinary cases of illness, such as headache, slight fever, constipation, etc., I fail to see the necessity of calling for such aid when the province has medicines of its own. It is unfortunately true that there are a number of posts without the most simple remedies, and with the limited amount of medicines furnished the medical department it is a difficult matter to supply them all, but, with what I have, I am endeavoring to make them go round and hope soon to be able to supply every post in the district.

"You no doubt have observed that the death rate throughout the district has been amazingly high for the past six months. We have lost a number killed in action and a number have died later as a result of wounds received in action, but disease has carried off a far greater number. Beriberi has been the chief factor in this, especially in Leyte and Samar. Whether the climatic conditions of these islands are in a measure responsible for this I can not say, not having visited them, but in Cebu, Panay, and Mindanao I am convinced that the ration issued to the troops, or, I should say, the lack of proper ration, is the cause of beriberi spreading so rapidly among the men. Not that I believe the ration is the cause of this condition, but that it is not sufficiently nourishing and when attacked renders him more susceptible and without sufficient vitality to combat it. It is a well-known fact that those people who are well fed

with a good wholesome diet, even though they may be living in close contact with beri-beri subjects, rarely contract the disease, although it is both contagious and infectious.

"What is needed is a greater variety and a greater quantity of food stuff for the ration, well constructed and hygienic barracks for living quarters, a hospital solely for this class of patients built as near the center of the district as possible, where all those afflicted could be sent to receive proper treatment.

"I deplore treating these cases in our general hospitals, although it is being done at the present time out of necessity. This disease is on the increase to an alarming extent among our troops, and something should be done at once to prevent it from going further.

"The district is very much in need of more inspectors who have had some medical training. I would most urgently recommend that a medical inspector be appointed for every province. It would not be necessary for them to devote their time to this work, but could be utilized in many ways by the senior inspector of the province. In this way all men could receive instructions in first-aid work, in sanitation, and the medical inspector could look after and treat all minor cases of sickness and injuries. If this can not be done I would suggest that all officers in command of men should be instructed in first-aid work, so that if a man is injured in action he can receive temporary aid until he can be properly cared for. I believe that if this is done it will be the means of saving many lives. It is my desire to compile a small handbook or even pamphlet, leaving out technical terms and names, to distribute among officers in this district.

"I would respectfully invite your attention to the lack of hospital supplies and medicines in the district. We have not sufficient medicines to equip two hospitals, let alone supplying provinces and posts. Our operating appliances are most meager, there not being sufficient to equip one operating room. I realize that these can not be obtained in Manila, but they can be secured in Hongkong and Yokohama, and at a very reasonable price, cheaper I believe than in the United States. There is but one operating case in the district, one apothecary scale, and one mortar and pestle. It is criminal for a man to administer medicines judging the quantity by his eye. No man can do this correctly, and yet that is the only recourse we have at the present time. All hospitals should be properly equipped to be made a success of.

"A hospital corps should be organized at the earliest possible moment. The system in operation at the present time is highly unsatisfactory in every way. Men are now taken from the line and are detailed for duty in the hospital by the order of the senior inspector. This weakens his command quite materially, taking away one of his noncommissioned staff. A regular hospital corps should be established on the same lines as that of the Army. In this way only will the corps become efficient and satisfactory.

"A very serious question confronts the medical department at the present time, namely, the subsistence of men sick in hospital. There is no provision made for these men, and something definite should be decided upon at the earliest possible moment. Officers sick in hospital are charged at the rate of \$1 gold per day. I believe that men could be subsisted at the rate of 25 cents (local currency) per day, and that amount held out of their pay for each day they are kept in the hospital. I do not believe that it is possible to subsist them for anything under this amount.

"Water sterilizers should be purchased for the hospitals immediately, and all surplus water could be furnished troops stationed around near. Cholera is still with us, and as water is one of the greatest distributors of this disease, in providing sterilized water to the men we reduce the chances of infection to a minimum. In all cases of cholera I have seen occurring among the men it has been directly traceable to the water. This was especially so in those cases occurring in Valle Hermosa.

"Respectfully submitted,

"HENRY E. WINSLOW,

"*Captain and Surgeon, Philippines Constabulary, District Chief Surgeon.*"

The status and work of the constabulary, condition of supplies and equipment, results accomplished, and other features of interest in connection with the constabulary in this district are to be found in the following tables. Attention is invited to the losses by death from disease for which cholera was responsible for 39 deaths and beri-beri for 17. The beri-beri is more prevalent in the provinces of Leyte and Samar, and it is difficult to find recruits who are not subject to its attacks. It will be noted that those men killed in action are principally from the provinces of Samar, Leyte, and Cebu, where the constabulary has had to contend against the hordes of fanatics armed only with bolos and spears. Of all the deserters in the district but 3 of them took arms and ammunition when they left. One of them has never been

heard from; the other two attempted to organize a ladrone band, but a few days after their desertion were captured and the arms which they stole recovered. The other desertions were caused by dissatisfaction with the service or personal affairs with private citizens involving liability to prosecution.

Very respectfully,

W. C. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Chief,
Philippines Constabulary, Commanding.

Tabulated statement showing the status of the third district, Philippines constabulary, at the end of the fiscal year 1902.

Strength:	
Inspectors—	
First-class.....	11
Second-class.....	11
Third-class.....	12
Fourth-class.....	14
Subinspectors.....	13
Total.....	61
Enlisted men.....	1,579
Arms:	
Rifles.....	586
Carbines.....	322
Shotguns.....	326
Revolvers.....	367
Carbines, Krag.....	40
Horses:	
Serviceable.....	87
Unserviceable.....	53
Posts garrisoned by:	
Military.....	47
Constabulary.....	85
Number of provinces comprising the third district, Philippines constabulary.....	10

Tabulated statement showing the status of the third district, Philippines constabulary, December 31, 1902.

Strength:	
Inspectors—	
First-class.....	10
Second-class.....	11
Third-class.....	11
Fourth-class.....	14
Subinspectors.....	12
Telegraph division.....	3
Total.....	61
Enlisted men.....	1,669
Arms:	
Rifles.....	675
Carbines.....	979
Shotguns.....	290
Revolvers.....	513
Carbines, Krag.....	17
Horses:	
Serviceable.....	97
Unserviceable.....	16
Posts garrisoned by:	
Military.....	47
Constabulary.....	86
Number of provinces comprising the third district, Philippines constabulary.....	10

Statement showing the strength in men and arms, third district, Philippines constabulary, at end of the fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Strength.									Arms.						
	Officers.							Enlisted men.	Enlisted men, telegraph division.	Total.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns, Remington.	Shotguns, Winchester.	Carbines, Springfield.	Revolvers.
	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Third lieutenants.	Telegraph inspectors.	Medical inspectors.	Subinspectors.										Total.
Headquarters	1	1	2	6	1	1	12									
Antique	1	1	1	1	1		6	124	6	130		58	2		76	65
Bohol	1	1	1				3	64		64		70			65	33
Capiz		2	1	3			6	159		159		81	90		92	118
Cebu	1			3			4	156		156				3	140	135
Iloilo	1	1		7	2		11	298	17	315		64	8	24	187	66
Leyte	1	1	2	1	2		9	230	5	235		135	244	6	257	91
Misamis	1			3			4	113		113		28	35		69	58
Negros, Occidental	1	1	2	1	1		7	253	5	258		64			155	91
Negros, Oriental		1	2				3	154	1	155	18	85	95		98	154
Paragua		1		2	1		5	86		86		38	15		30	80
Samar		1	2	4			9	250		250	2	107	40		105	30
Surigao	1	1	1	1			4	89		89					37	
General service:																
Company A				1			1	27		27					30	30
Company B			1				1	34		34					34	34
Total	9	12	15	33	8	1	7	85	2,037	34	2,071	20	660	529	1,375	985

Statement showing the authorized strength and rate of pay per month of the third district, Philippines Constabulary, at end of the fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Authorized strength, enlisted men.						Authorized rate of pay per month, stated in pesos.					
	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	First-class privates.	Second-class privates.	Linemen.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	First-class privates.	Second-class privates.	Linemen.
Antique	1	3	8	25	87	6	40	30	25	18	15	20
Bohol	1	3	8	20	65	3	45	35	28	21	18	20
Capiz	1	3	12	30	108	8	40	30	25	18	15	20
Cebu	1	3	12	30	110	6	40	30	25	18	15	20
Iloilo	1	7	16	60	206	10	40	30	25	18	15	20
Leyte	1	5	15	50	169	10	40	30	25	20	16	20
Misamis	1	3	8	25	87	6	40	30	25	18	15	20
Negros Occidental	1	5	15	50	174	10	50	40	30	18	15	20
Negros Oriental	1	3	8	25	87	6	40	30	25	18	15	20
Paragua	1	3	4	30	67		45	35	28	20	16	
Samar	1	7	16	60	214	2	40	30	25	18	15	20
Surigao	1	1	8	20	64	6	40	30	25	20	17	20
General service	1	2	10	112			50	40	30	25		
Total	13	48	140	537	1,438	73						

Statement showing the number of posts garrisoned by the military and by the constabulary, horses and buildings owned by the constabulary, and conditions of stores at end of fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Garrisoned posts.		Ponies.	Saddles.		Buildings.		Condition of stores.		
	Military.	Constabulary.		Whitman.	McClellan.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Commissary.	Quartermaster.	Ordnance.
Antique.....	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	Poor.....	Good.....	Good.
Bohol.....	2	27	20	20	20	20	20	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.
Capiz.....	11	6	1	20	20	20	20	do.....	Good.....	Good.
Cebu.....	1	5	28	27	5	1	1	Fair.....	do.....	Do.
Iloilo.....	2	15	47	50	5	1	1	do.....	Fair.....	Do.
Leyte.....	2	10	12	12	25	2	2	Good.....	do.....	Do.
Misamis.....	12	4	8	12	5	1	1	Poor.....	Poor.....	Fair.
Negros Occidental.....	13	5	10	10	10	10	10	Fair.....	Good.....	Good.
Negros Oriental.....	5	20	10	10	2	1	1	Good.....	Ample.....	Do.
Paragua.....	2	6	2	10	1	1	1	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Do.
Samar.....	6	5	15	15	15	15	15	Ample.....	Good.....	Do.
Surigao.....	(a)	7	1	4	4	4	4	Poor.....	Fair.....	Poor.
Total.....	15	87	163	154	69	6	2			

^a Expeditionary forces in the field.

Losses of officers and men of third district, year ending June 30, 1903.

Province.	Officers.								Enlisted men.							
	Wounded in action.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Resigned.	Transferred.	Dropped from rolls.	Wounded in action.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Died of disease.	Total deaths.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Deserted.
Antique.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	...
Bohol.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	3	1
Capiz.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	...
Cebu.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	3	3
Iloilo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	3	...
Leyte.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	...	14
Misamis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	...	5
Negros Occidental.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	3	...
Negros Oriental.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	...
Paragua.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Surigao.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	...	1
Samar.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	9	2
General service detachment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	...	...
Total.....	2	2	1	2	5	10	13	1	12	20	3	95	118	214	18	26

Compiled from telegraphic reports June 30, 1903.

Statement showing the number of engagements, outlaws killed, outlaws captured, animals stolen and recovered, and number of trials and approved convictions under Act 619, with total amount of fines and number of days confinement in third district, Philippines Constabulary, during fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Engagements.	Outlaws killed.	Outlaws captured.	Horses and carabaos stolen. ^a	Animals recovered.			Trials and approved convictions under Act 619.			
					Horses.	Carabaos.	Steers.	Convictions.	Fines.		Days confined.
									Pesos.	Centimos.	
Antique	8	10	54	.....	2	6	1	1	15	.....	30
Bohol .....	.....	33	99	.....	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capiz	16	12	63	.....	1	60	.....	2	.....	.....	35
Cebu	10	291	157	.....	7	6	.....	3	10	.....	40
Iloilo	42	53	165	.....	5	693	.....	19	70	.....	260
Leyte	38	232	242	.....	5	8	.....	3	17	.....	.....
Misamis	2	3	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negros Occidental	11	79	83	.....	3	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negros Oriental	2	8	21	.....	17	.....	.....	2	30	.....	180
Paragua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samar	10	129	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surigao	8	14	27	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	147	834	1,077	.....	56	859	1	30	142	.....	545

^a No accurate record.

Statement showing the number and kind of arms with the municipal police, lost by the constabulary and by the police, and number and kind of arms captured by the constabulary.

Province.	Arms held by the municipal police.				Arms lost by the municipality.			Arms lost by the constabulary.				Arms captured and recovered by the constabulary.								
	Carbines, Springfield.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Carbines, Springfield.	Carbines, Krag.	Rifles, Remington.	Shotguns.	Revolvers.	Bolos.	Cannon.	Spears.
Antique .....	.....	.....	4	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	43	.....	34
Bohol .....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	258	.....	7
Capiz	5	44	3	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Cebu .....	.....	.....	130	143	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	1	3	11	308	1	25
Iloilo	13	58	59	193	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Leyte	64	109	150	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	2	4	242	.....	.....
Misamis	21	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negros Occidental	41	129	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	11	187	1	19
Negros Oriental	(a)	104	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paragua .....	.....	45	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samar .....	.....	70	65	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	530	.....	120
Surigao .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	22	59	52	1	6	.....	23	44	26	.....	1	.....
General service:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company A .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company B .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	228	721	754	3	10	5	20	3	23	59	70	13	2	41	70	64	1,568	3	205

^a An unknown number for which the governor is accountable and responsible.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the various provincial jails throughout the third district, Philippines Constabulary, at end of fiscal year 1903.

Province.	Antique.	Bohol.	Capiz. ^a	Cebu. ^a	Iloilo.	Leyte. ^a	Misamis. ^a	Negros, Oc- cidental.	Negros Ori- ental.	Paragua.	Samar.	Surigao.
Prisoners sentenced for more than two years...	21	7	29	29	2	5	15	12	17	1	1	58
Prisoners sentenced for less than two years...	4	2	9	10	3	...	28	21	5	...	5	14
Prisoners awaiting trial.....	14	5	29	227	132	20	103	45	49	1	134	10
Total.....	39	20	67	266	137	25	146	78	71	2	140	82

^a Guarded by constabulary.

Condition of jails: Antique, poor; Bohol, fair; Capiz, fair; Cebu, very good; Iloilo, fair; Leyte, poor; Misamis, poor; Negros Occidental, fair; Negros Oriental, fair; Paragua, fair; Samar, fair; Surigao, fair.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
BY HENRY T. ALLEN.**

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Manila, P. I., December 23, 1903.

CIVIL GOVERNOR, MANILA, P. I.

(Through the secretary of commerce and police.)

SIR: In accordance with verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a report supplemental to my report for the second year's operations ending July 31, 1903. This will show in short the salient events in which constabulary and scouts have participated during the last five months and wherein the peace conditions of the Archipelago have changed for the better during that time.

Owing to the organization of constabulary forces in three districts of the Moro province on the one hand and the diminution of strength in other provinces on the other hand, due to expiration of service, the total strength of the constabulary has remained practically unchanged—somewhat within the 7,000 limit. With the suppression of the disturbances in Albay three companies of scouts have been returned to the division commander, viz, the Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth companies, which, with the three companies, the Fortieth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth, in Misamis and Surigao, turned back some time previous, leaves 28 companies now under the orders of the undersigned. Of these a few more companies may be safely returned within the next few months.

In view of the apprehension frequently expressed by certain critics of the policy of the insular administration concerning the loyalty of the Filipinos and the danger of employing them as armed forces, I invite attention to the small number of constabulary desertions (9) between June 15 and November 15 of the present year. It is probable that the percentage of loss due to same cause has been less still in the scouts. Compared with the desertions of white troops in the United States, this is insignificant.

FIRST DISTRICT (TAGALO).

[Headquarters, Manila; Col. W. S. SCOTT, commanding.]

This district, more directly tributary to Manila, more severely rent by the recent insurrection and peopled by a more restless and intriguing element than any other, continues to demand more vigilance and force than other parts of the Archipelago. With the exception of the marauding activity of a religious sect called "Santa Iglesia," composed

of members from Pampanga, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija, whose movements reached a climax in the attack on San José, Nueva Ecija, on the night of September 16, and of the continued existence of certain ladrone bands in Cavite, Laguna, and Batangas, it may be said that the condition of the district has been satisfactory. Bulacan and Rizal, that until recently were the most turbulent in the Archipelago, have been astonishingly free from depredations. The attack on San José, garrisoned by Lieutenant Wakeley, Philippines Constabulary, with 30 men, by 100 or more "Santa Iglesia" converts, was a bitterly contested engagement in which the fanatics and constabulary each suffered severely. The following is from Captain Kavanagh's report of the affair:

The fighting had lasted fully two hours when Lieutenant Wakeley ordered a flank assault on the attackers, which succeeded well. They were driven off, leaving 11 dead and 4 wounded, 3 of whom have since died, making a total loss to the enemy of 18. Lieutenant Wakeley was slightly wounded in the right hip. A Springfield bullet striking his belt remained there, exploding 13 Krag cartridges and knocking him senseless for a moment. The constabulary loss in killed was 1 sergeant and 7 privates, in wounded 3 privates.

This loss, with the capture of 8 others who were recently sentenced to long terms, has caused the sect to completely disappear for a time at least.

Of an entirely different character was the encounter between Lieutenant Velasquez and 30 men of the constabulary of Nueva Vizcaya with mountaineers of north central Luzon on the Isabela frontier, a telegraphic report of which made by Captain Williams, Philippines Constabulary, follows:

Lieutenant Velasquez and party of 28 men reported here to-day. Most of party suffering with chills and fever and show marks of hardship. Lieutenant Velasquez reports: "At 9.30 a. m., October 6, in district of Banafa, Isabela, while holding friendly conference with the following-named chiefs of Gaddan tribe, High Chief Tunit, of Caransao; chiefs Dungaue, Jalangoy, Balanguia, and Sabio, of Banafa; chiefs Gumbi and Nanbaung, of Antang; my detachment, consisting of myself and 30 men, was attacked by 500 to 600 Calingas and Ifugao Igorotes, latter of Bontoc. My two sentinels were surprised by rush of 80 savages from dense underbrush. Second-class privates Buenaventura Alindayu and Mariano Corales were sentinels and were fatally wounded, Alindayu with spear and Corales with pinaparing in the charge before their comrades could give assistance. At first fire from sentinels the chiefs in the conference arose to their feet pinaparing in hand."

He (Velasquez) killed 6 of the 7 chiefs with his revolver and the seventh with a pinaparing, while the soldiers were all engaged in a hand-to-hand fight which lasted thirteen minutes, with the following result: Constabulary lost 2 men fatally wounded, 2 slightly wounded, and 2 Springfield carbines, and Lieutenant Velasquez lost a Winchester carbine, his personal property. The Calingas lost 53 killed, 30 or more wounded, 2 Remington rifles, 2 muzzle-loading shotguns, 3 flintlock guns, 5 Springfield carbines, cartridges, 1 pound of gunpowder (made from pulverized match heads) and 20 pounds of rifle balls, 113 pinaparing or head axes, 3 bolos, 5 steel spears, and 6 rodelas or shields. Revolvers only were used by the constabulary in first attack—too close to use carbines. The Calingas retreated to wooded mountains near by and kept up hot fire with Krags, Mausers, Remingtons, flintlocks, and muzzle loaders of various kinds, for about twenty-seven minutes. Their loss after taking to the woods is not known. After ceasing the enemy's fire, burying the dead, and destroying all captured property, extra clothing and rations, the constabulary began a retreat toward Mererao, but being completely surrounded were compelled to chop and shoot their way out. Five hundred to six hundred Calingas and 30 constabulary were engaged October 7; had running fight from 6.30 to 8 a. m.; Calingas retreated losing 30 killed and wounded. Three hundred Calingas and 28 constabulary were engaged October 8; had running fight from 6 to 8.30 a. m.; Calingas retreated, losing 9 killed and 7 wounded. Two hundred Calingas and 28 constabulary were engaged October 7 and 8. Constabulary had no casualties, but were without food from 6th to 10th

instant. All captured arms were broken, and all captured ammunition, all rations and extra clothing were burned that nothing might fall into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Velasquez recommends the following-named enlisted men for meritorious service, to take precedence as listed: Second-Class Pvt. Mariano Camonoyon, First-Class Pvt. Nicola Bayanton, Second-Class Pvt. Manuel Callueng, First Sergt. Boinardo Tumalium, Second-Class Pvt. Bernardo Dumlod, Corpl. Jacinto Cadauan, Second-Class Pvt. Antonio Cruz, First-Class Privts. Domingo Cuayad and Juan Birca, Second-Class Pvt. Alejandro Padasdao. I recommend that for the good of the service, Lieut. Joaquim Velasquez and 10 above-named men be awarded medals of valor as reward for bravery, their heroic courage, and remarkable endurance. All members of the detachment deserve honorable mention.

These two engagements may be classed as exceptional (though there may be many similar ones before the required degree of enlightenment obtains), while the conditions with accompanying engagements occurring in the lake provinces mentioned above are chronic.

The detective system now employed in the province of Cavite, in conjunction with ample scouts and constabulary for field service, whereby 200 ladrones have been captured during the past three months, will surely eradicate the ladrone bands there. Nearly all of the two hundred will receive long sentences under the banditry act. The conditions in this province and in certain parts of other provinces are such that no remedy short of extermination can be immediately effective. More stratagem than force and more skill in securing evidence than in making captures are required. From this it is clear that increasing the soldiers operating would not have results proportionate to the numbers, and also that soldiers untrained to this peculiar work would secure little for the expeditions involved. For years to come no one may expect to command the first constabulary district without incessant work and responsibility.

The following is from Colonel Scott's report under date of October 1:

As a whole, considerable progress has been made during the quarter. This is more apparent in Cavite than elsewhere. At the present time the bands are practically all broken and but few depredations are being committed.

Much headway has been made in preventing carabao stealing, and many stolen ones have been returned to their owners. The superintendent, division of information, hopes that he will soon be able to procure sufficient evidence against certain prominent leaders of regularly organized gangs of carabao thieves to convict them. In my opinion systematic steps will have to be taken to concentrate all the carabaos in certain provinces in the pueblos on specified days, and reliable inspectors examine documents and animals in order that many animals may be seized, the alleged owners of which will then be unable to prove their ownership.

Gambling is still prevalent in many places and is proving to be the most difficult vice to eradicate. Little or no assistance is given nor can be expected from the local officials, many of whom are not only in sympathy with the culprits but are the manipulators of the games themselves. With a system of spies and facility for converting some of the prohibited games into those that are authorized, the arrest of the violators of the law, in the act of its violation, is very difficult.

The crops throughout the district are better than was anticipated that they would be earlier in the season, and in many districts where food has been scarce and the people unemployed and hungry the prospects are now that they will be in better condition than for years.

I can predict only misfortune for the organization of the Union Obrera. The people are not prepared for an organization of this kind, and I feel considerable misgiving as to the results if it is allowed to continue and spread. I believe that the welfare of the people demands its suppression. The far-reaching effects of such an organization upon the masses of an ignorant people whose country is just recovering from the effects of war, many of whom are idle and easily influenced by designing and unprincipled leaders, needs no comment or argument.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the work of the constabulary and scouts has been efficient and loyal. But few cases of abuse and oppression have been proved, and in no case has the culprit been allowed to go unpunished.

SECOND DISTRICT (BICOL).

[Headquarters Lucena, Tayabas; Col. H. H. BANDHOLTZ, commanding.]

This district comprises seven provinces, including various ethnographical elements, among which Bicolos and Tagalos predominate. At the time of my last report part of this district (Albay Province alone) was keeping about 300 constabulary and nearly twice as many scouts most busily occupied in field work. After a vigorous campaign against the several leaders, having a combined strength of about 200 guns and 800 bolos, in which both scouts and constabulary under Colonel Bandholtz's efficient command rendered most satisfactory and difficult service, the province has been cleaned and agriculture and trade have resumed their normal activity. The following account of the Albay insurrection is taken wholly from Colonel Bandholtz's report dated December 15:

On June 30 nearly all the towns of this province were reconcentrated, and both the constabulary and scouts were actively and persistently engaged in operations against the ladrone bands of "Gen." Simeon Ola, "Col." Lazaro Toledo, "Lieut. Col." Tito Saculo, and "Lieut. Col." Agustin Saria. These different chiefs had with them a total of nearly 1,000 men, mostly armed with bolos and with about 150 fire-arms, according to our estimate.

On July 15 the first really important and decisive engagement took place in the town of Jovellar, which was garrisoned by a detachment of the Thirty-first Company, Philippine Scouts (Tagalos). On the day in question there was a detachment of only 25 scouts in the town, in charge of Sergt. Nicolas Napolis, when they were attacked by nearly all of Ola's force, including 60 guns and about 250 bolomen. The latter made a fierce and determined attack upon the scout cuartel, but were met by a most obstinate and gallant defense. Sergeant Napolis handled the situation skillfully. At one time, when his ammunition was nearly exhausted, he sent a few of his men to make a dash to an adjoining house, from which they returned with boxes of commissary supplies. The scouts then immediately called to the ladrones to come on, as they now had plenty of ammunition. This ruse caused the attackers to hesitate, and while they were hesitating they were struck in the rear by Lieutenant Sutherland with another detachment of about 25 scouts and Lieutenant Sommer with an equal force of constabulary. These reinforcements immediately turned the tables and drove the ladrones in a demoralized condition into the hills. They left behind them 15 dead on the field. According to their own subsequent accounts they lost about 20 killed and 30 wounded, among the latter being Hugo Palermo, who, with Toledo, was one of the few very aggressive ladrone leaders. Ola told me afterwards that the scouts taunted them throughout the attack, calling them cowards and daring them to come on. Sergeant Napolis and all of his companions deserve great credit for this gallant defense against overwhelming odds, and he has been recommended for a certificate of merit. During this engagement 1 scout was killed and 2 wounded.

On August 4 Sergeant Japon and 25 constabulary soldiers were attacked in camp by Ola's command, but were so well entrenched that they defeated their assailants, who left 15 dead on the field and withdrew, fearing the approach of other troops. Sergeant Japon again, with 30 men, on the 10th, struck Ola's band by surprise and killed 12. One constabulary soldier was wounded in the cheek in this engagement. Sergeant Japon was very soon afterwards promoted subinspector.

After the three engagements above mentioned it was impossible to force the ladrones into a fight. They were struck frequently by surprise, many killed, wounded, and captured.

I found upon my arrival in Albay Province a large force of native volunteers who had been armed with guns. While such auxiliaries have frequently rendered valuable assistance, and can sometimes be employed to a great advantage, I could not see that the volunteers of Albay had as yet accomplished anything. One company had expended more ammunition than all the constabulary and scouts put together, without obtaining results, and I therefore promptly disarmed them all, and learning afterwards that this was done just in time to prevent some of them practically turning their arms over to the ladrones, as had been done by the volunteers in the town of Oas during the month of February, when Ola succeeded in getting 47 Springfield

carbines through the treachery of the volunteers and residents of that town. Subsequently I gave a few guns to the volunteers of Jovellar and Albay as a reward for services rendered.

The seat of the trouble in Albay Province was in the section extending along the main road reaching from Albay to Libon, and which contained a population of nearly 150,000. Along this section I had about 750 troops for enforcing the reconcentration, and at the same time carrying on active operations against nearly 1,000 *ladrones* in the field.

After the Jovellar fight, taking advantage of the demoralized condition of the *ladrones*, I decreased the size of detachments in the field in order to increase the number of such detachments. By this means we so harassed the *ladrones* that they became discouraged and completely worn-out. As a result, the *bolomen* soon commenced to surrender in large numbers. At Guinobatan alone nearly 300 surrendered to Lieutenant Paegelow, Philippine Scouts.

We found from experience that the *bolomen* were more to be feared than the riflemen, as the thick hemp fields offered excellent opportunities for bolo rushes. In addition, the *bolomen* always served as the outposts, and after their surrender we struck the *ladrones* with more frequency and developments came more rapidly, as the riflemen were unable to stand the strain of such frequent movements with additional guard duty. When these *ladrones* surrendered they were in an emaciated condition, many of them covered with tropical ulcers. Some of them had ulcerated holes in their calves into which a man could thrust his fist.

In the latter part of September, Simeon Ola, with my knowledge and consent, entered into communication with the presidente of Guinobatan, and desired a conference. I permitted the presidente of Guinobatan, Don Ramon Santos, and Lieutenants Paegelow and Pyle to go to Ola's camp, giving them instructions that no armistice would be allowed and that nothing but unconditional surrender would be received, authorizing them to add, however, that none of the outlaws would be shot or hung on the plaza of the town immediately on arrival, but that they would be treated as prisoners until the court had decided as to their fate. As a result of this conference Ola accompanied the above-mentioned gentlemen into Guinobatan with all of the men and guns then with him. He turned over that date 33 firearms, which was the first large surrender that had been accomplished. In the beginning he wished an armistice of ten days to get his men together, but I had previously instructed my officers that nothing of the kind would be allowed, but that he should surrender with all the soldiers present with him and that he would be allowed to bring in the others subsequently.

The surrender of Ola was practically the end of *ladronism* in Albay Province, as by his example and influence the other leaders all came in within a month and gave themselves up with their soldiers and arms. Palermo surrendered to me at Ligao, Tito Savulo surrendered to the commanding officer at Polangui, and Toledo surrendered to me at Guinobatan.

This outbreak in Albay differed in many respects from that of any other province. Some of the *ladron* leaders, like Saria and Saculo, had always been *ladrones* and followed the bandit life for the love of it. Ola and some others were unquestionably driven to the hills by the persecutions of their local enemies and municipal officials, and their followers augmented so rapidly and they were so successful in the beginning that their heads were naturally turned. I wish to add, that from the day Ola surrendered he acted in the most honorable way on all occasions, and worked sincerely and effectively in inducing and enforcing the surrender of the other outlaws.

As to the reconcentration which was enforced in Albay Province, it was such only in name, without any pitiless shooting down of defenseless women and children and such other attendant horrors as are generally associated with the word reconcentration. There was no starvation, as all the people were given sufficient food for their needs provided they performed some work, and in case they were sick or helpless, the food was furnished gratuitously. With the few troops at my command it will be seen how impossible it would have been to have established cordons about any of the towns and at the same time have engaged in active operations. The object of the reconcentration was not to punish the people indiscriminately, but to deprive the *ladrones* of the means of subsistence in the interior, and to enable the troops to operate freely without fear of injuring innocent people.

Since June 30, in Albay, there were 36 engagements, resulting in the killing of about 200 *ladrones* and the capture or surrender of about 700 others, with 150 firearms. Agustin Saria, with 8 guns, is the only one still at large, and I feel sure that he will soon be captured.

As to the officers, both constabulary and scouts, on duty under me during these operations, I can not speak too highly of their energy, faithfulness, and success.

At this time the province of Albay is undoubtedly cleaner of ladrones than ever before in its history. However, it will be necessary to watch with great care in order that no small bands may gradually develop.

At this date, of the captured and surrendered bandits in the campaign, 140 have received long-term sentences, and two courts are still hearing Albay cases.

The extermination of Gasic and his band in Mindoro was accomplished by Lieutenant Holtman, Philippine Scouts, who struck his camp July 19, capturing 10 guns and killing 20 bandits, and by Lieutenant Gilsheuser and Subinspector Basa, both of the constabulary, who located his camp November 19 and captured him with most of his followers, 17 guns, and numerous bolos.

The killing of the bandit Bigote and several of his band by Lieutenant Kellermeyer leaves Sorsogon in a satisfactory state.

Tayabas is the largest province in the district, as well as in the archipelago; it is also, by reason of its topography, dimensions, and tendency in certain of its parts to fanaticism and ladronism, one of the most difficult in which to maintain order. The hanging of the bandit "Pope" Reos, December 11, will not fail to have a good effect and moral influence on others having similar ambitions to those that actuated him. Until the recent incursions of Pablo Avila and his band from Ambos Camarines, Tayabas had been enjoying almost complete respite from organized ladronism. His success in securing arms by assault on the municipal police of the towns of Gumaca, Catanauan, and Ragay has given a renewed impulse to ladronism and encouraged him and his followers.

Avila's band and Saria with his 8 guns out in Albay represent practically the only robber organizations of present importance in the second district.

Colonel Bandholtz reports as follows:

During the period covered (from June 30 to December 15) by this report there have been about 50 engagements with ladron bands, resulting in the capture of over 200 firearms, and in the killing of nearly 300 armed enemies of the Government, and the turning over to the courts for trial of about 1,000 others. I estimate that at the maximum there are not over 50 firearms of all classes still in the hands of the outlaws in the entire district, and I believe that the next six months will show a most material reduction in this number. Everything considered, the seven provinces of the second district are at this writing quieter than ever before in their history.

THIRD DISTRICT (VISAYAN).

[Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Lieut. Col. W. C. TAYLOR, commanding.]

This district, comprising the three Panay provinces, the two Negros provinces, Paragua, Samar, and Leyte, has been handled solely by constabulary. The results attained here have been highly satisfactory and there is not a single ladron leader of any prominence in any of the provinces, if "Pope" Isio, from whom nothing has been heard for months, be excepted.

Several fanatical pulajan bands have been exterminated since my last report, largely through the instrumentality of the aid and information given by the people to constabulary officers. With the exception of the province of Iloilo where carabao thieves are banded together and in some cases protected by people of influence, there is not a province in the district where efficient volunteers may not be secured to reenforce the constabulary whenever required. It will be

necessary to add a few more officers to the present force of that province as soon as they are available and also to establish a section of the information division there before conditions be satisfactory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor deserves great credit for the generally satisfactory conditions obtaining in his district. The following is from his report dated December 15, 1903:

The past six months have been by far the most peaceful of any like period in the twenty months of my service in the third constabulary district. The period of lawlessness which always follows a state of war is at an end. Crime is no longer attributable to seditious or treasonable motives, but to the inborn characteristic of the native to prey upon his neighbor for gain, revenge, or love of adventure. As the higher crimes become less and the natives living under the influence of civilization seek to once more follow peaceful pursuits the savages appear again, as before the war, to prey upon the property and lives of the lowland people.

The trials, convictions, and hangings of the past few months for crimes committed during the year have been a great factor in hastening peaceful conditions and bringing doubtful people to the side of the Government. The element for peace, encouraged by beneficent laws and their impartial execution, is wonderfully strengthened, as shown by the increased assistance given the peace officers in ferreting out criminals and the interest taken in public schools established by the Government.

Twenty months ago armed insurrection or brigandage was flourishing in Samar, Leyte, Negros and Panay. Outbreaks occurred in Surigao and Cebu within a year. At this writing all insurrection with its aftermath of lawlessness has ceased and the brigandage which terrorized Negros and Panay is now confined to a very small section of the province of Iloilo. These thieves are now forced to live entirely in the mountains and have recently threatened towns across the mountains in Antique Province.

Other events worthy of note are Major Borseth's (Philippines constabulary) discovery of a new Pulajan movement in Leyte and the capture of the leaders; the murder of a number of people in western Capiz by savages from the mountains; the partial burning of the town of Córdoba, Iloilo Province, by a band of carabao thieves. The latter was caused by the refusal of one native to give up his carabao and his vigorous defense of his home. The thieves set fire to his house and others burned with it. The ordinary native house is worth about one-sixth the price of a carabao, and as this man saved his carabao in the confusion he is the gainer.

With the decadence of lawlessness, the constabulary can give more attention to the theoretical instruction of its members and the municipal police. The administration of the organization has improved wonderfully in the past six months but we yet have to complain of a lack of a sufficient number of qualified officers.

FOURTH DISTRICT (ILOCANO).

Headquarters, Vigan, I. S., Maj. J. S. GARWOOD, Commanding.

This district includes the three coast Ilocano provinces, the Cagayan River provinces, and the mountain provinces (Abra, Lepanto-Bontoc and Benguet) of north Luzon. While the dominant dialect is Ilocano, there are scores of others, including Tinguiane, Igorote, Calinga, Ibanag, Ifugoo, etc. One of the chief duties of the constabulary in this district is of an educational nature. An effort is being made to establish posts in the most remote important rancherías and gradually to enlist men, some of whom have rarely seen a white man, with a view to making them maintain order among themselves and by associating individuals of hostile headhunters in the constabulary ranks bring about peace between warring rancherías. The field is large and may require, depending upon the degree to which the measure is carried, considerable numbers of constabulary.

The renegade and bandit Vister, who led the disturbances in the Ilocano Provinces nearly a year ago, was recently run down and killed by the constabulary of Bataan.

The following is from Major Garwood's report, dated September 30, 1903:

Conditions in the district as to peace and tranquility are excellent. There is no band of armed ladrones at large in the district. Cattle thieving, however, is very common in some of the provinces, but it is being rapidly eradicated. State of the constabulary as to drill and efficiency good. Efficiency of officers also good.

The province of Cagayan is absolutely free from bands of armed ladrones, and indications would also denote it to be free from any plotting against the present established government, in spite of frequent long reports received from different sources to the contrary. There are, however, not a few people numbered among the "principale" class (even including, in some instances, municipal officials) who seem to have an organization perfected for the stealing and making away with horses, carabaos, and stock of all sort, which forms the principal possession of the masses all have the interior ranches and settlements. These high-toned ladrones, who residing in humble servants to do their bidding under cover of the night, have been making way with cattle, carabaos, and horses to an alarming extent during the past year.

As to the report of secret Katipunan and secret societies in the Cagayan Valley, I believe the only secret organization at present is a lodge of "entered apprentice masons," working under a charter from the "Grand Orient of France." They meet at regular intervals in Tuguegarao, but there are only a few members. This is simply the revival of an old lodge which existed during Spanish times, but which was suppressed by the Spanish Government in 1896. The "Grand Orient of France," as a grand lodge, is not recognized by the Masons of the world. The rites, however, are undoubtedly very nearly the same, and nearly all the Masonic lodges in the Philippines prior to American occupation originated from this grand lodge. It is not thought by the district chief that this small lodge of "entered apprentices" has any Katipunan adjunct or auxiliary. All societies of this sort are watched very closely by the constabulary.

The attitude of the "Calinga" tribes in the Cagayan Valley is very peculiar. They are a wild people, and desert their ranches at the approach of strangers. They are in open enmity with the Ilocanos and the inhabitants of the Cagayan Valley called "Ibanags." There is one ranch, Tubug, distant about 25 miles from Tuguegarao, which is the only "Calinga" settlement besides that of Baua which can be visited.

The most serious disturbance in Ilocos Norte during the quarter was the attempted organization of a new Katipunan association in and around the town of Paoay by a native of Tarlac named Valentin Butardo. The existence of the society was disclosed by Gavino Omayang, lieutenant of the barrio of Piaz, of the pueblo of Paoay, who, on the 6th of July, informed Corporal Quintos, in charge of the constabulary detachment at Badoc, that such a society was organizing in Paoay. Corporal Quintos left for Paoay at once with 8 men, arriving there about 2 o'clock p. m., and he and his followers, together with the municipal police of the town, arrested in all about 60 members of the new association that afternoon. The senior inspector arrived at Paoay early the next morning, and from the 6th to the 25th of July, 161 members of this society were arrested by the constabulary and the police. Butardo, with a few of his most devoted followers, succeeded in escaping to the mountains where they were pursued by a force of constabulary, while other detachments, with the municipal police, watched the different adjoining towns. Butardo, however, and his 5 companions, tired of living without food, and being constantly pursued in the mountains, came in and surrendered at Paoay on the 15th. At that time only two other important men remained to be captured, and the capture of these two men was effected on the 25th. Among the papers captured were lists of the members of the society, bearing 176 names signed in blood. All members of the society had a scar on the right arm just below the elbow, being a slight incision made half an inch long, probably with a knife, dagger, or other sharp instrument, from which blood was taken from each man with which to sign his name. In the investigations made by Judge Wislezenus, who was at Laoag at that time, it was clearly shown that most of these men had been forced into the organization through threats of death, most of them being of the lowest workingman class. Of the 161, 107 were released by the judge and the remaining 54 were held for trial by the court of first instance. These men were tried by a special session of the court, which began August 20, 1903, with the result that 17 were convicted, receiving from one to seven years' sentences.

Conditions in Isabela are very good. There is no organized band of ladrones in the province. There is an American deserter, however, in hiding in the mountains. He was a trumpeter in the Sixteenth Infantry and was persuaded to desert by insurgent sympathizers in Echague. He is reported as being very young, little more

than a boy, and comrades of his who knew him in the regiment describe him as being of a very quiet and harmless nature. Efforts have been made in the past to capture him, but he is undoubtedly screened by one or two ex-insurgent officers. It is only a matter of time, however, when he will be captured, as renewed efforts to that end have been instituted.

FIFTH DISTRICT (MORO).

[Headquarters, Zamboanga; Col. J. G. HARBORD, commanding.]

This district includes, besides the Moro Province with its five districts of Zamboanga, Lanao, Cottabato, Davao, and Sulu, the two regularly organized provinces of Misamis and Surigao. The four scout companies of these two provinces have since last report been turned back to the division commander, leaving the maintenance of order therein to the constabulary.

The governor of the Moro Province does not yet wish constabulary organized in the Lake Lanao region, the Cottabato country, or the island of Jolo of the Sulu district. Constabulary is being organized as rapidly as expedient for part of the Sulu district and for the districts of Zamboanga and Davao. The recent field work around Lanao and in Jolo under orders of General Wood, involving considerable losses to the Moros, have been duly reported by the proper authorities. The use of Moros, Manobos, and other semicivilized elements of Mindanao and neighboring islands as constabulary will largely follow the policy outlined for the Igorotes, Calingas, etc., of north central Luzon. The least tractable and likewise the least amenable to law will be the Moros, who, though they may be ethnographically of the same stock as some of the other tribes mentioned, are possessed of a creed intolerant of any other. The officers sent to Colonel Harbord to effect the important work required in that district are as a rule men of considerable experience and judgment, and I do not doubt that results will be satisfactory. Patience will be a valuable asset in the solution of problem. Progress so far is very satisfactory.

Colonel Harbord reports as follows:

On my arrival here I reported to the governor of the Moro province, and was informed by him that he did not desire a constabulary organized for the present in the Lanao and Cottabato districts nor on the island of Sulu. As under Act 787 of the Philippine Commission the governor controls the use and directs the movements of the constabulary of the Moro province, this statement was considered sufficient authority for deferring, as far as those districts are concerned, the organization of the constabulary directed to be made by section 21 of the act referred to. Officers were assigned as fast as they arrived to the districts of Zamboanga, Davao, and Sulu (Siassi). They were instructed to take sufficient time to obtain the best men in their respective districts; to familiarize themselves with the people, topography, and principal dialect of their territory; to avoid giving offense in the matter of the Moslem religion, and to establish harmonious relations with all officials, civil and military, in their districts. After consultation with the governor of the Moro province it was decided that the constabulary of Zamboanga should be mixed Christian and Mohammedan; that of Sulu purely Mohammedan; that of Davao principally of the pagan tribes, there being few Moros in Davao, and the Visayans there not being desirable recruits. This is being carried out. The Moslem will not mess with the Filipino and dislikes being associated with him, and the feeling is reciprocated. This race prejudice, however, is not unconquerable, as Mohammedan, Buddhist, Confucian, and Christian Filipino amalgamate in the constabulary of Borneo. For the present this is not being attempted here, and the different stations are to be garrisoned, respectively, by one race or the other. This facilitates messing, and will be for the interest of the service until discipline and loyalty to his new corps and officers takes the place with the Moro of the allegiance heretofore rendered to his hereditary chiefs. The objection of the Moslem to wearing a hat with a brim was met by authority of the chief of constabulary for the use in the constabulary of the Moro Province of a

red fez with black tassel. The Moro is proud to wear that, and the result is a very distinctive and attractive uniform. The Filipino soldier masters his drill more quickly than the Moro, having seen more of Spanish and United States soldiers, but in the opinion of the undersigned has not the force or physique of the latter—an opinion dissented from by some experienced constabulary officers on duty here. The Moro has thus far been quiet, contented with his fare and surroundings, evidently anxious to learn and please his officers. Any race drilled and disciplined and properly led by white officers will make good soldiers, and the Moro is no exception. It may be doubted if he will make as good an individual policeman as the more sprightly Filipino, but for a long time the constabulary of the Moro province will be soldiers acting in bodies rather than as individual policemen effecting arrests in a civilized land. Their absolute illiteracy will be the greatest drawback to their usefulness as policemen. Less than half a dozen Moros now in service can read and write. Schools to teach them have been established at each station.

The constabulary of Misamis is demoralized from the dishonest administration of the two officers who deserted on September 27. An officer of character and experience has been assigned there and the force is regaining its lost efficiency and reputation. There is very little outlawry there, and the same quiet prevails in Surigao. The natives of these two provinces are very poor material for the constabulary, being lazy, unclean, and without ambition.

Messes have been established at each station in this district. By authority of the chief of constabulary a deduction of 6 pesos is made from the monthly pay of each soldier to pay for his mess. Any balance constitutes a mess fund for the constabulary of the province, accounted for by the senior inspector, subject to inspection and expendable for the good of the men on authority of this office. All enlisted constabulary are required to eat at this mess. The results have thus far been satisfactory.

Four companies of Philippine Scouts on duty with the civil government in Mindanao when the district was established were returned to the military authorities early in October, the constabulary being equal to the situation.

The following tabulation shows the strength of the district and the stations occupied, excluding attached men from other places, of which there are 39:

Province and station.	Officers.	Enlisted men.							
		Span- ish.	Tagalo.	Visay- an.	Ilo- cano.	Zambo- angan.	Moro.	Pagan.	Total.
District headquarters	3								
Surigao, Surigao	3		4	76					80
Misamis									94
Cagayan	3		2	39					
Oroquieta	1			53					
Zamboanga									106
Zamboanga	1					15	67		
Tucuran	1					24			
Sulu									30
Siassi	1						30		
Bongao	1								
Davao									43
Baganga	1					20			
Mati	2	1		5	2		5	10	
Total	17	1	6	173	2	59	102	10	353

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is believed that the proportion of officers to the Moro constabulary should be greater than in other parts of the Archipelago; that officers should be transferred between provinces as seldom as may be compatible with other interests, in order that knowledge of the country and of the dialect may be utilized. A thorough acquaintance with the vernacular should be a requisite for the promotion of American officers.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SUPPLY OFFICER.

[Headquarters Manila; Col. David J. Baker, jr., in charge.]

I know of no position in any military organization to which falls greater responsibility and work in connection with its successful operation than to this office. It not only involves the purchase, accounta-

bility, transportation, and distribution of all supplies—quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, funds, medicines, and telegraph property—but it deals largely with estimates and policies connected with constabulary material. Colonel Baker has responded most efficiently to the important demands of a rapidly developing office on which the success and rational economy of the constabulary will in a great measure be founded. Great progress has been made in this work since my last report.

A further step in the direction of efficiency will be effected January 1, when the new regulations authorizing a ration for the constabulary become effective and operative. The pay of enlisted men will be diminished by \$7 insular currency per month and a ration—in kind, in money, or both—will be furnished. The estimated first cost of the ration is 21 cents insular currency per diem, or \$6.30 per month. The apparent saving of 70 cents per month herein will pay the transportation. The following order shows the operation of this new system:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 94.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I., January 1, 1904.

I. Except in the headquarters troop, the exposition battalion, the band, and the medical and telegraph divisions, the number of first-class privates in the constabulary of any province or unit will not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of privates authorized for that province or unit.

II. The monthly pay of every enlisted man of whatever grade, length of service, province, or unit is reduced by 7 pesos Philippine currency, except he be a bandsman or a telegraph operator.

III. (a) Every enlisted man, except he be a bandsman or a telegraph operator, will be given a daily allowance for subsistence of 21 centavos Philippine currency. This allowance may be given in cash, food, or part in each, depending on how the soldier is circumstanced—whether traveling under orders, on campaign, or in garrison.

(b) Senior inspectors are charged with requisitioning, disbursing, and accounting for subsistence funds.

(c) They may obtain these funds on the 1st, or on the 1st and 15th, or on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month for the thirty, or fifteen, or ten succeeding days from their supply officers, giving to the latter receipts in triplicate properly accomplished on the form "Receipt of subsistence funds."

(d) The supply officer will inclose the original receipt to the auditor as a voucher to his disbursing account current, file the duplicate, and mail the triplicate at once to his district headquarters.

(e) The senior inspector will disburse these funds only on receipt-ration checks. Those paid are the vouchers to the "return of subsistence funds," which each senior inspector will mail before the 10th of the month following that which it covers direct to his district headquarters.

(f) Books of ration checks will be furnished by the district supply officers through the senior inspectors to all station and detachment commanders, and such other officers as senior inspectors may elect. The district supply officer will exact memorandum receipts of the senior inspectors, and they in turn will require them of the officers to whom they issue the books. When all checks have been used, or the officer no longer requires a book, it will be returned to the senior inspector, who may reissue those that still contain checks. From the stubs each officer who has issued checks during the month will, on the last day thereof, fill out and mail to his senior inspector the form "Report of purchases." The latter will note in red ink those entries that have been paid by him, make record of those still outstanding, and inclose all the reports with his "return of subsistence funds" to his district headquarters.

(g) Unit commanders will perform the duties imposed on senior inspectors; the commanding officers of the Exposition Battalion and of the Headquarters Troop forward their "returns of subsistence funds" to constabulary headquarters; the medical inspectors in charge of hospitals forward theirs to the superintendent of the medical division; station and detachment commanders prevented by distance or uncertain transportation from dealing with their senior inspectors forward their returns direct to district headquarters, when directed from district headquarters.

(h) It being essential to success that "ration checks" circulate at their face value, a senior inspector will cash all those duly presented for payment. If he disapprove a check he will so report to his district chief, who may order the district supply officer to stop the amount disallowed against the officer who issued it.

IV. The organization of messes, the components of the rations, when to vary them, what purchases to make for the provinces through the senior inspector, and what for posts or detachments, through their commanders, when to furnish the ration in cash, kind, or both. These details depend on local and varying conditions, and are left to senior inspectors, subject to the restrictions that follow and those that district chiefs, who have final audit of subsistence accounts, may impose.

V. (a) Staple components of the ration, such as rice, beans, coffee, canned meats, and vegetables, and kits for messes and individuals will generally be purchased of the nearest civil supply store. Their distribution from these, government transportation not being available, is a proper charge against "Transportation Philippine Constabulary."

(b) Where means of communication are uncertain, local markets poor, or administrative organization defective, there will be furnished each man at least 1.65 pounds (2 chupas) of rice per day in kind.

(c) Canned goods, and especially imported meats, fish, etc., are most expensive. Often these can be replaced by "viandas," purchased in the local markets, to the profit of the mess fund, and to the greater satisfaction of the men.

(d) "On campaign" and at remote stations all components of the ration should, whenever practicable, be purchased on the spot, thus saving transportation, insuring a steady supply, and greatly increasing mobility.

(e) Enlisted men or detachments, "traveling under orders," should generally be rationed in cash, the man or the detachment commander signing the receipt on the "ration check."

VI. Supply officers who have not the "subsistence funds" with which to fill requisitions of senior inspectors, will do so from any funds, preferably "Pay Philippine Constabulary," on hand, refunding to the proper subheads of appropriation when their subsistence funds are obtained.

VII. This order goes into effect January 1, 1904.

MANILA.

It may be accepted as a fact that Manila is the origin of all serious disturbances in the Philippines. Agitators are, however, beginning to find much difficulty in securing men, arms, or money. At the present time the division of information has four spies acting as officers in a new organization, "the third zone," gotten up in response to the appeal of the new junta in Hongkong. In spite of the old assurances that independence is near and that guns are en route, reenforced by stamped documents purporting to be commissions from lieutenants to generals, this organization finds few men to rally to its support. The general answer by the importuned is that he has had enough "combat" and now wants to live quietly. The old junta at Hongkong is a thing of the past. Two more of its members (Apacible and Ilustre) returned during the present month. The organization that succeeded it is headed by a Spaniard of anarchistic tendencies (Mr. Ruis Prin), assisted by Artemio Ricarte, who returned from Guam with Mabini. This new organization declares complete separation from Aguinaldo and all of his affiliations, and proclaims a universal democratic Filipino republic.

The division of information under Major Crawford continues to enlarge the sphere of its activity and results obtained are most valuable.

EXPOSITION BATTALION.

In addition to the command of the third constabulary district Colonel Taylor is charged with the command and instruction of the two

constabulary companies of 100 men each now being trained at San Felipe Neri. This battalion will include in its numbers representatives from every province in the Archipelago. The band, consisting of 80 pieces, and the exhibit, composed of objects collected by the constabulary through the Archipelago, will also be under Colonel Taylor's charge.

SUMMARY.

Improved conditions have permitted the return of six companies of scouts to the division commander; Albay and Mindoro have been cleared; agitators find fewer converts in formerly favorable localities; the radical leaders of Manila are more disposed to conservatism; the "Santa Iglesia" movement has been completely subdued, and scout companies are required in only two districts.

At the present time disaffected localities may be said to exist only in limited parts of Cavite, Batangas, and Laguna, the lower part of Tayabas, and the mountains of Iloilo. In most of these localities the disaffection is not acute, and daily progress is being made.

Notwithstanding this showing great vigilance and greater activity are necessary to maintain order and obtain a continuous improvement. The coming year will, in my opinion, in spite of the approaching Presidential election, give the scouts and constabulary far less work than the one just ending.

Due to the nature of their duties, the large number of stations that must be maintained, and the recent organization of forces in the Moro Province, the present number of constabulary officers is insufficient for the work. An increase is therefore asked for in the approaching appropriation act.

Very respectfully,

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Chief of Constabulary.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF POSTS, FOR THE BUREAU
OF POSTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.**

THE BUREAU OF POSTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF POSTS,
Manila, P. I., December 12, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the bureau of posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with accompanying statistical tables. The information relative to revenues is given as received from the auditor.

PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE.

On July 1, 1902, the employees of this bureau numbered 217, of which 141 were Americans, 75 Filipinos, and 1 Chinaman. During the year, 249 Americans and 101 Filipinos were given appointments, and 3 Americans were reinstated. One hundred and fifty-eight Americans and 39 Filipinos were separated from the bureau by resignation; 10 Americans and 9 Filipinos were separated by removal; 8 Americans and 3 Filipinos by transfer to other bureaus, and 5 Americans by death.

On June 30, 1903, the employees of this bureau numbered 234 Americans, 137 Filipinos, and 1 Chinaman. This is an increase during the fiscal year of 93 Americans and 62 Filipinos. With the exception of 2 Americans, transferred from the United States postal service, all appointments during the year were made from the Philippine civil service register, or under the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Act 181, authorizing the appointment of postmasters at the smaller offices without regard to the civil-service act.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues for this fiscal year, as shown by Table E, amount to \$145,702.53, which is an increase of about 5½ per cent over the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditures for the year, amounting to \$231,431.08, show an increase of 25½ per cent; and to this amount must be added printing and binding received from the public printer during the year, amounting to \$8,748.95. There is an increase of \$39,549.77 in the item of salaries and wages, practically all of which represents compensation of postmasters at new offices established during the year. The increase in the cost of mail transportation is \$9,903.90, nearly all of which is for land transportation between established post-offices throughout the islands, where heretofore mails were carried without expense to this bureau. Last year the payments to steamships carrying mails to foreign ports amounted to \$5,071.32, while this year the payments for this purpose amounted to \$6,910.36.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

In the dead-letter office of this bureau there was received during the year 43,112 pieces of mail, which, for various reasons, could not be delivered to addressees. This is a decrease of over 22,500 for the preceding year. During the year 12,159 letters and other articles of mail matter which could not be delivered to addressees were returned to the senders, and 4,971 pieces, the senders of which could not be ascertained, were destroyed. Twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven letters and packages of undelivered matter were returned to the United States and 3,130 pieces were returned to foreign countries. These figures show a decrease compared to the preceding fiscal year of 11,850 pieces returned to the United States and 2,466 to foreign countries.

In 70 of the letters opened and returned to senders there were found drafts, checks, and money, amounting to \$1,784.28. During the year money amounting to \$82.50, taken from letters the senders of which could not be ascertained, was turned into the postal revenue after being held one year. Postage stamps to the amount of \$9, found in letters remaining unclaimed for the same period of time, were destroyed under proper supervision. At the close of the year 18 valuable letters remained in the dead-letter office, containing drafts, money orders, and cash, amounting to \$7,827.12.

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The money-order business was in operation at 33 offices. This branch of the service was extended during the year to two offices only. Further extensions, requiring the Government to assume larger responsibilities, were not made because of the fact that irregular transportation of the mails makes the accumulation of large amounts of money-order funds in out-of-the-way post-offices possible and unavoidable. However, matters in these respects have improved to such an extent that the money-order service has been established since June 30 at seven additional offices, and other extensions will be made during the present fiscal year.

At the Manila post-office, 10,156 less orders were issued than during the preceding year; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of 3,856 in the number issued at money-order offices in the provinces.

The money-order system continues to be used largely for remittances of money to the United States. During the year orders to the amount of \$1,396,848.20, issued in the Philippines, were paid in the United States; while orders to the amount of only \$136,440.61, issued in the United States, were paid in the Philippines. To settle the difference between these amounts, remittances were made during the year to the postmasters at New York City and San Francisco, Cal., amounting to \$994,132.94. During this year the Manila post-office paid orders aggregating \$1,445,706.96, and received deposits of surplus money-order funds from provincial offices in the amount of \$1,439,394.59. These figures are good evidence of the extent to which the money-order system is patronized in the provinces. Further evidence of this fact appears in the demands for the establishment of money-order business at other offices.

The handling of Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency in the

money-order business during the last fiscal year has been most difficult. The ratio of exchange between this money and United States currency was changed so frequently that it was not always possible to convert the local currency received into United States currency before another drop in the value of the former took place. It is gratifying to state, however, that notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, we managed to handle this local currency in the money-order business not only without loss to the Government, but at a profit.

On June 30 all of the surplus local currency not required to pay outstanding orders payable in this kind of money was exchanged with the treasurer of the Archipelago for United States currency at the existing legal ratio of exchange. The value of this exchange in United States currency is \$2,545.77, which amount has been taken up in our money-order accounts as profit on exchange.

Now that Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency will soon be eliminated from the question, negotiations have been reopened for money-order exchanges between the Philippines and Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan. These negotiations were started more than a year ago, but were suspended temporarily on account of the rapid fluctuations in the value of local currency.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

The total number of letters and other articles of mail matter registered during the year is 164,742. This is an increase of more than 23 per cent over the previous year. There is an increase of more than 10 per cent in the total number of registered articles received from the United States, and of more than 12 per cent in the number received from foreign countries. The increase in the number of pieces of registered mail sent to the United States is more than 9 per cent, while to foreign countries it is 11 per cent. Last year 10,161 pieces of official mail were registered free, while this year the official free registration amounted to 27,245, which is an increase of over 168 per cent.

INTERISLAND TRANSPORTATION.

This fiscal year has seen considerable improvement in interisland mail communication. A number of commercial steamers are now being operated upon practically regular schedules between Manila and other important points. Interisland army transports have been run much nearer regular schedules than heretofore. On the first of each month the army transport service publishes a schedule of its interisland transports for the next thirty days, and these schedules are, as a rule, maintained. Some months since I endeavored to arrange for the placing of postal clerks on the interisland army transports, but was unsuccessful, owing to the lack of space for their accommodation and the distribution of the mails.

Toward the close of the year, nine coast-guard routes were established. With this amount of regular transportation, all of the more important points in the Philippine Islands receive a fairly regular mail service. To further improve the postal facilities throughout the islands, postal clerks are being assigned to the coast-guard steamers, which will be operated on regular schedules. These clerks, in addition to their duties toward the mail service, are also acting as pursers and freight

clerks. During the fiscal year, postal clerks on trains of the Manila and Dagupan Railway and on steamers of the coast-guard service distributed 651,840 letters and 561,148 papers, and handled 11,420 pieces of registered mail.

In the matter of land transportation, this bureau is gradually taking up the carrier system provided by municipalities under paragraph (gg), section 39, of the Municipal Code, and substituting in lieu thereof paid carrier service. This action is not taken, however, unless the municipal carrier service appears to be unsatisfactory; and neither is a paid carrier service established at points between army posts where regular army transportation is in operation.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the year 69 mails were dispatched to the United States, 18 of which were by army transports and 51 by commercial liners via Hongkong and Yokohama; and 77 mails were received from the United States, 18 of which were by transports from San Francisco, 33 by commercial liners from the same port, and 26 from other United States ports.

Thus it will be seen that in the whole year we received a total of 51 mails from San Francisco, being one less than an average of one mail per week; also that mails were sent to the United States on an average of one every five days. The amount of mail received from and dispatched to the United States is, however, slightly less than for the preceding year.

During the year 337 mails were dispatched to foreign countries, 197 of which were to Hongkong direct. There was an increase over the preceding year of more than 1,000,000 grams in the weight of letters and 1,500,000 grams in the weight of other mail matter sent to foreign countries during the year.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The free-delivery service for the city of Manila mentioned in my last report is growing steadily in favor. During the last fiscal year these letter carriers delivered 651,736 pieces of mail at business houses and residences in Manila. The amount of mail delivered by these carriers has increased more than 60 per cent within the last twelve months. This service is highly satisfactory, as this increase in the amount of mail so delivered indicates.

A station of the Manila post-office will soon be established in the Manila custom-house. This station is intended especially for the handling of packages received from the United States and foreign countries containing articles subject to customs duties. When in operation, it will be possible for persons receiving packages to at once pay the duties and take delivery, thus avoiding a second trip to the custom-house, which is now required.

The records show a material increase during the year in the bulk of newspapers and regular publications printed in the Philippines and sent to subscribers in the provinces. This is especially true regarding Manila publications printed in Spanish and Filipino dialects, which are subscribed for principally by the Filipinos. During the year there

were 55 newspapers and regular publications published in the Philippines, whose publishers were permitted to send their publications through the mails at newspaper rates of postage—1 cent per pound. There were also five firms which had permission to use the mails at the same rates of postage under the "Rights of news agents." The total weight of reading matter sent in the mails of the Philippines under these conditions was approximately 300,000 pounds.

On July 1, 1902, there were 90 post-offices throughout the islands. During the year 149 offices were established and 30 discontinued. At the close of the fiscal year we had 209 post-offices, being an increase of 119 during the year.

A new and complete postal code for the Philippine Islands is being prepared, which, upon completion, will be submitted to you with recommendation for its enactment into law. The code recommended will follow the United States postal laws as closely as possible, varying therefrom only when necessary to meet our peculiar conditions. It will be recommended that post-offices be classified into four classes, viz: First class, Manila; second class, the larger post-offices, such as Iloilo, Cebu, and Cavite; third class, all other provincial capitals and other offices of sufficient importance to justify a postmaster's salary of \$20 or more per month; fourth class, all offices where the postmaster's salary is less than \$20 per month.

It will be further recommended that one of the municipal officials, either the secretary or treasurer, be required by virtue of his office to act as postmaster, except where other provision is made at compensation fixed by the director of posts. It is believed that either of these officials in the small municipalities is in a position to serve as postmaster better than any other person.

This legislation is suggested by the fact that in our efforts to establish new post-offices we are frequently unable to find any one who will accept appointment as postmaster, and therefore for the time being, under present legislation, the municipality must go without an office.

I will also recommend that the presidente of the municipality, where other provision is not made by the director of posts, be required to furnish the necessary transportation for the mails to the next municipality. This legislation is likewise suggested by the fact that in many places without the assistance of the presidente we have great difficulty in securing persons who will carry the mails, and, in fact, in a few cases have been absolutely unsuccessful.

Recommendation is also made for legislation defining specifically the duties of all steamships and small craft authorized to engage in the coastwise trade with reference to the handling of the mails.

DEFALCATIONS.

This bureau, like others, has suffered during the year from defaulting postmasters and dishonest officials.

In April, 1902, the postmaster at Aparri, Cagayan Province, put up a money-order remittance containing \$1,575 United States currency. Subsequently, and before the package was dispatched from his office, a soldier of the Sixteenth Infantry, detailed for special duty in the post-office, got possession of the package and abstracted the money contents. While it was believed from the beginning that this soldier was guilty of the crime, more than a year elapsed before sufficient

evidence was obtained to secure his conviction. When confronted with the evidence, he confessed his guilt and has received sentence for the crime committed. This did not, however, occur until after the death of the postmaster, who died believing himself to be under suspicion of the robbery of this package, notwithstanding my assurances to the contrary.

The next case was the theft of over \$12,000 United States currency by the postmaster at Tacloban, Leyte Province. Suspicion rested upon him from the start, and after some months he was convicted and sentenced to eight years and one day in prison. After receiving this sentence, he confessed to the crime and made known where over \$9,000 of the stolen money was hidden. This money was secured and placed to his credit.

Shortly after the postmaster at Bayambang, Pangasinan Province, was suspected of being guilty of opening registered letters and abstracting the contents. Necessary decoy letters were made up and dispatched so as to pass through his hands. He quickly accepted the bait set for him, and was at once arrested, subsequently convicted in court, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Within a few weeks after commencing his sentence he succeeded in escaping from the provincial authorities at Lingayen.

Next came the postmaster at Calamba, Laguna Province, who embezzled \$1,000 United States currency, money-order funds. He put up a very neat scheme to make it appear that the pouch supposed to contain this money which he should have remitted to the postmaster at Manila was opened and robbed in transit. The investigation started soon developed conflicting evidence, which resulted in his arrest and subsequent conviction and sentence of ten years in prison.

On July 13, of this year, an inspector of this bureau, in checking up the accounts of the postmaster at Laoag, Ilocos Norte Province, found him short in his money-order funds about \$2,500. The postmaster confessed his crime, admitting that by manipulating his accounts and money he had been able to appropriate government funds from time to time for more than a year and a half. Within four days after the first discovery of the shortage he was sentenced to eight years and one day in prison for his crime.

CONCLUSION.

In my last report I stated that the American school-teachers stationed throughout the islands had taken much interest in the establishment of post-offices at their respective stations, and, with very few exceptions, had accepted appointments as postmasters, under the provisions of section 4 of Act 181. I regret to state at this time that the last year's experience in extending the postal service to smaller municipalities in this way has been far from satisfactory. It is developed that in many cases the American school-teacher has sought or accepted the appointment as postmaster for no other purpose than his own private gain, and has conducted the office without regard to the interests of other patrons. Therefore, as rapidly as these facts developed, changes in postmasters has been made.

Another fact operating against the success of this scheme has been the frequent transfer or change in station of the school-teachers, and because of the fact that during their vacation periods they usually go

away from their stations. For these reasons it is now my policy to secure competent, reliable Filipinos for postmasters at the smaller offices.

What I have said with reference to the American school-teachers must not be understood to apply in every case. A few of them have taken a deep interest in the postal service and rendered as good service as could be asked for.

In conclusion, I can only repeat my remarks of last year relative to the work of the employees of this bureau. With the exception of those heretofore mentioned who have proved dishonest, and of those who have been removed for cause, their work as a whole has been highly satisfactory, and they are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

Very respectfully,

C. M. COTTERMAN,
Director of Posts.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

TABLE A.—*Comparative statement of revenues and expenditures of the bureau of posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with previous fiscal years.*

	Fiscal year ending—		
	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1903.
REVENUES.			
Stamp stock sold	\$116,591.48	\$119,183.87	\$124,232.51
Postage, second-class matter	1,771.24	2,124.93	3,017.21
Waste paper sold	635.17	264.22	159.80
Box rents collected	3,834.74	4,776.20	5,060.75
Fees on money orders issued transferred from money-order funds.....		11,462.77	13,232.26
Total	122,832.63	137,811.99	145,702.53
EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries and wages	113,709.51	136,905.79	176,453.56
Traveling expenses		459.25	1,494.66
Mail transportation	27,133.25	16,087.17	25,991.07
Contingent expenses	18,185.75	30,736.13	27,491.79
Total	159,028.51	184,188.34	231,431.08
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	36,195.88	46,376.35	85,728.55

TABLE B.—*Statement of appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

	Expended.	Appropriated.
Salaries and wages, bureau of posts	\$30,832.11	\$42,000.00
Traveling expenses, bureau of posts.....	1,494.66	3,200.00
Mail transportation, bureau of posts:		
Inland	\$7,729.19	
Sea	6,910.36	
Foreign countries	9,743.20	
Postal clerks.....	1,608.32	
	25,991.07	29,000.00
Contingent expenses, bureau of posts:		
Furniture	380.48	
Office supplies	1,420.92	
Stationery	320.23	
Blank forms	66.55	
Postal scales	238.58	
Postmarking and receiving stamps	587.73	
Mail bags and repairs.....	172.53	
Mail locks, keys, and chains.....	182.00	

TABLE B.—Statement of appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

		Expended.	Appropriated.
Contingent expenses, bureau of posts—Continued.			
Money-order and advice forms	\$893.74		
Manufacture of postage stamps, etc.	608.04		
Official envelopes	3,428.99		
Telegrams	244.12		
Safes	809.20		
Miscellaneous	2,146.81		
		\$11,499.92	\$11,500.00
Salaries and wages, post-office service:			
Compensation of postmasters	56,900.01		
Compensation of clerks	88,721.44		
		145,621.45	150,500.00
Contingent expenses, post-office service:			
Rent and light	9,618.94		
Miscellaneous	6,372.93		
		15,991.87	16,000.00
Total		231,431.08	252,200.00

Statement of mails dispatched on commercial steamers to foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and amount paid for transportation.

First port of call and name of steamer.	Number of trips.	Number of United States bags.	Foreign letters, net weight.	Foreign prints, net weight.	Amount paid.
HONGKONG.					
Australian	3		Grams. 72,657	Grams. 182,566	\$72.19
America Maru	1		3,946	11,196	4.05
Airlie	2		50,703	69,389	44.75
Babelsburg	1		8,287	22,917	8.43
Chingtu	1	86	4,979	16,841	48.36
Changsha	2		19,819	49,090	19.64
China	1		4,595	20,870	5.47
Coptic	1		30,908	78,255	30.77
City of Peking	2		14,639	44,773	15.32
Doric	2		10,283	11,909	8.87
Diamante	7		90,298	170,326	84.26
Else	1		4,935	6,018	4.28
Empire	2		47,773	80,249	43.61
Eastern	4		55,371	173,870	58.41
Fremont	2		15,247	52,613	16.63
Francisco Pleguezuelo	1		11,201	28,914	11.20
Gaelic	1		6,956	28,091	7.94
Guthrie	2	150	12,890	34,419	88.01
Hongkong Maru	1		5,39	14,921	5.50
Hang-Chow	1	9	10,114	12,309	13.28
Indramayo	1		5,882	12,258	5.00
Indrani	1		43,142	115,110	43.53
Indradio	1		5,172	16,068	5.44
Kumana Maru	3	111	16,569	51,502	72.93
Kasuga Maru	4	58	47,281	97,186	73.88
Korea	1	123	12,388	16,767	72.42
Kaifong	1		9,138	22,679	9.06
Loongsang	24	256	505,262	996,308	603.57
Montañes	1		5,008	9,620	4.69
Nubia	1		4,844	12,800	4.87
Nippon Maru	1		6,323	23,160	6.99
Perla	4		101,389	202,108	95.65
Rubi	14	151	229,232	551,031	300.85
Rohilla Maru	17	378	293,609	724,699	479.50
Rosetta Maru	30	1,098	444,358	1,141,162	993.01
Sandakan	1		2,569	8,613	2.77
Shawmut	1		3,069	8,425	3.12
Shansi	1		1,349	4,500	1.45
Sungkiang	14		204,200	417,677	193.67
Tsinan	1		12,884	62,503	15.72
Taiyuan	3		58,701	146,044	58.19
Trites	1		1,664	8,983	2.12
Themis	1		5,186	3,226	4.20
Union	1		1,729	420	1.34
Woosung	1		12,133	36,518	12.64
Yawata Maru	4	80	14,560	42,199	55.04
Yuensang	20	103	309,428	527,606	334.70
Zafiro	16	388	190,395	400,996	375.75

Statement of mails dispatched on commercial steamers to foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

First port of call and name of steamer.	Number of trips.	Number of United States bags.	Foreign letters, net weight.	Foreign prints, net weight.	Amount paid.
SINGAPORE.					
			<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	
Alicante.....	3	.....	146,872	605,069	\$168.83
Antonio Lopez.....	4	.....	199,865	804,061	227.90
Anna.....	1	.....	583	1,800	.61
Bankok.....	1	.....	57,124	193,521	61.61
Betty.....	1	.....	5,111	15,706	5.35
Candia.....	1	.....	10,920	119,492	19.78
Chiengmai.....	11	.....	496,377	1,080,401	477.11
Confa.....	1	.....	2,322	9,900	2.70
Fazlika.....	1	.....	15,797	31,890	14.94
Glenturret.....	1	.....	3,779	14,000	4.19
Ikhona.....	1	.....	7,422	11,439	6.68
Ishmailia.....	1	.....	1,808	8,700	2.20
Indramayo.....	1	.....	5,647	8,675	5.08
Isla de Panay.....	3	.....	203,469	875,320	237.51
Isla de Luzon.....	3	.....	187,804	688,327	207.63
Indrani.....	1	.....	1,615	2,509	1.45
Indriwadi.....	1	.....	6,064	27,161	7.18
Itaura.....	1	.....	3,965	2,426	3.21
Indradeo.....	1	.....	1,240	6,066	1.52
Kelatan.....	4	.....	148,749	401,332	150.49
Kudat.....	2	.....	74,328	114,573	66.85
Korat.....	1	.....	47,835	147,564	50.19
Lalpoora.....	3	.....	62,010	145,059	60.58
Loodiana.....	2	.....	8,112	15,591	7.60
Nuentung.....	1	.....	46,978	111,594	46.05
Ness.....	1	.....	712	4,926	1.04
Oopack.....	1	.....	29,853	104,813	32.56
Pakling.....	1	.....	12,173	21,989	11.26
Puritan.....	1	.....	19,031	51,168	19.23
Socatra.....	1	.....	8,365	6,558	6.91
Spithead.....	1	.....	3,596	15,000	4.16
Strombus.....	1	.....	10,571	35,025	11.33
Singora.....	6	.....	178,365	437,445	176.20
Teenkal.....	1	.....	7,850	22,788	8.10
Voluti.....	1	.....	4,026	11,000	4.09
Windsor.....	1	.....	1,603	7,135	1.89
Yangstze.....	1	.....	281	411	.25
YOKOHAMA.					
Fazlika.....	1	66	4,460	13,457	37.65
Itaura.....	1	73	6,131	22,701	43.30
Ismaila.....	2	19	6,663	13,841	15.84
Ikhona.....	1	27	2,483	6,211	15.96
Lalpoora.....	1	154	5,253	21,427	83.02
Loodiana.....	1	.....	3,279	13,814	3.80
Richmond Castle.....	1	117	3,221	6,947	61.59
AUSTRALIA.					
Australian.....	1	.....	4,021	10,311	4.02
Changsha.....	2	.....	6,701	18,202	6.79
Chingtu.....	1	.....	3,133	3,620	2.69
Eastern.....	1	.....	1,336	2,300	1.22
Empire.....	1	.....	3,819	11,862	4.01
Kasuga Maru.....	2	.....	7,172	16,825	7.01
Kumano Maru.....	3	.....	16,364	37,663	15.92
Taiguan.....	3	.....	19,271	24,531	16.83
Tsinan.....	2	.....	10,218	29,628	10.54
Yawata Maru.....	2	.....	4,502	10,208	4.36
AMOY.					
Diamante.....	3	.....	9,698	1,150	7.38
Nanchang.....	1	.....	3,338	.....	2.50
Neal Macleod.....	1	.....	6,736	.....	5.05
San Juan.....	1	.....	6,384	250	4.81
Sishan.....	1	.....	1,501	2,100	1.32
Taishan.....	1	.....	4,245	.....	3.18
SHANGHAI.					
Albenga.....	1	.....	3,289	7,742	3.22
Indrawadi.....	1	.....	1,210	3,800	1.28
Rapello.....	1		980	6,000	1.31
Siam.....	1		685	6,000	1.09
Wurzburg.....	1		1,253	4,153	1.34
LABUAN.					
Adelheid.....	1		10	30	.01

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Statement of mails dispatched on commercial steamers to foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

First port of call and name of steamer.	Number of trips.	Number of United States bags.	Foreign letters, net weight.	Foreign prints, net weight.	Amount paid.
SANDAKEN.					
Kudat	1		Grams. 60	Grams.	\$0.05
KOBE.					
Badenia	1		3,913	11,726	4.07
KUDAT.					
Natuna	1		100	50	.08
SAIGON.					
Cebu	2		175	300	.17
Denteros	1		114	300	.12
Decima	1		20	50	.03
Doris	1		65		.05
Esmeralda	1		50	350	.07
Holstein	1		137	760	.17
Independent	1		20		.02
Lisa	1		25		.02
Prosper	2		200	850	.23
Pronto	1		80	320	.09
Petrarch	1		15	60	.02
Quang-Nam	1		5	670	.06
Salamanca	1		70		.05
Sleipner	1		20		.02
Tai-Fue	1		90		.07
Tailee	1		98	100	.08
Themis	1		30		.02
Total	337	3,447	5,203,394	13,240,447	6,910.36

TABLE D.—Detailed statement of payments to foreign countries for transportation of Philippine mails during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Country.	Amount.	Country.	Amount.
Austria	\$8.51	India	\$1.70
Belgium	1,134.85	Singapore	117.27
France	3,740.64	United States	50.32
Germany	13.57		
Great Britain	482.36	Total	9,743.20
Hongkong	4,193.98		

TABLE E.—Statement of revenues and expenses of each post-office as reported by auditor.

Office.	Stamp stock sold.	Postage on second-class matter.	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts.	Box rents.	Compensation of postmasters.	Compensation of clerks.	Rent and lights.	Miscellaneous expenses.
Abucay	\$141.63				\$141.63			
Agoo	21.06				21.06			
Abulug	100.75				100.75			
Alaminos	18.76				18.76			
Albay	119.60				119.60			
Alcala, Cagayan	3.15				3.15			
Alcala, Pangasinan	182.90				170.92			
Angeles	1,035.83	\$0.04			612.84	\$50.00		\$1.00
Apalit	40.87				40.87			
Aparri	652.53				1,399.98	150.00	\$68.61	57.69
Arayat	288.82				288.82			
Argao	174.84				167.49			
Aringay	36.10				36.10			
Atimonan	277.63				270.00			
Bacolod	772.57	23.13			829.46	150.00		
Bacolor	277.13				272.58	29.45		
Bacong	76.66				76.66			
Bacoor	24.16				24.16			
Bagnotan	250.94				239.64			
Baguio	265.82				255.03			
Bais	169.05				158.99	10.06		
Balanga	253.54				253.54			

TABLE E.—Statement of revenues and expenses of each post-office as reported by auditor—
Continued.

Office.	Stamp stock sold.	Postage on sec- ond-class matter.	Waste paper sold and miscella- neous receipts.	Box rents.	Compensation of postmas- ters.	Compensation of clerks.	Rent and lights.	Miscella- neous expenses.
Balaoang	\$71.38				\$71.38			
Balayan	276.29				276.85			
Baler	91.56				91.56			
Baliuag	229.16				229.16			
Bangar	24.12				24.12			
Bangued	116.76				116.76			
Barili	127.40				117.45			
Patangas	1,285.37		\$1.15		705.88	\$112.50		
Baoang	19.98				19.98			
Bautista	470.57				384.11			
Bay	238.94				238.94			
Bayambang	309.32				258.32			
Bayombong	77.64				77.64			
Bigaa	49.08				49.08			
Binalonan	107.36				103.12			
Binangonan	214.72				213.88			
Boac	416.64				354.82	46.66		
Bocane	48.60				48.60			
Borongan	207.49		1.10		175.96			
Botolan	26.22				26.22			
Buenavista	290.69				234.18			
Buhi	14.88				14.88			
Bulacan	143.11				143.11			
Cabagan Nuevo	185.49				185.49			
Cabangan	1.25				1.25			
Cabuyao	264.07				255.66			
Cagayan	355.96				321.02			
Calabanga	28.54				28.54			
Calamba	646.92				927.78	62.50	\$58.44	\$9.22
Calapan	484.92				400.78			
Calasiao	138.10				138.10			
Calauang	132.40				132.40			
Calbayog	355.51				333.34	35.00	1.42	
Calivo	110.34				110.34			
Camalig	49.44				49.44			
Candaba	159.05				159.05			
Candon	55.29				55.29			
Cantilan	362.21				307.76			
Capas	101.29				99.64			
Capiz	258.54				254.30			
Carig	10.00				10.00			
Carigara	210.93				208.82			
Castillejos	90.46				90.46			
Cataingan	4.00				4.00			
Catarman	7.24				7.24			
Catbalogan	629.25				916.67	83.33	60.00	
Cauayan	161.22				164.22			
Cavite	4,677.98				1,599.99	996.00		7.55
Cebu	3,155.86	\$90.44		\$136.50	1,633.33	1,542.88	1.11	549.30
Cervantes	252.00				252.00			
Colasi	99.44				99.44			
Concepcion	31.20				30.89			
Coron	8.87				8.87			
Corregidor	312.22				289.18			
Cottabato	789.90				531.52			
Culion	.80				.80			
Cuyapo	35.91		.12		36.03			
Cuyo	115.98				115.98			
Daet	374.80				388.53			
Dagupan	1,440.03				1,466.66	145.00	204.00	32.97
Dalaguete	25.79				25.79			
Daraga	108.10				108.10			
Davao	159.58				155.76			
Dinalupijan	47.86				47.86			
Dingras	152.14				150.14			
Dumaguete	592.11	.46			446.28			
Echague	251.11				242.00			
Guinobatan	141.57				141.57			
Hagonoy	67.09				67.09			
Hermosa	3.09				3.09			
Iba	152.24				152.24			
Ibaan	45.00				45.00			
Iligan	269.82				258.18			
Iligan	1,523.83				746.56			
Iloilo	5,025.31	107.83		795.10	2,000.00	3,151.00	480.00	585.89
Imus	200.67				200.67			
Indang	86.16				86.16			
Iriga	14.86				14.86			
Jolo	1,222.04				1,070.00		70.12	6.19

TABLE E.—*Statement of revenues and expenses of each post-office as reported by auditor—Continued.*

Office.	Stamp stock sold.	Postage on second-class matter.	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts.	Box rents.	Compensation of postmasters.	Compensation of clerks.	Rent and lights.	Miscellaneous expenses.
La Carlota	\$71.58				\$71.17			
Laguan	306.91				289.99			
Lallo	49.05				49.05			
Laoag	424.29				514.24			
Lapo	89.37				89.37			
Legaspi	780.44	\$1.73		\$93.80	886.71	\$57.66	\$90.00	\$41.09
Libmanan	32.00				32.00			
Libog	173.94				173.39			
Ligao	61.85				61.85			
Lilio	16.93				16.93			
Lingayen	586.85				443.40			
Lipa	228.32				210.09			
Lopez	81.98				81.98			
Los Baños	134.05				134.05			
Lubao	190.17				190.17			
Lucban	2.48				2.48			
Lucena	392.82		\$0.06		1,033.33	1.51	132.00	5.00
Maasin	94.42				93.20			
Mabatang	14.26				14.26			
Mabitac	56.62				56.62			
Macabebe	49.37				49.37			
Magarao	19.26				19.26			
Magdalena	184.87				184.87			
Majayjay	70.99				70.99			
Malabang	2,347.23				1,065.99		62.40	
Malabon	71.47				69.87			
Malahi Island	120.28				.00			
Malilipot	137.28				137.28			
Malolos	213.47				213.47			
Manaoag	119.01				119.01			
Mangaldan	19.60				19.60			
Manila	61,433.01	2,764.68	143.60	4,009.85	3,500.00	80,944.61	8,127.72	2,074.73
Maragondon	58.24				58.24			
Maribojoc	176.66				176.66			
Masbate	159.41				138.00			
Mauban	11.55				11.55			
Mexico	154.97				152.87			
Misamis	204.41				204.41			
Nabua	11.73				11.73			
Nagcarlang	106.26				106.26			
Naguilian	58.76				58.76			
Nalc	358.98				294.39			
Namacpacan	165.87				165.87			
Narvacan	76.19				76.19			
Nasugbu	229.03				228.75			
Natividad	4.48				4.48			
Nueva Caceres	881.55	28.91			1,200.00	60.00	5.00	1.15
Nueva Valencia	44.13				44.13			
Cas	8.80				8.80			
Olongapo	535.21				412.99			
Orani	48.86				48.86			
Orion	24.56				24.56			
Ormoc	359.23				255.31			
Oroquieta	284.83				284.83			
Paete	144.05				142.80			
Pagsanjan	291.73				257.30			
Palo	161.82				161.82			
Pamplona	9.79				9.79			
Pandan	25.00				25.00			
Paquil	217.23				217.23			
Paranaque	248.80				248.65			
Parang Parang	10.37				10.37			
Pasacao	4.80				4.80			
Pasig	561.37				410.68			
Piat	12.95				12.95			
Pila	165.49				165.49			
Pilar	63.43				63.43			
Polangui	5.22				5.22			
Porac	308.26				297.83			
Pozorrubio	111.76				109.26			
Puerto Princesa	204.81				204.81			
Rapu-rapu	5.65				5.65			
Romblon	233.94				249.92	10.00		
Rosales	23.73				23.73			
Rosario	239.66				220.45			
Salomague	766.38				422.14			
Samal	38.81				38.81			
San Antonio	2.30				2.30			
San Carlos, Negros	128.92				128.92			

TABLE E.—Statement of revenues and expenses of each post-office as reported by auditor—Continued.

Office.	Stamp stock sold.	Postage on second-class matter.	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts.	Box rents.	Compensation of postmasters.	Compensation of clerks.	Rent and lights.	Miscellaneous expenses.
San Carlos, Pangasinan	\$100.15				\$100.15			
San Esteban	30.68				55.53	\$46.13		
San Felipe	41.83				41.83			
San Fernando, Masbate	19.16				19.16			
San Fernando, Pampanga	623.66				691.57	60.16	\$46.67	
San Fernando, Union	557.53			\$25.50	747.73	107.50		\$1.15
San Francisco	88.70				88.70			
San Isidro	505.29		\$8.33		794.51	105.00	35.42	
San Jacinto	89.55				89.55			
San Joaquin	81.28				81.28			
San Jose, Antique	307.18				289.19			
San Jose, Batangas	99.86				99.86			
San Jose, Camarines	43.70				43.70			
San Jose, Nueva Ecija	2.70				2.70			
San Marcelino	.88				.88			
San Mateo	163.02				150.65			
San Miguel	106.84				106.84			
San Narciso	25.90				25.90			
San Nicolas	14.07				14.07			
San Pablo	134.66				134.66			
San Pedro	89.69				89.69			
Santa Cruz, Cavite	255.04				221.53			
Santa Cruz, Laguna	257.55				999.97	60.00		
Santa Maria	146.27				144.86			
Santa Rosa	212.85				212.85			
Santo Tomas, Batangas	82.63				82.63			
Santo Tomas, Union	7.73				7.73			
Sariaya	95.62				95.62			
Sibonga	49.33				49.33			
Siniloan	57.95				57.95			
Sorsogon	750.49		2.00		521.78	107.50		
Subig	74.14				74.14			
Surigao	232.19				232.19			
Taal	274.87				274.87			
Tabaco	98.72				98.72			
Tacloban	1,354.00				1,150.00	299.99	56.03	25.00
Tagbilaran	275.12				275.12			
Tagudin	64.26				64.26			
Talisayan	34.50				34.50			
Tanauan, Batangas	261.64				252.60			
Tanauan, Leyte	7.32				7.32			
Tanay	22.72				22.72			
Tarlac	313.20				313.36	87.00		
Tayabas	80.08				80.08			
Tayug	201.40				193.42			
Tigaon	14.00				14.00			
Tinul	12.74				12.74			
Tuguegarao	493.43				396.68			
Tumauini	203.93				203.93			
Twin Peaks	127.55				127.55			
Uson	2.54				2.54			
Vigan	575.08		3.44		1,349.98	120.00	120.00	
Vintar	14.80				14.80			
Virac	105.17				105.17			
Zamboanga	1,533.53				1,233.34	90.00		
Zamboanguita	29.41				29.41			
Total	124,232.51	\$3,017.21	159.80	5,060.75	56,900.01	88,721.44	9,618.94	3,397.93

Stamp stock sold	\$124,232.51
Postage on second-class matter	3,017.21
Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	159.80
Box rent	5,060.75
Transferred from money order	13,232.26
	145,702.53

Compensation of postmasters	56,900.01
Compensation of clerks	88,721.44
Rent and light	9,618.94
Miscellaneous expenses	3,397.93
	158,638.32

TABLE F.—*Statement of articles received and disposed of in the dead-letter office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Disposition made.	Registered letters.	Ordinary letters.	Packages.	Total.
Returned to United States.....	439	21,846	372	22,657
Returned to foreign countries.....	386	2,699	45	3,130
Request matter returned to senders in the Philippines.....	333	4,034	132	4,499
Opened and returned to senders.....		7,492	54	7,546
Containing money, drafts, stamps, etc., returned to senders.....		87	27	114
Destroyed.....	32	4,685	254	4,971
Filed:				
Containing money, drafts, stamps, etc.....	24	26		50
Containing other valuables.....	72	26	47	145
On hand June 30, 1903.....				
Total accounted for.....	1,286	40,895	931	43,112

Condition of files June 30, 1903.

Articles.	On file June 30, 1902.	Filed during year.	Total to be accounted for.	Removed during year.	On file June 30, 1903.	Total accounted for.
Registered letters and packages.....	78	96	174	128	46	174
Letters containing money, drafts, stamps, etc.....	42	40	82	64	18	82
Letters and packages containing other valuables.....	355	58	413	379	34	413
Overweight packages.....	3		3	3		3
Total.....	478	194	672	574	98	672

Amount of money taken from letters on file more than one year and turned into the postal revenues..... \$82.30
Amount of postage stamps taken from such letters and destroyed..... 9.00

TABLE G.—*Detailed statement of articles received from foreign countries and offices by the dead-letter office, bureau of posts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

From—	Registered articles.	Ordinary letters.	Ordinary packages.	Total.
Argentina.....		13		13
Ceylon.....	1	16	3	20
China:				
Hongkong.....		427	62	489
Shanghai.....	30	57		87
Cuba.....	2	28		30
Great Britain.....	8	114	4	126
Hawaii.....	1	25	1	27
India.....	6	15	17	38
Indo-China.....		3		3
Japan (Nagasaki).....		18		18
Java.....		1		1
Mexico.....	7	18		25
New South Wales.....	3	15		18
New Zealand.....	1	2		3
Porto Rico.....		8		8
Queensland.....		3		3
Siam.....		1		1
South Australia.....		1		1
Spain.....	15	222	28	265
Straits Settlements.....		67		67
Tasmania.....	2			2
Total.....	76	1,054	115	1,245
United States.....	256	7,590	217	8,063
Grand total.....	332	8,644	332	9,308

TABLE II.—Detailed statement of articles returned to foreign countries and offices by the dead-letter office, bureau of posts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

To—	Registered articles.	Ordinary letters.	Ordinary packages.	Total.
Argentina.....	1	3		4
Austria.....	11	46		57
Barbados, West Indies.....		1		1
Belgium.....	2	23		25
Bermuda.....		4		4
Brazil.....	3			3
Canada.....	3	127	1	131
Cape Colony.....		10		10
Ceylon.....	2	10		12
Chile.....		8		8
China:				
Amoy.....	8			8
Hongkong.....	58	214	1	273
Peking.....	12	23		35
Shanghai.....	19	76	1	96
Cochin-China.....	4	7		11
Colombia.....		4		4
Costa Rica.....		1		1
Cuba.....	3	34	3	40
Danish West Indies.....		3		3
Denmark.....	2	17	1	20
Egypt.....	5	21		26
Fernando.....	1			1
France.....	22	128	8	158
Germany.....	20	291	4	315
Gibraltar.....		2		2
Great Britain.....	13	395	20	428
Greece.....	1	6		7
Guam.....	5	10		15
Guatemala.....	1			1
Hawaii.....		80		80
India.....	10	50		60
Indo-China.....	5	18		23
Italy.....	6	32		38
Jamaica.....		2		2
Japan:				
Tokio.....	3	73		76
Kobe.....		14	1	15
Yokohama.....	5	38		43
Nagasaki.....	2	16		18
Java.....	1	19		20
Luxemburg.....	1	2		3
Macau.....	5	10		15
Madagascar.....	1			1
Malta.....		2		2
Mexico.....		17		17
Natal.....	2	3		5
Netherlands.....		9	1	10
New South Wales.....	1	50		51
New Zealand.....		13		13
Nicaragua.....		1		1
Norway.....	1	40		41
North Borneo.....		1		1
Obock.....	1			1
Peru.....			1	1
Porto Rico.....	3	13		16
Portugal.....	1	2		3
Queensland.....	1	27		28
Roumania.....	3	13		16
Russia.....	12	28		40
Santo Domingo.....		1		1
Sarawak.....		1		1
Siam.....	1			1
South Australia.....	2	9		11
Spain.....	67	471	1	539
St. Lucia.....		1		1
Straits Settlements.....	20	68		88
Sweden.....	1	36	2	39
Switzerland.....	10	27		37
Syria.....		1		1
Tasmania.....		1		1
Transvaal.....		2		2
Trinidad.....	2	2		4
Tunis.....	3			3
Turkey.....	3	18		21
Turkey (Asia).....	4	1		5
Venezuela.....		1		1
Victoria (Australia).....		17		17
West Australia.....	13	5		18
Total.....	386	2,699	45	3,130
United States.....	439	21,846	372	22,657
Grand total.....	825	24,545	417	25,787

TABLE I.—Statement of the money-order business of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown by auditor's report.

Office.	Number of orders issued.	Amount of orders issued.	Fees.	Number of orders paid.	Amount of orders paid and repaid.
Angeles	287	\$9,555.48	\$44.10	31	\$906.16
Aparri	966	53,876.05	205.34	112	4,902.82
Bacolod	557	20,118.29	91.91	94	3,539.25
Baguio	326	10,105.08	47.88	86	3,244.81
Batangas	2,011	96,512.29	385.72	279	9,519.26
Boac	99	2,570.00	13.36	13	312.96
Cagayan	581	30,691.03	119.81	50	2,748.18
Calamba	1,193	39,830.58	183.55	260	11,407.00
Catbalogan	607	26,589.46	110.82	81	2,733.36
Cavite	2,243	81,491.56	362.85	412	15,595.04
Cebu	1,740	83,161.07	333.03	579	29,290.77
Corregidor	235	4,872.75	28.85	73	1,640.60
Cottabato	711	35,442.49	138.44	52	1,329.42
Dagupan	3,416	229,942.30	824.77	281	9,426.77
Iligan	1,544	85,447.34	324.13	211	12,092.60
Iloilo	1,550	87,115.96	397.07	828	38,652.10
Jolo	1,061	32,251.86	156.46	228	10,734.89
Laoag	1,597	108,948.59	387.72	90	3,281.44
Legaspi	1,027	47,304.95	193.16	192	11,086.82
Lingayen	505	11,963.14	65.24	58	1,394.76
Lucena	627	24,242.52	106.00	126	6,571.05
Malabang	1,230	61,213.92	240.94	103	5,820.70
Manila	23,367	1,172,893.42	4,624.05	26,309	1,445,706.96
Misamis	54	1,420.69	7.11	2	93.79
Nueva Caceres	2,054	111,061.61	428.53	253	10,233.21
Olongapo	475	13,427.87	67.07	46	1,180.96
San Fernando, Pampanga	540	16,964.52	79.90	143	5,626.03
San Fernando, Union	1,141	47,961.42	202.53	173	4,943.14
San Isidro	913	36,121.85	156.10	272	14,155.57
Santa Cruz	531	26,722.64	105.59	112	5,097.98
Sorsogon	656	31,998.08	127.63	87	3,441.88
Tacloban	1,499	72,536.54	287.84	206	11,129.87
Vigan	1,050	51,535.40	205.12	173	6,954.40
Zamboanga	1,704	76,696.01	312.87	410	18,755.33
Total	58,097	2,842,586.76	11,365.52	32,425	1,713,549.87

TABLE J.—Statement showing number of letters and parcels registered at each post-office in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Office.	Domestic (including United States).		Foreign.		Number of pieces registered free.	Total.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.		
Abucay, Bataan	1	1	5	—	—	7
Abulug, Cagayan	21	27	1	—	4	53
Alaminos, Zambales	3	2	1	1	—	7
Albay, Albay	24	10	—	—	72	106
Alcala, Pangasinan	46	—	—	—	39	85
Angeles, Pampanga	428	509	2	—	63	1,002
Aparri, Cagayan	702	369	68	10	320	1,469
Arayat, Pampanga	32	25	3	1	17	78
Argao, Cebu	126	63	1	3	5	198
Atimonan, Tayabas	192	165	12	3	26	398
Bacolod, Occidental Negros	572	141	49	25	244	1,031
Bacolor, Pampanga	129	91	12	3	214	449
Bacong, Oriental Negros	10	21	—	—	—	31
Bacoar, Cavite	4	—	—	—	1	5
Bagnotan, Union	19	2	—	—	—	21
Baguio, Benguet	139	122	—	1	141	403
Bais, Negros	50	62	7	3	18	140
Balanga, Bataan	193	50	15	2	64	324
Balayan, Batangas	105	90	—	—	16	211
Baliuag, Bulacan	40	5	26	38	11	120
Bangar, Union	18	6	—	—	—	24
Bangued, Abra	94	58	12	1	69	234
Baoang, Union	3	—	—	5	1	9
Barili, Cebu	22	79	—	1	—	102
Batangas, Batangas	832	1,198	32	17	282	2,361
Bautista, Pangasinan	184	17	—	1	36	238
Bay, Laguna	8	24	3	—	13	48
Bayambang, Pangasinan	75	19	35	38	16	183
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	40	12	1	—	43	96
Bigaa, Bulacan	13	4	—	—	—	17

TABLE J.—Statement showing number of letters and parcels registered at each post-office in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Office.	Domestic (including United States).		Foreign.		Number of pieces registered free.	Total.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.		
Binangonan, Rizal.....	47	61			2	110
Boac, Marinduque.....	48	47	3	3	89	190
Borongan, Samar.....	116	33			34	183
Botolan, Zambales.....	7	5				12
Buenavista, Guimaras.....	206	138	1		12	357
Buhí, Camarines.....	1					1
Bulacan, Bulacan.....	48				8	56
Cabagan, Nuevo, Isabela.....	4	6	6		1	17
Cabangan, Zambales.....	5					5
Cabuyao, Laguna.....	18	63	1		4	86
Cagayan, Mindanao.....	264	127	4	1	122	518
Calamba, Laguna.....	443	588	14	10	202	1,257
Calapan, Mindoro.....	128	36	1		71	236
Calauang, Laguna.....	9					9
Calasiao, Pangasinan.....					1	1
Calbayog, Samar.....	224	207	15	1	27	474
Camalig, Albay.....	5	28	3			36
Candaba, Pampanga.....	14	16	2		3	35
Cantilan, Surigao.....	22	9	9	8	14	62
Capas, Tarlac.....	2					2
Capiz, Panay.....	244	88	8	7	185	532
Carigara, Leyte.....	147	82	3	1	23	256
Castillejos, Zambales.....	11	4	1			16
Catarman, Samar.....	2					2
Catbalogan, Samar.....	350	274	18	2	376	1,020
Cauayan, Isabela.....	29	15				44
Cavite, Cavite.....	1,926	4,880	731	165	668	8,370
Cebu, Cebu.....	1,721	1,044	938	32	381	4,116
Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc.....	49	6	17	6	26	104
Coron, Paragua.....	1					2
Corregidor, Cavite.....	160	216	8	5	71	460
Cottabato, Mindanao.....	390	530	64	4	258	1,246
Cuyapo, Neuva Ecija.....	50	10			2	62
Daet, Camarines.....	52	20	9	3	4	88
Dagupan, Pangasinan.....	775	822	57	9	929	2,592
Dalaguete, Cebu.....	4	20			4	28
Daraga, Albay.....	7	1	1			9
Dinalupijan, Bataan.....	17	2			3	22
Dingras, Ilocos Norte.....	3	3	4	3		13
Dumaguete, Negros.....	538	308	33	15	182	1,076
Echague, Isabela.....	35	18	1		8	62
Guinobatan, Albay.....	36	9	3	1		49
Hagonoy, Bulacan.....						
Iba, Zambales.....	48	72			75	195
Ilagan, Isabela.....	163	57	43	4	95	362
Iligan, Mindanao.....	799	1,012	71	15	69	1,966
Iloilo, Panay.....	2,540	2,679	952	116	324	6,611
Indang, Cavite.....	2	2			14	22
Iriga, Camarines.....	11	1	22	13		47
Jolo, Jolo.....	554	963	271	21	144	1,953
Laguan, Samar.....	281	189	3	1	19	493
Lailo, Cagayan.....			2	1	4	7
Laoag, Ilocos Norte.....	716	205	29	18	468	1,436
Lapo, Ilocos Sur.....	5					5
Legaspi, Albay.....	811	343	63	8	269	1,494
Libog, Albay.....	15	2	1		13	31
Ligao, Albay.....	17	9			2	28
Lingayen, Pangasinan.....	281	273	9		278	841
Lipa, Batangas.....	231	177	17	8	47	480
Lopez, Tayabas.....	26		12		17	55
Los Baños, Laguna.....	47	56	9	15		127
Lubao, Pampanga.....	30	44			11	85
Lucban, Tayabas.....	5	3				8
Lucena, Tayabas.....	243	319	28	5	317	912
Mabatang, Bataan.....		4			7	11
Macabebe, Pampanga.....	9	1			1	11
Majayjay, Laguna.....	11	11			11	33
Malabang, Mindanao.....	1,286	1,476	35	3	62	2,862
Malabon, Rizal.....	30	3	9	4	21	67
Malahi Island.....	51	52	2	2	4	111
Malolos, Bulacan.....	96	95	4	2	116	313
Manaoag, Pangasinan.....	18	18			47	83
Mangaldan, Pangasinan.....	4	2				6
Manila.....	17,237	30,857	21,609	4,344	15,732	89,779
Maragondon, Cavite.....	1	5			2	8
Maribojoc, Bohol.....	18	1	10		1	30
Masbate, Masbate.....	60	35	8	7	191	301
Mauban, Tayabas.....	2	3				5
Mexico, Pampanga.....	19	9				28

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TABLE J.—Statement showing number of letters and parcels registered at each post-office in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Office.	Domestic (including United States).		Foreign.		Number of pieces registered free.	Total.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.		
Misamis, Mindanao.....	53	34	19	11	24	141
Nabua, Camarines.....	7	12			1	20
Naic, Cavite.....	255	137	3		8	403
Namaepacan, Union.....	32	9	13	11	20	85
Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.....		3				3
Nasugbu, Batangas.....	98	54	12		25	189
Nueva Caceres, Camarines.....	870	687	78	6	198	1,839
Nueva Valencia, Negros.....	8	2				5
Olongapo, Zambales.....	212	226	37	4	62	541
Orani, Bataan.....						
Orion, Bataan.....	22					22
Ormoc, Leyte.....	249	215	8	4	8	484
Oroquieta, Mindanao.....	130	69	1	1	20	221
Paete, Laguna.....	10		3		1	14
Pagsanjan, Laguna.....	38	20	5		10	73
Pandan, Albay.....						
Paquil, Laguna.....	3	1	1	1	4	10
Pasacao, Camarines.....	5		1		5	10
Pasig, Rizal.....	141	91	32	20	70	354
Pila, Laguna.....	4	1				5
Pilar, Bataan.....						
Porac, Pampanga.....	4	7	2	6	6	25
Pozorrubio, Pangasinan.....	23	19				42
Puerto Princesa, Paragua.....	186	57	1		6	250
Romblon, Romblon.....	101	74	25	10	80	290
Rosales, Pangasinan.....						
Rosario, Cavite.....	72	138	1	1	10	222
Salomague, Ilocos Sur.....	244	179	16		40	479
Samal, Bataan.....	3					3
San Antonio, Zambales.....	3		1			4
San Carlos, Negros.....	42	15	4		3	64
San Carlos, Pangasinan.....	1					1
San Esteban, Ilocos Sur.....	1	31				32
San Felipe, Zambales.....	27	4			9	40
San Fernando, Masbate.....	1	1	1	1		4
San Fernando, Pampanga.....	165	235	30	2	214	646
San Fernando, Union.....	528	321	22		331	1,202
San Francisco, Cavite.....	24	54	6	4		88
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija.....	319	221	12		219	771
San Jacinto, Masbate.....						
San Jose, Antique.....	132	57	20	21	93	323
San Jose, Nueva Ecija.....	1					1
San Jose, Camarines.....	24	10	2	2		38
San Marcelino, Zambales.....						
San Mateo, Rizal.....	57	70	6	1	1	135
San Miguel, Bulacan.....	23	5	1	2		31
San Pablo, Laguna.....	19	3	1		7	30
San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna.....						
San Narciso, Zambales.....	14				8	22
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte.....	2	2			1	5
Santa Cruz, Cavite.....	25	17			12	54
Santa Cruz, Laguna.....	224	128	26	7	195	580
Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur.....		9			1	10
Sana Rosa, Laguna.....	7	6		6	1	20
Santo Tomas, Batangas.....	60	53	1		16	130
Sariaya, Tayabas.....	21	7	1		8	37
Sibonga, Cebu.....	5	14			1	20
Sorsogon, Sorsogon.....	508	316	58	7	229	1,118
Subig, Zambales.....	30	12	1		3	46
Surigao, Mindanao.....	193	112	7		108	420
Taal, Batangas.....	29	8	10	11	2	60
Tabaco, Albay.....	58	25	1		3	87
Tacloban, Leyte.....	792	835	65	14	533	2,239
Tagbilaran, Bohol.....	76	71	1	4	52	204
Tagudin, Ilocos Sur.....	21	1	4			26
Talisayan, Mindanao.....	3	2			4	9
Tanauan, Batangas.....	114	52			9	175
Tarlac, Tarlac.....	79	16	32	83	46	256
Tayug, Pangasinan.....	65	35	34	17	39	190
Tigaon, Camarines.....					1	1
Tiui, Albay.....	2	4				6
Tuguegarao, Cagayan.....	476	187	117	14	149	943
Tumauini, Isabela.....	95	40	5		34	174
Twin Peaks, Benguet.....	71	22			3	96
Vigan, Ilocos Sur.....	694	457	53	19	351	1,574
Vintar, Ilocos Norte.....	10	17			8	35
Zamboanga, Mindanao.....	1,390	1,141	297	8	167	3,003
Total.....	47,156	58,517	26,510	5,314	27,245	164,742

TABLE K.—*Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched by each post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Office.	Mails.		Locked pouches.		Sacks of paper mail.	
	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Abucay, Bataan.....	150	151	150	151	.....	.....
Abulug, Cagayan.....	62	50	33	30	40	22
Agoo, Union.....	77	77	77	77	.....	.....
Alaminos, Zambales.....	78	86	100	86	.....	.....
Albay, Albay.....	619	418	543	389	86	29
Alcala, Pangasinan.....	218	244	218	244	.....	.....
Angeles, Pampanga.....	1,082	1,139	847	880	392	300
Aparri, Cagayan.....	466	400	321	340	1,036	754
Arayat, Pampanga.....	143	134	211	128	142	.....
Argao, Cebu.....	43	38	59	36	.....	8
Atimonan, Tayabas.....	172	157	271	210	49	24
Bacolod, Occidental Negros.....	816	909	410	405	406	504
Bacolor, Pampanga.....	987	992	1,027	1,015	73	42
Bacong, Oriental Negros.....	129	129	129	129	.....	.....
Bacoor, Cavite.....	29	29	29	29	.....	.....
Bagnotian, Union.....	86	115	86	115	.....	.....
Baguio, Benguet.....	195	200	525	402	27	.....
Bais, Oriental Negros.....	36	26	19	13	39	19
Balanga, Bataan.....	413	411	413	411	24	.....
Balayan, Batangas.....	178	112	127	99	95	30
Baliuag, Bulacan.....	263	263	263	263	3	.....
Bangar, Union.....	206	207	51	54	156	153
Bangued, Abra.....	57	57	1	1	100	69
Baoang, Union.....	155	171	56	69	199	192
Barili, Cebu.....	33	31	23	19	10	13
Batangas, Batangas.....	996	1,323	551	574	1,402	1,200
Bautista, Pangasinan.....	869	871	890	907	29	5
Bay, Laguna.....	342	331	403	387	2	1
Bayambang, Pangasinan.....	383	373	386	389	61	23
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.....	28	22	45	23	15	7
Bigaa, Bulacan.....	390	390	390	390	.....	.....
Binangonan, Rizal.....	123	123	123	123	2	.....
Boac, Marinduque.....	70	69	77	88	51	6
Borongan, Samar.....	68	73	135	127	17	1
Botolan, Zambales.....	27	27	28	28	.....	.....
Buenavista, Guimaras.....	285	236	293	236	98	2
Buhi, Camarines.....	11	11	11	11	.....	.....
Bulacan, Bulacan.....	352	352	352	352	.....	.....
Cabagan Nueva, Isabela.....	37	41	37	41	.....	.....
Cabangan, Zambales.....	20	20	20	20	.....	.....
Cabuyao, Laguna.....	116	110	133	121	.....	.....
Cagayan, Misamis.....	94	80	160	115	100	25
Calamba, Laguna.....	917	972	841	1,002	829	504
Calapan, Mindoro.....	110	155	98	78	146	110
Calauang, Laguna.....	48	48	48	48	.....	.....
Calasiao, Pangasinan.....	122	122	122	122	.....	.....
Calbayog, Samar.....	143	124	46	48	118	96
Camalig, Albay.....	42	44	42	44	.....	.....
Candaba, Pampanga.....	111	105	139	109	35	.....
Cantilan, Surigao.....	16	19	16	20	1	.....
Capas, Tarlac.....	160	160	160	160	.....	.....
Capiz, Panay.....	144	162	180	246	148	.....
Carigara, Leyte.....	130	95	81	76	127	85
Castillejos, Zambales.....	49	52	48	48	1	4
Catarman, Samar.....	33	52	35	52	.....	.....
Gatbalogan, Samar.....	284	258	162	157	505	405
Cauayan, Isabela.....	34	41	37	47	2	3
Cavite, Cavite.....	1,681	1,761	1,709	1,713	1,663	1,446
Cebu, Cebu.....	795	1,148	521	592	2,540	2,385
Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc.....	43	36	61	43	32	15
Coron, Paragua.....	5	4	4	3	.....	.....
Corregidor, Cavite.....	235	235	236	236	66	.....
Cottabato, Mindanao.....	115	151	153	142	87	62
Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija.....	315	179	315	179	.....	.....
Daet, Camarines.....	57	34	39	42	53	.....
Dagupan, Pangasinan.....	1,035	1,029	1,251	1,364	2,123	1,607
Dalaguete, Cebu.....	15	8	20	8	.....	.....
Daraga, Albay.....	78	74	78	74	9	3
Dinalupijan, Bataan.....	154	154	154	154	1	.....
Dingras, Ilocos Norte.....	46	44	46	44	.....	.....
Dumaguete, Oriental Negros.....	145	135	391	169	.....	.....
Echague, Isabela.....	24	38	20	37	11	1
Guinobatan, Albay.....	76	75	76	75	.....	.....
Hagonoy, Bulacan.....	251	251	251	251	.....	.....
Iba, Zambales.....	44	40	66	41	69	.....
Iligan, Isabela.....	65	71	49	59	165	94
Iligan, Misamis.....	112	88	411	259	253	75
Iloilo, Panay.....	956	1,253	649	692	3,089	3,156
Indang, Cavite.....	46	43	46	43	.....	.....

TABLE K.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched by each post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Office.	Mails.		Locked pouches.		Sacks of paper mail.	
	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Iriga, Camarines	144	147	144	147	.....	.....
Jolo, Jolo	262	321	94	93	619	424
Laguan, Samar	152	166	108	96	156	141
Lallo, Cagayan	19	13	19	13	2	1
Laoag, Ilocos Norte	363	540	179	295	508	382
Lapo, Ilocos Sur	24	24	24	24	.....	.....
Legaspi, Albay	378	611	292	273	663	508
Libog, Albay	104	96	104	96	7	.....
Ligao, Albay	39	38	39	38	.....	.....
Lingayen, Pangasinan	381	459	344	389	420	80
Lipa, Batangas	447	445	446	444	21	2
Lopez, Tayabas	28	23	31	28	.....	.....
Los Baños, Laguna	164	159	208	189	3	.....
Lubao, Pampanga	238	221	246	221	.....	.....
Lucban, Tayabas	37	24	31	25	13	3
Lucena, Tayabas	393	398	390	454	542	313
Mabatang, Bataan	154	155	154	155	.....	.....
Macabebe, Pampanga	265	266	275	267	.....	.....
Majayjay, Laguna	21	21	21	21	1	.....
Malabang, Mindanao	560	577	49	56	1,350	899
Malabon, Rizal	118	114	118	114	.....	.....
Malahi Island	62	62	71	62	16	.....
Malolos, Bulacan	2,133	2,133	2,229	2,137	140	114
Manaoag, Pangasinan	270	263	279	279	.....	.....
Mangaldan, Pangasinan	147	139	147	139	.....	.....
Manila	4,228	4,247	10,426	12,217	23,849	28,091
Maragondon, Cavite	107	107	107	107	.....	.....
Maribojoc, Bohol	11	13	11	13	.....	.....
Masbate, Masbate	63	108	58	73	182	104
Mauban, Tayabas	38	90	36	58	30	37
Mexico, Pampanga	261	261	261	261	.....	.....
Misamis, Mindanao	53	54	47	49	12	11
Nabua, Camarines	61	57	61	57	.....	.....
Naic, Cavite	302	300	330	302	55	1
Namacpacan, Union	398	349	111	89	231	250
Narvacan, Ilocos Sur	42	14	42	14	.....	.....
Nasugbu, Batangas	87	71	119	80	1	2
Nueva Caceres, Camarines	416	437	506	594	699	226
Nueva Valencia, Negros	181	181	181	181	.....	.....
Olongapo, Zambales	131	132	134	131	81	26
Orani, Bataan	480	480	480	480	1	.....
Orion, Bataan	319	319	319	319	.....	.....
Ormoc, Leyte	137	123	76	74	141	79
Oroquieta, Mindanao	54	43	87	55	10	.....
Pacte, Laguna	154	162	154	162	.....	.....
Pagsanjan, Laguna	191	192	191	192	.....	.....
Pandan, Albay	9	8	5	8	4	.....
Parañaque, Rizal	39	39	39	39	.....	.....
Paquil, Laguna	74	75	74	75	.....	.....
Pasacao, Camarines	36	37	36	37	.....	.....
Pasig, Rizal	253	250	247	243	94	15
Pila, Laguna	96	96	94	93	3	3
Pilar, Bataan	28	28	28	28	.....	.....
Porac, Pampanga	360	359	360	359	.....	.....
Pozorrubio, Pangasinan	271	274	409	398	2	2
Puerto Princesa, Paragua	30	36	50	52	47	1
Romblon, Romblon	86	82	88	100	75	9
Rosales, Pangasinan	175	175	175	175	.....	.....
Rosario, Cavite	184	173	180	178	6	3
Salomague, Ilocos Sur	161	133	144	130	149	164
Samat, Bataan	155	157	155	157	.....	.....
San Antonio, Zambales	18	19	33	54	1	.....
San Carlos, Negros	54	91	48	91	15	1
San Carlos, Pangasinan	242	242	242	242	.....	.....
San Esteban, Ilocos Sur	234	202	244	320	.....	.....
San Felipe, Zambales	66	72	70	79	.....	.....
San Fernando, Masbate	6	8	6	8	.....	.....
San Fernando, Pampanga	1,327	1,328	1,337	1,345	117	32
San Fernando, Union	380	322	478	354	338	257
San Francisco, Cavite	116	116	128	116	.....	.....
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija	248	253	257	328	455	534
San Jacinto, Masbate	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
San Jose, Antique	206	205	182	205	76	6
San Jose, Camarines	28	25	23	19	25	13
San Jose, Nueva Ecija	16	16	16	16	9	9
San Marcelino, Zambales	12	12	12	12	.....	.....
San Mateo, Rizal	80	67	80	67	30	.....
San Miguel, Bulacan	117	126	117	126	.....	.....
San Pablo, Laguna	67	69	67	67	.....	2

TABLE K.—*Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched by each post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.*

Office.	Mails.		Locked pouches.		Sacks of paper mail.	
	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
San Pedro, Tinasan, Laguna.....	119	99	119	100	.....	.....
San Narciso, Zambales.....	68	75	28	29	40	46
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte.....	31	14	31	14	.....	.....
Santa Cruz, Cavite.....	225	226	243	226	1	.....
Santa Cruz, Laguna.....	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,425	654	112
Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur.....	24	18	2	.....	22	18
Santa Rosa, Laguna.....	26	26	26	26	1	.....
Santo Tomas, Batangas.....	223	228	222	228	16	24
Sariaya, Tayabas.....	108	114	108	114	.....	.....
Sibonga, Cebu.....	32	16	32	16	1	.....
Sorsogon, Sorsogon.....	185	208	131	127	460	268
Subig, Zambales.....	116	101	130	112	28	4
Surigao, Mindanao.....	124	105	258	137	15	16
Taal, Batangas.....	24	29	24	29	1	.....
Tabaco, Albay.....	88	54	69	47	39	9
Tacloban, Leyte.....	570	739	331	307	1,241	1,020
Tagbilaran, Bohol.....	68	57	155	51	12	.....
Tagudin, Ilocos Sur.....	168	148	23	19	161	144
Talisayan, Mindanao.....	15	14	12	12	4	2
Tanauan, Batangas.....	396	400	265	267	113	139
Tarlac, Tarlac.....	300	300	312	300	62	36
Tayug, Pangasinan.....	93	95	93	95	.....	.....
Tigaon, Camarines.....	44	63	38	38	6	28
Tiui, Albay.....	51	48	45	47	6	1
Tuguegarao, Cagayan.....	114	76	78	62	233	61
Tumauini, Isabela.....	45	51	24	14	21	46
Twin Peaks, Benguet.....	166	165	364	250	1	.....
Vigan, Ilocos Sur.....	553	723	203	210	944	947
Vintar, Ilocos Norte.....	36	33	11	8	25	25
Zamboanga, Mindanao.....	316	295	203	165	2,139	1,462
Total.....	45,087	46,456	47,935	49,562	54,175	50,635

TABLE L.—*Statement showing number of registered letters and parcels received from and dispatched to United States, foreign countries, and Philippine post-offices by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

	United States.	Foreign coun- tries.	Phil- ippines.	Total.
Number of registered letters for delivery received.....	4,925	23,614	23,661	52,200
Number of registered parcels for delivery received.....	15,928	20,329	3,503	39,760
Number of registered letters in transit received.....	5,355	4,384	20,943	30,682
Number of registered parcels in transit received.....	12,468	2,275	30,077	44,820
Total received.....	38,676	50,602	78,184	167,462
Number of letters registered sent.....	11,059	21,609	6,452	39,120
Number of parcels registered sent.....	23,894	4,344	4,325	32,563
Number of letters in transit sent.....	14,627	5,264	10,791	30,682
Number of parcels in transit sent.....	29,252	478	15,090	44,820
Number of official letters registered free sent.....	235	543	3,685	4,463
Number of official parcels registered free sent.....	111	55	10,784	10,950
Number of official letters registry fee paid.....	539	.....	813	1,352
Number of official parcels registry fee paid.....	121	.....	207	328
Total sent.....	79,838	32,293	52,147	164,278
Number of sacks registered mail received.....	1,890	1,765	2,448	6,103
Number of sacks registered mail sent.....	3,224	1,441	7,918	12,583
Total.....	5,114	3,206	10,366	18,686

TABLE M.—Statement showing mails received from and dispatched to Philippine offices by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

RECEIVED.

Date.	Cavite and Manila and Dagupan R. P. O.		Other Philippine offices.		
	Number of pouches.	Number of sacks.	Number of mails.	Number of pouches.	Number of sacks.
1902.					
July	122	189	201	341	316
August	117	230	193	357	314
September	134	194	187	387	343
October	161	164	218	447	316
November	150	174	225	493	355
December	156	171	249	517	406
1903.					
January	150	197	273	546	285
February	135	198	243	470	243
March	141	208	283	547	354
April	140	174	290	535	267
May	146	166	314	568	501
June	131	150	326	598	410
Total	1,683	2,215	3,002	5,806	4,610

DISPATCHED.

1902.					
July	98	491	222	420	2,090
August	101	462	219	445	1,547
September	113	445	221	455	1,461
October	123	332	204	505	1,142
November	127	418	199	505	1,527
December	133	418	233	595	2,063
1903.					
January	130	417	251	638	2,402
February	114	413	234	540	1,295
March	127	466	296	593	1,317
April	120	460	308	603	1,441
May	124	407	343	628	1,332
June	121	381	351	665	1,513
Total	1,431	5,110	3,081	6,592	19,130

TABLE N.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to the United States on transports and liners via Hongkong and Japan ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Via.	Received.				Dispatched.			
		Num-ber.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of regis-tered.	Sacks of papers.	Num-ber.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of regis-tered.	Sacks of papers.
1902.									
July	Transport ..	3	51	193	1,474	4	143	239	301
Do	Liner	5	11	21	201				
August	Transport ..	2	24	137	1,135	3	93	228	175
Do	Liner	6	33	4	38	3	38	43	92
September	Transport ..	2	36	128	1,106	1	51	79	78
Do	Liner	5	13	1	17	2	26	33	42
October	Transport ..	2	25	111	814	2	72	159	142
Do	Liner	6	36	33	3	5	63	184	95
November	Transport ..	1	17	85	454	1	4	26	9
Do	Liner	4	27	68	719	4	84	427	152
December	Transport ..	1	11	79	343	1	4	24	20
Do	Liner	6	36	169	1,022	8	72	275	135
1903.									
January	Transport ..	1	16	25	234				
Do	Liner	5	84	125	1,170	5	94	314	153
February	Transport ..	1	28	49	420	1	33	50	152
Do	Liner	6	62	82	739	5	58	43	129
March	Transport ..	1	24	24	294	1	37	113	89
Do	Liner	6	77	80	868	5	54	175	90

TABLE N.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to the United States on transports and liners via Hongkong and Japan ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Month.	Via.	Received.				Dispatched.			
		Num-ber.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of regis-tered.	Sacks of papers.	Num-ber.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of regis-tered.	Sacks of papers.
1903.									
April	Transport ..	1	30	57	494	2	64	202	153
Do	Liner	4	59	100	761	3	34	27	18
May	Transport ..	2	64	137	987	1	7	71	62
Do	Liner	2	1	13	2	7	92	140	120
June	Transport ..	1	30	63	551	1	36	115	94
Do	Liner	4	48	73	533	4	56	86	81
Total		77	843	1,857	14,379	69	1,212	3,053	2,382

TABLE O.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to Honolulu, Guam, and United States ships and troops in foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Honolulu.				Guam.				Ships and trans-ports.	
	Received.		Dispatched.		Received.		Dispatched.		Num-ber of bags re-ceived.	Num-ber of bags dis-patched.
	Num-ber of mails.	Num-ber of bags.	Num-ber of mails.	Num-ber of bags.	Num-ber of mails.	Num-ber of bags.	Num-ber of mails.	Num-ber of bags.		
1902.										
July	4	4	5	5	3	6	.....	.....	6	54
August	5	5	3	5	1	3	1	1	3	83
September	4	4	4	4	1	5	.....	.....	10	74
October	6	6	5	5	1	10	.....	.....	2	66
November	3	3	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	15	44
December	4	4	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	39	64
1903.										
January	4	4	4	4	2	5	1	1	9	43
February	4	4	4	4	2	6	1	1	8	41
March	3	4	4	4	1	6	.....	.....	4	55
April	4	4	2	2	1	5	.....	.....	6	48
May	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	11	60
June	3	3	6	6	2	9	.....	.....	9	53
Total	46	47	49	53	18	63	4	4	122	685

TABLE P.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to foreign countries by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Received.		Dispatched.			
	Number of mails.	Number of bags.	Number of mails.	Number of bags.	Net weight of letters.	Net weight of prints.
1902.					Grams.	Grams.
July	31	295	27	128	411, 656	1, 063, 854
August	26	281	24	124	395, 562	1, 029, 709
September	32	249	32	169	480, 654	1, 209, 271
October	38	297	23	100	210, 754	597, 513
November	41	263	24	141	421, 737	1, 139, 492
December	39	302	34	172	415, 274	1, 088, 323
1903.						
January	36	378	21	160	533, 729	1, 249, 663
February	34	282	30	140	382, 863	1, 026, 392
March	45	354	32	173	493, 463	1, 331, 350
April	36	267	35	168	688, 620	995, 951
May	30	266	30	181	464, 818	1, 347, 403
June	36	318	35	180	446, 264	1, 129, 343
Total	424	3, 552	347	1, 836	5, 345, 359	13, 308, 267

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF COAST
GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1903.**

BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION,
Manila, P. I., August 20, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report for the bureau of coast guard and transportation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903:

At the beginning of the year the bureau consisted of three divisions, namely, division of light-house construction, division of light-house maintenance, and division of construction, maintenance, and operation of vessels.

The chief of the bureau was also captain of the port of Manila. The harbor master, inspector of hulls, and inspector of boilers were under the captain of the port. On February 28, 1903, the position of captain of the port was abolished, and the harbor master, inspector of hulls, and inspector of boilers were transferred to the custom-house.

At the beginning of the year the personnel consisted of: A. Marix, commander, U. S. Navy, chief of bureau; Henry Jervey, captain of Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, superintendent of division of light-house construction; J. M. Helm, lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy, superintendent of division of light-house maintenance; J. C. Fremont, lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy, superintendent of division of construction, maintenance, and operation of vessels; 1 clerk, class 5; 1 clerk, class 6; 3 clerks, class 8; 2 clerks, class 9; 2 clerks, class A; 1 clerk, class F; 1 employee, at \$180 per annum; 5 employees, at \$150 per annum; 1 storekeeper, class A; 1 assistant storekeeper, class F.

On April 1, 1903, Mr. D. D. Wilson was appointed inspector of machinery.

On May 1, 1903, two clerks, classes 8 and 9, respectively, were added by executive order.

On October 22, 1902, Lieut. Commander J. C. Fremont was succeeded by Lieut. A. L. Key, U. S. Navy.

On December 1, 1902, Lieut. A. L. Key was detached by order of the Navy Department and he was succeeded on February 22, 1903, by Mr. William Howe as superintendent of the division of vessels.

On March 1, 1903, Commander A. Marix was detached by order of the Navy Department and was succeeded by the present incumbent.

On March 10, 1903, Mr. Alexander Franklyn was appointed superintendent of the division of light-house maintenance.

OFFICE BUILDING.

The bureau occupies the whole of the building formerly known as the "capitania del puerto."

ENGINEER ISLAND.

By Act No. 788 of the Philippine Commission, dated June 30, 1903, Engineer Island, at the mouth of the Pasig River, was assigned to the bureau of coast guard and transportation and an expenditure of \$140,000 was authorized for the purpose of building a marine railway and the purchase of tools for a machine shop thereon. The act also reserved what is known as the inner basin for the anchorage of coast guard vessels. It is intended to build warehouses for the division of vessels and the light-house establishment on this island and make it headquarters for the coast guard fleet.

COALING STATIONS.

Coaling stations for the coast guard as well as other Philippine Island government vessels have been established by the insular purchasing agent at San Fernando, Manila, Lucena, Puerto Galera, Masbate, Romblon, Tacloban, Surigao, Cebu, Dumaguete, Iloilo, Jolo, and Puerto Princesa.

POSTAL CLERKS.

Experience has proven that there is sufficient work connected with mails and freight to warrant placing on board each of the cutters engaged in general service a special man who is to combine the duties of postal and freight clerk. These men are to be bonded and thus facilitate the transportation of public funds.

CAPTAINS COMMISSIONED TO ACT AS CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The captains of all cutters and sea-going launches have been commissioned by the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands to act as customs officers in cases of search, seizure, etc.

LAUNCHES TRANSFERRED FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The following launches were received from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army after March 1, 1903, repaired, cared for, and transferred to other branches of the government, as directed by the civil governor:

[Cost expressed in Mexican currency.]

Name.	Cost of repairs.	Transferred to the—
Pittsburg.....	\$8,900.41	Governor of Misamis Province.
Guy Howard.....		Governor of Samar.
Denver.....	1,282.75	Insular purchasing agent.
Philadelphia.....		Engineer corps, Calbayog, Samar.
Frankfort.....	7,348.54	Governor of Occidental Negros.
Q. M. D.....		Chief of police, Manila.
Leader.....	3,303.93	Governor of Sorsogon.
Charleston.....		Constabulary bureau.
San Antonio.....	1,779.52	Governor of Mindoro.
Johnny.....		Collector of customs for Philippine Islands.
Ogden.....	5,842.83	Governor of Leyte.
Sultana.....	1,132.60	Governor of Capiz.
Total.....	29,590.58	

VESSEL REPAIRS AT CAVITE NAVY-YARD, ETC.

By request of the secretary of commerce and police, the commandant of the United States navy-yard at Cavite has very kindly consented to allow our boats to go to that yard and be repaired at cost price, when it will not interfere with the work of the Navy.

The *Masbate* was hauled out on their ways and repairs made at a very moderate cost, and the *Basilan*, *Corregidor*, *Busuanga*, *Polillo*, and *Luzon* have had their bottoms examined and a few sheets of copper replaced by the navy-yard divers. It was discovered that for some reason the copper had come off the sternpost and rudder to a considerable extent on all vessels. In this connection the *Tablas* has been examined by divers on her station at Jolo and some copper sheets replaced there. It is intended to send the remainder of the ten Shanghai cutters to the navy-yard for the aforementioned purpose, one at a time, as rapidly as practicable.

DIVISION OF VESSELS.

SEAGOING, BAY, AND RIVER LAUNCHES.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were under control of the bureau the seagoing launches *Ranger*, *Rover*, and *Scout*, all maintained for the use of the constabulary, the harbor launch *George Tilly*, and the small river launches *Pepe* and *Tender*. They are still in the service, with the addition of the launches *Suerte* and *Julia*, which are held on memorandum receipts from the Quartermaster's Department.

The *Ranger* was originally known as the *Lung Kiang*. She was bought from the firm of Castle Bros., Wolf & Son for \$40,000 Mexican. This vessel is the largest of the seagoing launches and measures, over all, 110 feet, is 23 feet wide, and 10 feet deep.

The *Rover* was originally known as the *Chit Kong*. She was bought from Leung Mok Son for \$27,000 Mexican. She was built at Hong-kong in 1900 and is 99 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 9 feet deep.

The *Scout* was originally the *Ching Poo*. She was bought from S. W. Moore for \$31,500 Mexican. Her dimensions are about the same as those of the *Rover*.

Each of these launches has a complement of 19 men, with a yearly salary as follows: Master, \$1,200; mate, \$600; chief engineer, \$720; first assistant engineer, \$360; second assistant engineer, \$210; 3 firemen (each), \$132; 3 quartermasters (each), \$150; 6 sailors (each), \$120; cook, \$180; boy, \$96. There is also a subsistence allowance of 30 cents per day each for officers and 10 cents per day each for petty officers and crew. This is to be increased, commencing July 1, 1903.

STERN-WHEEL RIVER BOAT SENTINEL.

The *Sentinel* is a stern-wheel river boat, flat-bottomed, bought from Farnham, Boyd & Co., Shanghai, China, and sent down in pieces and set up at Aparri. She has been used on the Cagayan River. On March 17 last she was invoiced by this bureau to the constabulary department.

CUTTERS BUILT AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

At the beginning of the year there were being built by the firm of Farnham, Boyd & Co., Shanghai, China, for the coast guard bureau,

10 cutters, about 148 feet over all, 25 feet wide, 11 feet deep, composite hull, single screw, compound engines, 1 boiler, maximum draft 9 feet, coal capacity 75 tons, speed 10 knots. They were received at Manila on the following dates: *Negros*, September 13, 1902; *Luzon*, September 20, 1902; *Pobillo*, November 4, 1902; *Musbate*, November 5, 1902; *Corregidor*,^a November 12, 1902; *Busuanga*, December 4, 1902; *Balabac*, December 11, 1902; *Palawan*, December 22, 1902; *Basilan*, January 19, 1903; *Tablas*, January 28, 1903.

Each of these 9 cutters remaining with the division of vessels carries a crew of 36 men, with a yearly salary as follows: Captain, \$1,800; first officer, \$900; second officer, \$720; chief engineer, \$1,600; first assistant engineer, \$900; 2 machinists (each), \$420; 3 oilers (each), \$240; 3 firemen (each), \$180; 3 coal passers (each), \$132; boatswain, \$240; 3 quartermasters (each), \$150; 2 coxswains (each), \$132; 8 sailors (each), \$120; steward, \$240; first cook, \$240; second cook, \$150; 2 mess boys (each), \$96; carpenter, \$240. Officers receive 30 cents per day allowance for subsistence and petty officers and men 10 cents per day each. This is to be increased.

These 10 vessels cost \$58,890 each, delivered in Manila Bay. This includes contract price and delivery charge, \$3,000.

There are being built for the bureau at Shanghai 5 more cutters similar to those already received. The contract calls for their completion by October 11, 1903. The latest information indicates that the first of them will leave Shanghai August 15. They have been named the *Mindanao*, *Mindoro*, *Panay*, *Leyte*, and *Samar*. The contract price at Shanghai for each is \$55,600, to be paid in five equal installments. On two of the boats \$33,360 each has already been paid and on the remainder \$22,240 each.

The cutters received from Shanghai, generally speaking, have proven satisfactory, but they were sheathed with very thin copper, which will have to be entirely renewed within a comparatively short time. The windlasses of the first five boats were very poor. They had no friction brakes. The electric wiring on all of these boats is bad. The present chief of bureau has called the attention of the inspector at Shanghai to these defects with the hope that improvement will be made on the boats building.

CUTTERS BUILT AT URAGA.

At the beginning of the year there were being built for the bureau by the Uruga Dock Company, of Japan, five twin-screw cutters. Of these the *Romblon* arrived at Manila January 19, 1903, and the *Marinduque* April 18, 1903. The specifications called for the following dimensions: Length over all, 140 feet; breadth, 23 feet; maximum draft, 8 feet; coal capacity, 75 tons, and speed, 10 knots.

As the *Romblon* had been accepted by the bureau's agent at Uruga, full payment of 135,347.29 yen was made for her as per agreement. This includes contract price, delivery charge, spare gear, stores brought from Shanghai, etc.

The *Romblon* was found to have an excessive draft over what was required by the specifications by from a foot to a foot and a half, and

^a The *Corregidor* was fitted up as a light-house tender and given over to the division of light-house maintenance immediately after arrival in Manila.

when ready for sea, with coal and water on board, she was excessively down by the head. In addition it was soon found that the material and workmanship on hull, boilers, and engine were very poor and the ship lacking in speed and sea qualities.

After considerable correspondence the civil governor directed that the *Marinduque* be allowed to come to Manila, but subject to a reduction in price for failure to agree with the specifications. It was found that as far as the draft and speed were concerned the *Marinduque* was practically the same as the *Romblon*. Minor details, such as could be remedied in a short time after attention had been called to the *Romblon*, were improved somewhat in the *Marinduque*, but the workmanship and material in this boat also were very poor.

Payments aggregating 74,378.36 yen have been made on the *Marinduque*.

The *Bohol*, *Cebu*, and *Jolo* still remain at Uraga, Japan, in statu quo and probably will not be accepted by the Philippine government. Upon the *Bohol* and *Cebu* 74,357.52 yen each has been paid, and on the *Jolo* 49,493.60 yen.

As a guarantee fund the Uraga Dock Company placed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manila, a certified check for 62,000 yen, which is subject to the demand of the Philippine government.

Mr. A. G. Rose, inspector at Uraga, was discharged for neglect of duty March 4, 1903.

Since the arrival of the *Marinduque* the negotiations for the acceptance of the Japanese boats have been carried on between Mr. S. Sakurai, constructor and director of the Uraga Dock Company, and Gen. Luke E. Wright, secretary of commerce and police.

The *Romblon* and *Marinduque* carry the same complement as the Shanghai cutters, with one machinist additional to each boat.

ARMAMENT OF VESSELS.

Rapid-fire guns have been ordered from the United States for all the cutters and are expected within a short time.

COMPOSITION OF VESSEL CREWS.

Captains, first and second officers, chief engineers and first assistant engineers of cutters, and masters, mates, and chief engineers of sea-going launches are Americans, or Europeans who have taken the oath of allegiance. All petty officers and men forming crews are Filipinos. On the small launches used for harbor work all employees are Filipinos.

VESSEL ROUTES.

Since the arrival of cutters they have all been regularly employed carrying Philippine Island officials, mail, freight, constabulary, and sometimes soldiers of the Regular Army when acting with the civil government.

Prior to June 30, 1903, routes had been decided upon about as shown in attached schedule, and to most of them a boat had been assigned at that time. To the remainder boats will be assigned at an early date.

Since March, 1903, the *Tablas* has been kept steadily on route No. 8, the *Balabac* on No. 3, and the *Negros* or some other cutter on No. 2 most of the time, but up to June 30 it was impossible to keep vessels

on other routes very long at a time owing to emergencies and the great demand for vessels in special service. The *Balabac* has done especially good work in connection with the government stock farm and leper colony on Calamian Island, as well as in opening up the Calamianes group and Paragua Islands to civilization and trade. In the absence of commercial transportation, this cutter has been directed by the civil governor to carry passengers and freight of a commercial nature and to charge a moderate price on this traffic. The *Balabac* has collected to June 30 in this way some \$300 United States currency and \$1,500 Mexican currency, which has been turned in to the insular treasury; but the traffic is increasing to such an extent as to interfere with the Government requirements, and it is hoped that one or more small schooners or steamers will soon engage in this trade.

A map showing the coast guard routes is appended.

EXPENSES OF OPERATION OF VESSELS, ETC.

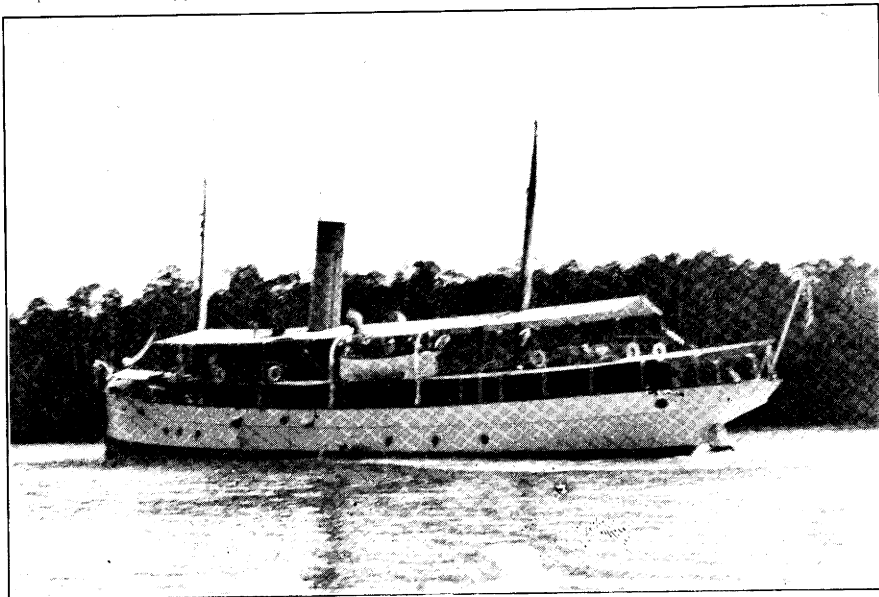
The records of the bureau are such that it has been impossible to get at the exact value of supplies issued to each individual boat, and the captains of the vessels are unused to making statistical reports. In consequence it has been difficult to ascertain the performance of each boat, but the superintendent of the division of vessels has compiled the following tables for the six months ending June 30, 1903, from the best information obtainable. The average of all these tables might give a fair approximation. The expenses are stated in Mexican currency.

COAST-GUARD CUTTER NEGROS.

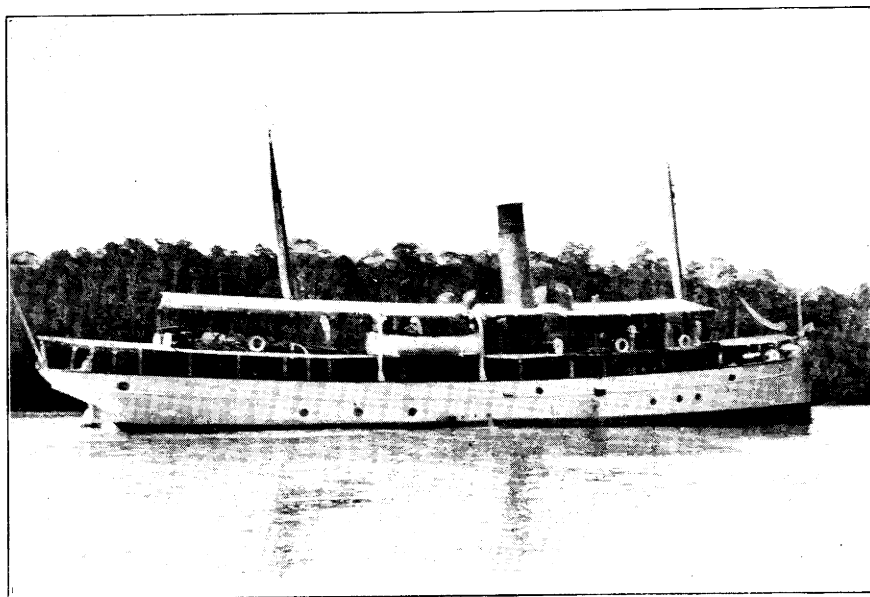
COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,843.28	Hours at anchor.....	3,107.44
Subsistence	2,013.17	Hours under way	1,236.36
Coal cost	8,155.05	Ports visited	72
Add	1,395.00	Coal consumed	532.686
Supplies cost.....	2,746.82	Add	90
Repairs to hull.....	945.14	Distance cruised.....	11,240
Repairs to machinery.....	2,352.49	Passengers carried	403
Contingent expenses.....	587.50	Freight carried	149.1653
Washing cost	64.55	Mail carried	6.960
Total	32,103.00		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER LUZON.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$14,492.08	Hours at anchor.....	3,325.31
Subsistence	1,913.77	Hours under way	1,018.31
Coal cost	6,446.59	Ports visited	78
Supplies cost.....	4,279.11	Coal consumed	513
Repairs to hull.....	1,332.16	Distance cruised.....	9,300
Repairs to machinery.....	276.38	Passengers carried	538
Contingent expenses.....	1,038.42	Freight carried	
Washing cost	78.95	Mail carried	3.1185
Total	29,857.46		

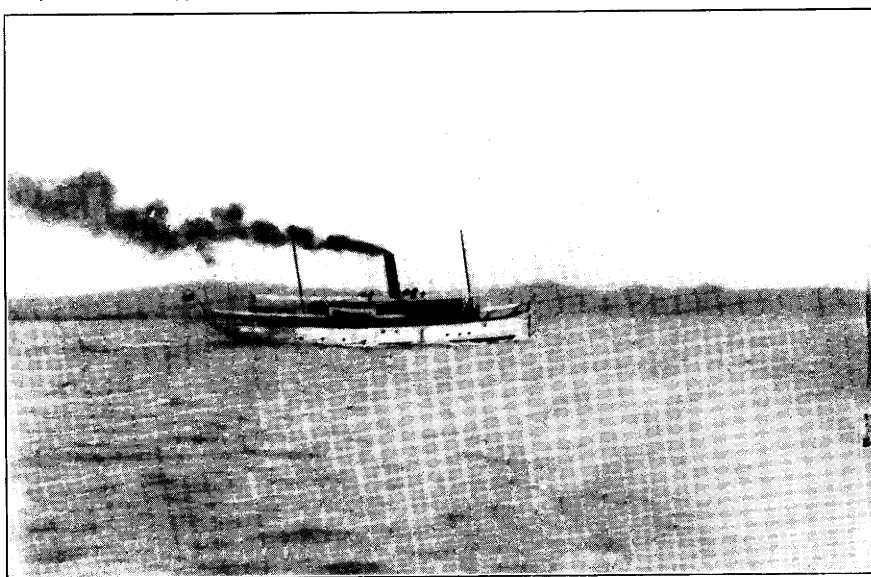


BALABAC.



MASBATE.

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LUZON.

COAST-GUARD CUTTER POLILLO.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,649.41	Hours at anchor.....	2,502.50
Subsistence	2,026.40	Hours under way	1,101.10
Coal cost	6,058.18	Ports visited	62
Add	1,936.46	Coal consumed	558.1061
Supplies cost	3,738.35	Add.....do.....	86
Repairs to hull.....	688.56	Distance cruised.....	9,052
Repairs to machinery.....	874.00	Passengers carried.....	809
Contingent expenses.....	741.56	Freight carried.....	251.260
Washing cost.....	52.10	Mail carried.....	2.820
Total	29,765.02		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER MASBATE.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$14,304.58	Hours at anchor.....	3,243.50
Subsistence	1,891.17	Hours under way	1,100.10
Coal cost.....	9,301.89	Ports visited	83
Supplies cost	3,206.58	Coal consumed	499.403
Repairs to hull.....	2,138.65	Distance cruised.....	9,178
Repairs to machinery.....	694.21	Passengers carried	229
Contingent expenses.....	626.92	Freight carried	7
Washing cost	74.12	Mail carried	4.900
Total	32,238.12		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER BUSUANGA.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,888.08	Hours at anchor.....	3,331.44
Subsistence	2,019.69	Hours under way	1,012.16
Coal cost.....	8,009.00	Ports visited	70
Add	852.50	Coal consumed	532.606
Supplies cost	5,306.84	Add.....do.....	50
Repairs to hull.....	623.67	Distance cruised.....	8,114
Repairs to machinery.....	2,693.34	Passengers carried	145
Contingent expenses.....	803.34	Freight carried	16,759
Washing cost.....	120.68	Mail carried	6.2045
Total	34,317.14		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER BALABAC.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,190.32	Hours at anchor.....	1,317.48
Subsistence	2,023.10	Hours under way	690.12
Coal cost.....	11,489.12	Ports visited	80
Add	1,005.95	Coal consumed	496.1058
Supplies cost	3,735.35	Add.....do.....	59
Repairs to hull.....	581.53	Distance cruised.....	7,984
Repairs to machinery.....	1,303.82	Passengers carried	798
Contingent expenses.....	337.19	Freight carried	290.1402
Washing cost.....	44.59	Mail carried	2.2205
Total	33,710.97		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER PALAWAN.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,904.26	Hours at anchor	3,612
Subsistence	1,925.10	Hours under way	1,355
Coal cost	7,844.56	Ports visited	
Add	2,567.57	Coal consumed	472.1200
Supplies cost	3,882.29	Add	118
Repairs to hull	172.70	Distance cruised	10,957
Repairs to machinery	437.88	Passengers carried	683
Contingent expenses	1,079.90	Freight carried	5.1083
Washing cost	19.95	Mail carried	1.135
Total	31,834.21		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER BASILAN.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,343.45	Hours at anchor	3,039.15
Subsistence	1,816.28	Hours under way	548.45
Coal cost	8,351.31	Ports visited	65
Add	863.17	Coal consumed	303
Supplies cost	4,026.09	Add	35
Repairs to hull	514.77	Distance cruised	7,611
Repairs to machinery	815.69	Passengers carried	517
Contingent expenses	463.00	Freight carried	22.1220
Washing cost	13.60	Mail carried	3.390
Total	30,207.36		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER ROMBLON.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$13,474.10	Hours at anchor	2,777.04
Subsistence	1,723.40	Hours under way	761.16
Coal cost	7,611.69	Ports visited	66
Supplies cost	5,997.39	Coal consumed	501.417
Repairs to hull	2,302.07	Distance cruised	8,056
Repairs to machinery	3,449.60	Passengers carried	234
Contingent expenses	1,035.15	Freight carried	30.1761
Washing cost	49.21	Mail carried	2.1308
Total	35,642.61		

COAST-GUARD CUTTER TABLAS.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$12,466.16	Hours at anchor	2,184.30
Subsistence	1,705.24	Hours under way	1,415.30
Coal cost	10,181.14	Ports visited	67
Supplies cost	6,108.27	Coal consumed	825.720
Repairs to hull	131.30	Distance cruised	11,248
Repairs to machinery	507.00	Passengers carried	117
Contingent expenses	501.95	Freight carried	19.120
Washing cost	37.17	Mail carried	2.1159
Total	31,638.23		

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COAST-GUARD CUTTER MARINDUQUE.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$5,791.16	Hours at anchor.....	1,450.55
Subsistence	753.99	Hours under way.....	307.05
Coal cost.....	2,060.35	Ports visited	16
Add	450.34	Coal consumed	131.1568
Supplies cost	3,839.36	Add	20
Repairs to hull.....	90.00	Distance cruised	2,463
Repairs to machinery.....	1,949.54	Passengers carried	153
Contingent expenses.....	236.25	Freight carried	14.1050
Washing cost	26.59	Mail carried	0.500
Total	15,197.58		

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH ROVER.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$6,251.09	Hours at anchor.....	3,520.25
Subsistence	1,066.75	Hours under way.....	823.35
Coal cost.....	1,808.60	Ports visited	89
Add	1,365.32	Coal consumed	183.1445
Supplies cost	2,518.59	Add	65
Repairs to hull.....	8.00	Distance cruised	5,440
Repairs to machinery.....	818.01	Passengers carried	813
Contingent expenses.....	363.33	Freight carried	
Washing cost.....		Mail carried	
Total	14,199.69		

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH RANGER.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$6,345.71	Hours at anchor.....	3,435.15
Subsistence	1,067.50	Hours under way.....	816.20
Coal cost.....	1,845.86	Ports visited	88
Supplies cost	2,786.01	Coal consumed	163.2226
Repairs to hull.....	5,260.54	Distance cruised	5,986
Repairs to machinery.....	843.19	Passengers carried	669
Contingent expenses.....	276.75		
Washing cost.....	62.29		
Total	18,487.85		

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH SCOUT.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.		WORK PERFORMED.	
Pay	\$6,260.56	Hours at anchor.....	3,708.49
Subsistence	1,058.14	Hours under way.....	763.11
Coal cost.....	1,795.64	Ports visited	71
Add	153.45	Coal consumed	210.1323
Supplies cost	1,400.99	Add	9
Repairs to hull.....	1,240.12	Distance cruised	4,487.16
Repairs to machinery.....	982.53	Passengers carried	974
Contingent expenses.....	266.79		
Washing cost.....	18.21		
Total	13,176.43		

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH PEPE

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$1,402.40
Coal cost	818.41
Supplies cost.....	306.41
Repairs to hull.....	219.08
Repairs to machinery.....	59.35
Total	2,805.65

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH SUERTE.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$771.09
Coal cost.....	119.82
Supplies cost.....	274.63
Repairs to hull.....	
Repairs to machinery.....	301.27
Total	1,466.81

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH TILLY.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$2,331.95
Coal cost	1,515.63
Supplies cost.....	354.14
Repairs to hull.....	449.98
Repairs to machinery.....	31.00
Contingent expenses.....	17.82
Total	4,700.52

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH TENDER.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$1,232.80
Coal cost.....	404.11
Supplies cost.....	92.37
Repairs to hull.....	34.32
Repairs to machinery.....	119.90
Contingent expenses.....	7.75
Total	1,891.25

COAST-GUARD STEAMER SENTINEL.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$1,885.46
Subsistence	256.67
Supplies cost.....	1,151.35
Repairs to hull.....	4,508.33
Contingent expenses	332.42
Total	8,134.23

COAST-GUARD LAUNCH JULIA.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Pay	\$36. 75
Subsistence	
Supplies cost	2. 30
Repairs to hull	
Contingent expenses	
Total	39. 05

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost of maintenance for the half year (Mexican currency)	\$401, 413. 18
Total ports visited	907
Total coal consumed	tons.. 6, 455. 1513
Total distance cruised	miles.. 111, 116. 23
Total passengers carried	7, 082
Total freight carried	tons.. 809. 1368
Total mail carried	do... 36. 497

This division at the end of the fiscal year had the following number of vessels, launches, and men employed:

Coast-guard cutters	11
Seagoing launches	3
Bay and river launches	5
Officers	67
Crews	417

DIVISION OF LIGHT-HOUSE MAINTENANCE.

The following information has been furnished by the superintendent of the division of light-house maintenance:

There were under control of the light-house department at the commencement of the year:

Light-houses, port lights, and lanterns	48
Unlighted beacons and range marks	5
Buoys in position	26

There were employed at that time in the care and maintenance of the lights and aids to navigation:

Keepers in charge and assistants	66
Apprentices	3
Boatmen	15

During the year the following changes and additions have been made regarding lights and aids to navigation:

New lights established	12
Lights discontinued	2
Buoys placed in position	17
Buoys discontinued	2
Unlighted beacons established	2

The following changes in personnel at light stations were made during the year:

Engaged for service:	
Keepers and assistants	25
Apprentices	19
Boatmen	34
Discharged from the service:	
Keepers and assistants	19
Apprentices	6
Boatmen	13
Apprentices promoted to keepers	8

At the end of the year there were employed in the division of light-house maintenance:

Keepers in charge and assistants.....	80
Apprentices.....	8
Boatmen.....	36
Other employees, including crews of tenders.....	70

During the year all keepers and apprentices have been put in uniform and all keepers, officers, and petty officers of tenders drawing a salary of over \$300 per annum have been placed in the civil service.

On June 30 there were in existence and under control of the light-house department:

First-order lights.....	5
Second-order lights.....	1
Third-order lights.....	3
Fourth-order lights.....	4
Sixth-order lights.....	7
Port lights.....	23
Lantern.....	14

Total.....	57
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The cost (Mexican) of maintaining these lights for the half year ending June 30 was:

Salaries.....	\$32, 146. 36
Oil and supplies.....	6, 488. 56
Other expenses, including transportation.....	158. 21

Total.....	38, 793. 13
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At the end of the year there were in existence and under control of the light-house department:

Buoys in position.....	43
(One buoy went adrift in typhoon June 2. Not yet recovered.)	
Unlighted beacons.....	7

During the year there has been expended on buoyage \$16,049.61, Mexican currency, made up of the following items:

Overhauling and repairing buoys at Cebu.....	\$832. 00
Repairing buoys at Iloilo.....	878. 00
15 second-class buoys, at \$166 (gold) each.....	6, 645. 29
2 third-class buoys, at \$100 (gold) each.....	532. 00
17 cement sinkers, at \$150 (Mexican) each.....	2, 550. 00
3 cast-iron sinkers, at \$170 (Mexican) each.....	510. 00
8,000 pounds of chain, at 17½ cents per pound.....	1, 400. 00
24 ballast balls, at \$75 each.....	1, 800. 00
72 assorted shackles, at \$5 each.....	360. 00
Paint, turpentine, drayage, etc.....	542. 32

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The *Picket*, formerly the *Woo Foo*, is a wooden twin-screw vessel of 109 tons and was purchased at Shanghai in August, 1902. She has since been continuously employed in transporting light-house construction and maintenance supplies, placing and overhauling buoys, etc. She has laid 7 new buoys, overhauled and painted 9, made 96 visits to light-houses and steamed 12,452 nautical miles on a consumption of 484 tons of Australian coal. Her crew consists of master, mate, chief engineer, 2 machinists, oiler, 2 firemen, boatswain, 3 quartermasters, 6 sailors, cook, and mess boy.

The *Corregidor* is a composite single-screw vessel of 250 tons, built at Shanghai in 1902. During the year she has transported a considerable quantity of construction and maintenance supplies, laid 11 new buoys, overhauled, repainted, and replaced 8, and removed 2. She had made 89 visits to light-houses and steamed 10,869 nautical miles on a consumption of 726 tons of Australian coal. Her crew consists of captain, first officer, second officer, chief engineer, assistant engineer, 2 machinists, 3 oilers, 3 firemen, 3 coal passers, boatswain, carpenter, 3 quartermasters, 2 coxswains, 8 sailors, steward, 2 cooks, and mess boy.

The expenses of the tenders for the half year ending June 30 have been:

[Mexican currency.]

	Corregidor.	Picket.
Salaries and subsistence	\$15,507.81	\$8,376.86
Repairs, hull and machinery	2,231.44	9,086.20
Supplies, coal and contingencies	16,605.41	6,946.51
	34,344.66	24,409.57

The laying of some 36 new buoys is contemplated during the coming year.

All of the light keepers throughout the islands are Filipinos. A large percentage are old or middle-aged men who have spent their lives in the light-house service.

On the *Corregidor* all the employees are Filipinos, excepting the captain, first and second officers, chief and assistant engineer, who are either Americans or Europeans who have taken the oath of allegiance.

On the *Picket* all are Filipinos excepting the master, mate, and engineer, who are either Americans or Europeans who have taken the oath of allegiance.

DIVISION OF LIGHT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

The report of Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, superintendent of light-house construction, is inclosed.

Captain Jervey has been selected for duty at West Point and will soon leave the bureau, and I wish to testify to his able and conscientious performance of duty, and to his courteous and gentlemanly manners throughout the entire period he has been attached to the bureau. It seems to me that he has accomplished wonders under very trying circumstances.

Respectfully,

J. M. HELM,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION,
Manila, P. I., September 14, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

Manila, P. I.

SIR: Supplementing attached report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, I have the honor to add, for the months of July and August:

PERSONAL.

On August 11 Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty as superintendent of light-house construction by Capt. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

On July 22 Mr. D. D. Wilson, inspector of machinery, resigned, since which time we have had no inspector of machinery. An engineer waiting for a ship has temporarily acted as such.

In the light-house construction division one clerk was promoted from class 8 to class 7 and a class 9 clerk employed; and in office of the chief of bureau an additional employee at \$180 per annum was engaged.

DIVISION OF VESSELS.

POSTAL CLERKS ON CUTTERS.

Postal clerks have been placed on the cutters *Busuanga*, *Negros*, *Balabac*, and *Polillo*.

Expenses of operation of vessels, July and August, 1903.

[In Philippine pesos.]

Name.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Coal issued.		Cost of supplies.	Cost of repairs.	Pilotage, etc.	Cost of washing.	Total cost.
			Quantity.	Cost.					
			<i>Tons.</i>						
Negros	3,717.32	868.00	230	2,930.20	2,097.73	61.46	16.84	31.71	9,723.26
Luzon	3,813.32	886.60	246	3,149.64	1,472.58	232.34	66.85	24.35	9,645.68
Polillo	3,757.32	877.30	222	3,239.44	1,093.18	129.10	39.14	18.86	9,154.34
Masbate	3,266.34	857.10	226	2,901.82	857.09	585.37	39.24	22.09	8,529.05
Busuanga	3,754.66	880.80	174	2,218.76	1,235.97	212.60	172.40	17.99	8,493.18
Balabac	3,569.62	863.40	190	2,538.56	630.00	1,143.44	6.52	26.41	8,777.95
Palawan	3,756.98	866.30	152	1,936.48	1,495.26	2,438.78	75.54	12.37	10,581.71
Basilan	3,810.98	851.40	110	1,412.30	1,033.59	.....	102.09	35.12	7,245.48
Romblon	3,838.39	896.70	80	1,103.20	2,077.19	2,166.38	252.72	11.62	10,346.20
Tablas	3,661.32	850.70	179	4,043.33	1,027.15	.....	42.26	25.74	9,650.50
Marinduque	3,859.64	900.50	173	2,213.82	874.88	.....	129.35	22.26	8,000.45
Mindanao	696.02	171.60	56	713.44	2,520.55	20.00	.....	.....	4,121.61
Ranger	1,814.00	480.37	54	721.72	894.84	90.00	64.79	14.18	4,079.90
Scout	1,863.99	475.60	99	1,362.46	643.94	10.42	62.11	6.70	4,425.22
Rover	1,834.00	483.60	84	1,109.76	1,335.87	557.68	8.70	.....	5,329.61
George Tilly	600.00	.....	23	293.02	229.98	211.44	.....	.....	1,334.44
Tender	320.00	.....	5	64.66	71.45	3.04	.....	.....	459.15
Pepe	360.00	.....	8	108.30	104.69	182.06	.....	.....	755.05
Suerte	600.00	.....	23	299.38	124.75	3.50	.....	.....	1,027.63
Pittsburg	1,066.52	281.80	35	612.90	2,474.59	812.95	9.50	.....	5,258.26

Due to the fact that all coal bills may not be in, and likewise some other bills, these figures may be short in some cases.

LAUNCH TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The stern-wheel river boat *Sentinel*, on the Cagayan River, with headquarters at Aparri, has been transferred back to this bureau from the constabulary bureau.

The *Charleston*, used by the constabulary, and the *Denver*, used by the insular purchasing agent, have been transferred back to the Quartermaster's Department, they being deemed unserviceable by the officers who had them in charge.

On July 20 the *Pittsburg* was transferred back from the province of Misamis to this bureau. She has been put into commission as a sea-going launch for the use of the constabulary on the same footing as the *Ranger*, *Rover*, and *Scout*, her crew being the same in number and receiving the same salaries as the *Rover's* crew.

VESSELS DOCKED.

Since June the cutters *Balabac* and *Palawan* have been on the dock at Cavite Navy-Yard and put into good shape, both as to hull and machinery, and in addition the cutter *Romblon* has had extensive repairs made on her at this yard without going on the dock.

SHANGHAI CUTTERS.

The cutter *Mindanao* arrived in Manila and was received by this bureau on August 21. This boat seems to be generally strong and substantial and can make contract speed of 10 knots and more with little trouble. Her decks are rough and knotty, however, and the painting on the vessel was poor, and the ironwork in her bilges was rusty and the bilges were in a filthy condition. There were some minor defects that had to be remedied. The vessel was put into commission immediately for active service, with a crew the same in number and receiving the same salaries as on the other Shanghai cutters.

Payments made, or to be made immediately, on the *Mindanao* are as follows:

	U. S. currency.
Contract price.....	\$55,600.00
Delivery payment.....	3,000.00
Spare gear.....	847.70
Stores from Shanghai with boat.....	1,032.00
Ballast.....	422.00
Account changes in specifications.....	95.00
Total.....	60,996.70

The latest reports indicate that the *Samar*, *Mindoro*, and *Leyte* will be delivered during the latter part of September and the *Panay* about the middle of October.

ARMAMENT.

The following arms and ammunition have arrived from the United States and will be distributed among the boats at convenience: Ten Gatling guns, .30-caliber, United States Navy, 1901 model, complete; 5,160 rounds of ammunition for Hotchkiss guns. Shipment of some of the Hotchkiss 1-pounders has been reported.

DISTRIBUTION OF VESSELS.

Cutters.—A ninth route has been added covering the principal ports between Cebu and Surigao.

Vessels were stationed, August 31, on regular routes and otherwise, as follows:

Name.	Route No.	Location.	Name.	Route No.	Location.
Busuanga.....	1	San Fernando.	Marinduque.....	6	Cebu.
Negros.....	2	Calapan.	Basilan.....	7	Tacloban.
Masbate.....	3	Coron.	Tablas.....	8	Zamboanga.
Polillo.....	4	Masbate.	Luzon.....	9	Tagbilaran.
Romblon.....	5	Iloilo.			

The *Palawan* had started on a cruise of the islands distributing Conant money for Lucena, Capiz, Iloilo, Cebu, Tagbilaran, Surigao, Catbalogan, etc.

Mindanao at Manila about to start on trip to Capones Island light-house.

Balabac on Cavite Navy-Yard dry dock.

Launches, seagoing.—*Pittsburg* under constabulary on coast of Romblon; *Rover* under constabulary on coast of Sorsogon; *Ranger* under constabulary on north coast of Mindanao; *Scout* under constabulary at Iloilo.

Launches, river and bay.—*Sentinel* (stern-wheel boat) under constabulary at Aparri; *George Tilly*, river and harbor work at Manila; *Suerte*, assigned to constabulary for use on Pasig River and Laguna de Bay; *Tender*, river and harbor work at Manila; *Julia* (Pasig) at Manila undergoing repairs; *Pepe* at Manila undergoing repairs.

DIVISION OF LIGHT-HOUSE MAINTENANCE.

The following information has been furnished by the superintendent of the division of light-house maintenance:

During the months of July and August the following changes and additions have been made to aids to navigation: Buoys placed in position, 3; buoys removed, 1.

The following changes in the personnel have been made: Keepers and apprentices discharged, 2; keepers and apprentices employed, 5; boatmen discharged, 6; boatmen employed, 6.

The cost of maintaining light stations for this period was, in Philippine currency: Salaries, \$3,052.67; oil and supplies, \$2,966.35; expended for buoyage, \$455.02.

The tender *Corregidor* had repairs made on her rudder at Cavite Navy-Yard and other minor repairs made there. She has made 28 visits to light stations and steamed 2,316 miles on a consumption of 169 tons of Australian coal.

The tender *Picket* was docked at Cavite Navy-Yard and had quite extensive repairs made. She has made 16 visits to light stations and steamed 1,559 miles on a consumption of 60 tons of coal.

DIVISION OF LIGHT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

The report of Capt. Spencer Cosby for July and August has been appended to Capt. Henry Jervey's report.

ENGINEER ISLAND.

Attention is called to the report of Captain Cosby regarding progress on the marine railway.

An appropriation in connection therewith has been made for new buildings and for alteration of the existing buildings, for electric lights, water mains, mooring posts, etc. This is under the chief of the bureau of architecture, who I understand has plans for the foregoing nearing completion.

A list of machine tools for the new machine shop has been prepared and an estimate made of their cost. It is intended to get a few of the smaller ones and start a shop on a small scale at a very early date.

Future operations will depend upon the report of the engineers in regard to the foundation for the marine railway. Should it be found that the foundation is not good, it is hoped we will be able to report that only sufficient money to ascertain this fact has been expended on Engineer Island. Should, however, the engineers report that a satisfactory foundation has been found, work on marine railway, as well as a bulkhead for the purpose of filling in the island and part of the canal, new buildings, and repairs to old ones can be started very soon thereafter, and a requisition for the machines and tools for machine shop will be sent in almost immediately. The larger machinery will probably have to be ordered from the United States, but I am told that this can be done by cable.

CHEAPER COAL NEEDED.

A pressing need at the present time is cheaper coal, especially at the stations away from central ports like Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo. Better arrangements are also needed for handling of coal.

It seems to me that the government should charter a ship to bring coal direct from the mines and distribute it at the coaling stations around the islands without a second handling. I understand that the steamship companies do this and that their coal at many places costs less than coal delivered to the coast-guard boats.

If good coal could be mined at a central point in the islands the cost of running the coast-guard fleet might be very materially reduced.

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

There is also pressing demand for steam launches for use about the bay, river, and lake, which at times we are unable to meet with those at the disposition of the bureau. It seems to me that it would be a good idea to get about four more launches, some 60 feet (more or less) in length.

One might be reserved for the governor and Commission and the other three for this bureau to use in connection with the constabulary and coast-guard fleet, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. HELM,

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

COAST-GUARD ROUTES.

1. Headquarters, Manila. North to Capones Island light, Santa Cruz, San Fernando, Candon, San Esteban, Vigan, Salomague, Laoag, Bojeador light, Bangui, and Aparri, and return via same route. Make trip twice a month, commencing about 1st and 15th.

During the southwest monsoon boat will land at Salomague instead of Vigan and Laoag; and should weather be unfavorable boat will not land at Santa Cruz, Candon, and San Esteban.

2. Headquarters, Manila. South to Calapan, Romblon, Masbate, Sorsogon, Catbalogan, Cananay light-house, Tacloban, and Surigao; back over same route excepting as to Cananay light-house.

Only one stop will be made at Cananay light-house on the trip. Make trip twice a month, commencing about 1st and 15th.

3. Headquarters, Manila. Short trip monthly to Cabra Island light, Coron, Halsey Harbor, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa, Cuyo, Halsey Harbor, Coron, and Manila.

Long trip monthly to Coron, Halsey Harbor, Cuyo, Agutaya (once in two months), Cagayanes (once in two months), Balabac (once in two months), Puerto Princesa, Tintian, Araceli, Tay-tay (once in two months), Baquit (once in two months), Halsey Harbor, Coron, and Manila.

4. Headquarters, Legaspi. To Masbate, Legaspi, Tabaco, Sangay (the seaport of San José), Virac, Pandan, Nueva Caceres, and Daet. Two trips monthly, commencing so as to leave Masbate on 3d and 10th.

One long trip from Legaspi to Masbate, Legaspi, Tabaco, Sangay, Virac, Pandan, Nueva Caceres, Daet, Antimonan, Mauban (seaport for Binangonan), Polillo, Baler, and back over same route. This trip will be started so as to touch at Masbate on 18th of each month.

5. Headquarters, Iloilo. To Bacolod, Binalbagan, Jimmalayan, San Juan de Ilog, Point Luzaran light, San Joaquin, San José, Colasi, Calivo, Capiz, Manigonogo Island light, Gigantes Island light, Concepción, Bacolod, and Iloilo. Make trip twice a month, commencing about 1st and 15th.

6. Headquarters, Cebu. To Argao, Dalaguete, Tagbilaran, Oslob, Dumaguete, Bais, Jimalalud, Barili, Toledo, San Carlos, Escalante, Tuburan, Bogo, and Cebu. Make trip twice a month, commencing about 1st and 15th.

7. Headquarters, Tacloban.

First trip: To Carigara, Naval (Biliran Island), Palompon, Ormoc, Baybay, Hilon-gas, Maasin, Malitbog, Hinunangan, Abuyog, and Tacloban, commencing about 1st day of month.

Second trip: To Catbalogan, Calbayog, La Granja, Catarman, Laguan, and return to Tacloban over same route, commencing about 15th of month.

Third trip: To Guinan and Borongan (Samar) and back over same route, commencing about 22d of month.

8. Headquarters, Zamboanga. To Malabang, Cottabato, Davao, and Mati, and about every third trip to Caraga and Baganga, returning over same route; thence to San Ramon government farm, Jolo, and Siassi, and occasionally to Bongao and back to Zamboanga. Make this trip twice a month, leaving Zamboanga about the 1st and 15th for Davao and eastward, and the 10th and 25th for Jolo and westward.

LIST OF LIGHTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[Corrected to April 1, 1903.]

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

LIGHTS.

F., fixed. Continuously steady and visible.

Fl., flashing. Flashes or groups of flashes. A flash means a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing.

F. Fl., fixed and flashing. The flash may occur during the continuance of the fixed light, which it intensifies, or the latter may show for an interval and then be eclipsed for an interval, during which the flashes will occur.

Rev., revolving. Light appears and gradually increases to full effect, and then gradually decreases to eclipse. (At short distances, and during clear weather, instead of an eclipse a faint continuous light may be observed.)

Int., intermittent. Suddenly appearing in view, remaining steady and visible for a certain time, and then as suddenly eclipsed for a certain time. This term includes occulting.

Alt., alternating. Red and white light, alternately, at equal intervals, without any intervening eclipse.

ILLUMINATING APPARATUS.

C., catoptric, or by metallic reflectors.

D., dioptric, or by refracting lenses.

C. D., catadioptric, or by lenses and catadioptric rings or prisms.

Ord., order or class of apparatus, numbered from first order upward.

The bearings are *true* and are given *from* the ship, *not from* the light.

Measurements are given in English feet, yards, and nautical miles.

The distance the lights are visible is calculated from a height of 15 feet above the level of the sea at high water. The *actual* visibility of a light is more or less dependent on its power or intensity.

Lights are to be considered *white* unless otherwise stated.

The geographical positions of the lights must be considered as approximate.

List of lights of the Philippine Islands.

No.	Name and location.	Geographical position.		Number, relative position, and character.	Height (in feet) of—		Distance visible in nautical miles.	Description of lighthouse.	Remarks.
		Latitude north.	Longitude east.		Light above sea level.	Tower from base to vane.			
1	Luzon: Cape Engaño, summit of hill at northernmost point of Palaul Island, which forms Cape Engaño. Northwestward from Aparri, at mouth of Rio Grande de Cagayan, about 278 yards from the sea and 1,684 yards from left bank of river.	18 35 08	122 06 00	One Fl.; shows double flash every 30 seconds, C., D.; first order.	316	47	27	Tower and dwelling appear in one, built of light-gray granite; dwelling green blinds; lantern white.	Illuminates an arc of 250° between N. 61° E. and N. 49° W.
2	Luzon: Linao. Northwestward from Aparri, at mouth of Rio Grande de Cagayan, about 278 yards from the sea and 1,684 yards from left bank of river.	18 23 50	121 33 00	One Fl.; shows one flash every second; C., D.; sixth order.	37	30	11	Iron tower, cylindrical, surmounted by the lantern and balcony, all painted white.	Position is approximate; keeper's dwelling, built of granite, is 10 feet southward from light-house.
3	Luzon: Cape Bojeador, summit of a hill 1,750 yards eastward from NW. extreme of the cape, NW. point of island.	18 30 18	120 33 35	One Fl.; shows one flash every minute; D.; first order.	360	65	28	Brick tower erected on a truncated pyramid; cupola white; dwelling attached by covered way; tower and dwelling red; stone trimming running around base of cupola.	Illuminates an arc of 222° between S. 56° W. and N. 14° E.; average period of light, about 59 seconds; duration of light, 14 to 15 seconds; eclipse, 44 to 46 seconds.
4	Luzon: San Fernando range lights.	F. 16 37 15 B. 16 36 55	120 18 21 120 18 35	Two F., red on each; range, mark; lights vertically foot apart.	25 112 112	12 12 12	5 5 5	The back range on a small hill is 700 yards S. 38° E. from front mark.	Marks in range on SE. 4 S.; magnetic; leads in clear of reefs.
5	Luzon: San Fernando Point; western point of entrance.	16 37 30	120 17 14	One F.	34	20	10	Light hoisted between iron supports; small iron hut at base; all painted white.	Illuminates an arc of 240° seaward.
6	Luzon: Dagupan, NE. side of Dagupan River entrance on Point Guetec.	16 05 30	120 19 30	One F., red.	29	20	5	Two iron supports, white.	The keeper's dwelling of nipa stands about 100 yards to the rear of the light-house.
7	Luzon: Capon Grande, 328 yards within the western extremity of Islet.	14 55 46	120 00 00	One Fl.; shows one flash every 30 seconds; eclipse total; D.; first order.	280	65	25	Square brick tower at NE. angle of rectangular dwelling; building painted red, with light-gray trimmings; lantern white. Light displayed from pole on incomplete tower.	Illuminates an arc of 306° between bearings S. 63° W. and N. 63° W.
8	Luzon: Grande Island, Subig Bay.	14 46 10	120 13 07	One F.	190	.....	6	Light displayed from pole on incomplete tower.	A permanent structure has been in construction, but work has been discontinued.

List of lights in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

No.	Name and location.	Geographical position.		Number, relative position, and character.	Height (in feet) of—		Distance visible in nautical miles.	Description of lighthouse.	Remarks.
		Latitude north.	Longitude east.		Light above sea level.	Tower from base to vane.			
9	Luzon: Corregidor Light, Manila Bay Corregidor Island, highest part.	14 23 05	120 33 30	One Fl., white and red; alternate flashes every 10 seconds separated by total eclipses; second order.	631	60	25	Cylindrical tower painted gray with keeper's dwelling surrounding the base.	Visible all around, light obscures when in with northern shore of island.
10	Luzon: Pulo Caballo, northeast part of Caballo Island.	14 22 07	120 35 50	One F.; D.; sixth order.	96	11	10	Cylindrical tower, painted gray.	Visible over an arc of 213° between the bearings of N. 28° E. and S. 5° E.
11	Luzon: Sungley Point, Manila Bay.	13 29 52	120 54 40	One F., red.	36	.....	8	Iron framework.	
12	Luzon: Pasig, north side of quay, entrance to Pasig River.	14 36 18	120 56 30	One F., red; D.; sixth order.	53	49	10	Cylindrical tower painted red, lantern and balcony white, keeper's dwelling near rear of tower, painted red.	
13	Luzon: Pasig, south side of quay, entrance to Pasig River.	14 36 24	120 57 18	Two F., electric; horizontal, 3 feet apart.	16	.....	5	Lights displayed from corner sea wall, southern entrance Pasig River.	
13 ^a	Luzon: Manila Breakwater.	.....	.....	One F., red.	6	.....	2	Iron pedestal painted red.	Near end of breakwater now under construction and will be moved out as work progresses.
13 ^b	Luzon: Manila, canal entrance from behind breakwater.	.....	.....	One F., red.	.....	.....	2	Below lantern, painted red, hood covering white.	
14	Luzon: Napindan, at head of Pasig River, at its exit from Laguna de Bay.	14 33 00	121 05 10	One F., red.	25	.....	7	.....	
15	Luzon: Cebra Island Light on Cebra Island about 656 yards from sea near west point of Island.	13 53 28	120 00 55	One Fl.; every minute shows two flashes each of 8 seconds duration separated by an interval of 7 seconds, the groups being separated by an interval of 37 seconds, D.; first order.	217	67	25	Square brick tower on west angle of a rectangular dwelling, tower and dwelling red, dome white.	Visible between the bearings of S. 50° W. and N. 38° W. over an arc of 288° the southerly limit of the light passes 3° to the eastward of the bearing of the coast of Lubang Island.

16	Luzon: Cape Santiago about 66 yards north of southern extreme of cape.	13 46 00	120 40 00	One Fl.: every 36 seconds 3 flashes in succession, Fl. 4 sec.; eclipse 2 sec.; Fl. 4 sec.; eclipse 2 sec.; Fl. 4 sec.; eclipse 20 sec.; D.: fourth order.	90	51	15	Red brick tower with white balcony, attached to south front of keeper's dwelling, which is of red brick.	Illuminates an arc of 222° between bearings S. 37° E. and N. 89° W.
17	Luzon: Balayan.....	13 56 00	120 44 00	One F., red.....	12	.....	2	Red lantern hoisted on a pole....	Position is approximate.
18	Luzon: Raal (Lemery)....	13 55 00	120 55 00	One F., red.....	13	.....	2	Red lantern hoisted on a pole....	Position is approximate; about 30 yards back from the beach, and marks anchorage.
19	Luzon: Batangas.....	13 44 20	120 03 00	Two F., red.....	21	.....	5	Two red lights, horizontal, about 7 feet apart.	Position is approximate; near the outer end of stone pier, a pole and yard have been erected, and from each yardarm a light is displayed.
20	Luzon: Lobo.....	13 30 40	121 11 20	One F., red.....	25	.....	1	Light is displayed from bamboo pole near quartermaster warehouse.	Vessels entering should bring the light to bear N. 52° E.
21	Luzon: Malabrigo.....	13 36 00	121 16 00	One Fl., white and red; one red and two white flashes every 20 seconds; time between white flashes, 3 sec.; from white to red flashes, 8 sec.; from red to white flashes, 9 sec.; C., D.; third order.	185	56	20	White tower with white lantern; tower detached but appears from seaward as if in center of keeper's dwelling; dwelling white.	Illuminates an arc of 220° from N. 86° W. round by north to S. 46° E.
22	Mindoro: Port Galera, Veradera Bay.	13 30 40	120 57 00	One F.....	93	.....	5	Light exhibited from a flagstaff in front of commandant's house.	Light on N. 65° W. bearing leads in to an anchorage of 9 fathoms; position is approximate.
23	Mindoro; Escarceo Point.	13 31 28	120 59 15	One F.....	135	25	10	Light exhibited from a wooden tripod painted white; erected on extreme point of bluff; keeper's hut in rear of structure.	Illuminates an arc of 232° seaward; position is approximate.
24	Mindoro: Calapan.....	13 25 00	120 10 00	Two F., red and white.	65	.....	2	A signal mast yard painted white; red light on western arm; white light on eastern arm.	Position is approximate; mast is stepped in rocky point projecting from central frontage of town, into the sea a short distance.
25	Luzon: Lucena.....	13 54 45	121 35 45	One F.....	15	.....	3	Light is displayed on north point of river mouth.	Position is approximate.
26	Luzon: Pitogo.....	13 47 00	122 05 30	One F., red.....	40	.....	3	The light is displayed from a bamboo pole in rear of the residence of the inspector of customs.	Vessels entering should bring the light to bear N. 40° E.; a landing place for small boats can be found about 30 yards west of light; at other places the shore is rocky; position is approximate.

List of lights of the Philippine Islands—Continued.

No.	Name and location.	Geographical position.		Number, relative position, and character.	Height (in feet) of—		Distance visible in nautical miles.	Description of lighthouse.	Remarks.
		Latitude north.	Longitude east.		Light above sea level.	Tower from base to vane.			
27	Marinduque Island: Boac.	13 27 00	121 48 00	One F., red.	22	.....	3	Light is displayed on a pole near quartermaster house.	Position is approximate; marks entrance to harbor.
28	Masbate: Bugui Point, NW. part of island on highest part of point about 185 yards eastward of its extremity.	12 36 00	123 15 15	One Fl., red and white; one red and two white flashes every 30 seconds; interval between white flashes, 4 seconds; interval between red and white flashes, 13 seconds; C. D.; third order.	219	49	22	Truncated conical tower of gray stone; upper part and lantern, white; keeper's dwelling at base of tower.	Visible over an arc of 283° between the bearings of N. 73° W. round by south to N. 6° W.
29	Masbate: Palanog.	11 22 40	123 36 24	Two F., red and white.	25	.....	5	Two lights exhibited on bamboo structure; red over white, about 6 feet apart.	Position is approximate; at western point of entrance to Palanog Harbor. Has been seen at a distance of 18 miles.
30	Capul: On north part of island, 165 yards from extremity.	12 29 15	124 08 00	One F.; sixth order.	143	49	12	Truncated conical tower of gray stone; upper part and lantern white; keeper's dwelling in course of construction.	Visible all around the horizon.
31	San Bernardino: On summit of islet in San Bernardino Straits.	12 46 15	124 14 45	One Fl., white and red alternately every 30 seconds; white, Fl., 1 second; eclipse, 14 sec.; red Fl., 1 sec.; eclipse, 14 sec.; C., D.; third order.	178	49	20	Truncated conical tower of gray stone; upper part and lantern white; keeper's dwelling in course of construction.	
32	Luzon: Legaspi, Albay Gulf.	13 09 56	123 44 40	One F.	67	50	10	Light exhibited from a tripod 100 yards back from beach, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of town.	Illuminates an arc of 240° between the bearings S. 40° E. and N. 20° E.; position is approximate.
33	Samar: Calbayog, west coast of island.	12 04 00	124 35 00	One F.	.....	55	5	Light exhibited from a tripod near outpost at northern end of town.	Position is approximate; visible through an arc of 180° from ESE. through north to WNW.
34	Samar: Catbalogan, west coast of island.	11 46 38	124 52 46	One F., red.	.....	.....	5	Light at present exhibited from a flagstaff at headquarters building in southern part of town.	A more substantial structure in course of construction; position is approximate.
35	Canauay: South of Janabatas Channel; on a small islet.	11 26 00	124 53 00	One F., red.	33	19	7	Light hoisted between two iron supports; small iron hut at base all painted white; keeper's dwelling in rear.	Illuminates an arc of 123° between bearings N. 72° E., round by south to S. 15° W.

36	Levite: Tacloban, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Point Panara- gast.	11 15 13	125 00 06	One F., red.	75	5	Light exhibited on flagstaff on hill close to old fort.	Position is approximate.
37	Jintotolo Island (south of Masbate).	11 50 25	123 08 30	One F.	69	7	Ordinary lens lantern exhibited from a pole near incomplete tower.	Tower and dwelling in course of construction.
38	Manigonigo Islet (NE. extremity of Panay).	11 37 00	123 11 15	One Fl., every 5 seconds; C. D.; sixth order.	29	14	Cylindrical tower, white, attached to rear face of dwelling; dwelling red, with gray stone trimmings.	Illuminates entire horizon.
39	Gigantes: On the most salient part of northern extremity of North Gigante Island.	11 39 00	123 21 30	One Fl., white and red every 15 seconds; 3 white flashes followed by one red; C. D.; fourth order.	78	14	Cylindrical tower, white with lead-colored trimmings, attached to keeper's dwelling, which is white.	Illuminates an arc of 270° from N. 76° E. round by south to N. 17° W., but is obscured by Naidajon Island over an arc of 80° .
40	Panay: Calabazas Islet, southern extremity of islet.	11 04 30	123 00 00	One Fl., every 15 seconds, 3 flashes in quick succession; eclipses total; C. D.; fourth order.	100	16	White tower with lead-colored trimmings attached to keeper's dwelling; dwelling white.	Illuminates an arc of 274° between bearings, S. 6° W. and S. 80° E.; a red sector, visible 3 miles, covers the Pepita Rocks.
41	Panay: Siete Pecos, eastern entrance to Iloilo Straits.	10 46 04	122 40 14	One F., with red sector; C. D.; sixth order.	98	11	Cylindrical tower on keeper's dwelling, white, with lead-colored trimmings.	Illuminates entire horizon; red sector covers Iguana Bank from N. 73° W. to N. 53° W.
42	Panay: Iloilo, left point of entrance to Iloilo River.	10 41 50	122 36 00	One F., red.	28	6	Light hoisted between two iron supports attached to keeper's dwelling.	Illuminates an arc of 240° from S. 9° E. round by south and west to N. 50° $30'$ E.; obscured by fort between bearings N. 26° $15'$ E. and N. 35° $30'$ E.
43	Guimaras Island SW. extremity of island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. 24° W. from Point Luzaran.	10 28 20	122 27 07	One Fl., white and red; every 15 seconds group of 3 white flashes followed by 1 red; D.; fourth order.	112	15	Cylindrical tower, white, with gray trimmings attached to keeper's dwelling by two lateral pavilions; dwellings white.	Illuminates an arc of 215° from S. 10° W. round by south and east to N. 25° W.
44	Capitanillo Island (off east coast of Cebu Island).	10 59 03	124 05 54	One F.	.....	5	Light exhibited from branch of tree on islet.	Position is approximate; a permanent structure is about to be erected.
45	Cebu: Bageacay Point east side of island; NE. entrance to Cebu Harbor.	10 24 00	123 59 24	One F.; D.; sixth order.	46	6	Detached tower with keeper's hut in rear; tower white.	Owing to its low altitude the light is sometimes mixed with vessels' or fishing boats' lights.
46	Macatan: Northern point of island.	10 20 00	123 58 00	One F., red.	39	6	Light is hoisted between two iron supports, with small iron hut at base; all painted gray.	Illuminates an arc of 255° between W. and N. 15° E. round by south and east.
47	Cebu: San Pedro, Cebu Harbor.	10 17 30	123 54 23	One F., red.	45	3	Small tower on SE. angle of Fort San Pedro.	The light is sometimes obscured in the western part of the harbor by vessels' hulls lying at the wharves.
48	Cebu: San Nicolas, Cebu Harbor.	10 17 34	123 53 27	One F.	70	6	Light exhibited from small platform on south face of church tower.	Illuminates an arc of 180° from W. by S. round by north to E. by N. (approximately).
49	Cebu: Lipata Bank, off Lipata Point.	10 14 30	123 52 20	One F., red.	26	6	Wooden tripod with small watch room in base.	Not to be depended on during strong SW. gales.

List of lights of the Philippine Islands—Continued.

No.	Name and location.	Geographical position.		Number, relative position, and character.	Height (in feet) of—		Distance visible in nautical miles.	Description of lighthouse.	Remarks.
		Latitude north.	Longitude east.		Light above sea level.	Tower from base to vane.			
50	Cebu: Lanis Ledge, western point of Mactan Island.	10 14 20	123 53 45	One F., green	26	26	6	Wooden tripod erected on bank of coral.	Pilots' and fishermen's huts close to.
51	Busuanga Island: Coron.			One F.			5		
52	Calamian: Cullon.			One F.			5		
53	Cuyos Islands: Cuyos Harbor.	10 51 26	120 00 25	One F., red			2	Light displayed on an old tower at end of pier.	Position is approximate.
54	Mindanao: Pollok Harbor.	7 21 30	124 13 00	One F., red	20	25	3	Light displayed from iron tripod off eastern end of pier.	Position is approximate.
55	Mindanao: Zamboanga.	6 54 00	122 04 00	One F., red			7	Light exhibited from end of mole.	Position is approximate.
56	Jolo Island: NW. side of island (Sulu).	6 03 40	120 58 40	One F., red	37		6	Octagonal tower of rough masonry, painted white; corners and cornice dark colored.	Illuminates an arc of 180° seaward.
57	Balabac Island: Cape Melville, on hill NW. of Cape.	7 49 15	117 00 08	One Fl., every 20 seconds; C., D.; first order.	297	90	28	Octagonal granite tower; balcony and cupola white.	Illuminates an arc of 265° from S. 65° W. round by north to S. 30° E.

CORRECTION SLIP.

20	Luzon: Lobo								Red light at Lobo (south coast of Luzon) has been discontinued. (See Notice to Mariners No. 4, published Apr. 22, 1903, by Coast and Geodetic Survey Suboffice, Manila, P. I.)
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LIST OF BUOYS, BEACONS, AND DAYMARKS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[Corrected to April 1, 1903.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, Manila, P. I.

Mariners and others interested in commerce and the preservation of life and property from loss by shipwreck on our coasts are earnestly requested to give prompt information to the superintendent of lighthouse maintenance, Manila, P. I., in cases in which any of the buoys or daymarks described in this list are out of position, and of all cases in which the published instructions from this office are not strictly executed, that the office may, with as little delay as possible, apply the proper remedy, and prevent neglect of duty in matters connected with the daymarks of the Philippine Islands.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE LIST.

In conformity with section 4678 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the following order is observed in coloring and numbering the buoys along the coasts, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels, viz:

1. In approaching the channel, etc., from seaward, *red buoys*, with *even numbers*, will be found on the *starboard* side of the channel, and must be left on the *starboard* hand in passing in.

2. In approaching the channel, etc., from seaward, *black buoys*, with *odd numbers*, will be found on the *port* side, and must be left on the *port* hand in passing in.

3. *Buoys* painted with *red* and *black horizontal stripes* will be found on *obstructions*, with the channel ways on either side of them, and may be left on either hand in passing in.

4. *Buoys* painted with *white* and *black perpendicular stripes* will be found in *mid-channel*, and must be passed close-to to avoid danger.

All other distinguishing marks to buoys will be in addition to the foregoing, and may be employed to mark particular spots, *a description of which will be given in the printed lists of buoys*.

Perches, with balls, cages, etc., will, when placed on buoys, be at turning points, the color and number indicating on which side they shall be passed.

Different channels in the same bay, sound, river, or harbor will be marked, as far as practicable, by different descriptions of buoys. Principal channels will be marked with nun buoys; secondary channels will be marked with can buoys; and minor channels with spar buoys. When there is but one channel, nun buoys, properly colored and numbered, are usually placed on the starboard side, and can buoys on the port side of it.

Whenever practicable, the towers, beacons, buoys, spindles, and all other aids to navigation are arranged in the light list in regular order *as they are passed by vessels entering from the sea*.

Day beacons, stakes, and spindles (except such as are on the sides of channels, which will be colored like buoys) are constructed and distinguished with special reference to each locality, and particularly in regard to the background upon which they are projected.

As stated, bearings are *magnetic*, and distances in nautical miles.

Philippine Islands buoys, beacons, and daymarks.

[Bearings magnetic. Distances in nautical miles.]

Locality of mark.	No. on buoy.	Color.	Description.	Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects.	Depth at lowest tide, in feet.	General remarks.
<i>Manila Bay</i>	1	Black.....	Nun.....	Pasig Light Station, N. 28° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	17	Mud bottom.
Manila Bay.....	3	Black.....	Nun.....	Pasig Light Station, N. 30° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	12	Mud bottom.
Outer breakwater.....		Black.....	Conical.....	Pasig Light Station, N. 13° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	24	This buoy is on outer end of breakwater; it may be moved farther out.
Manila Bay.....	5	Black.....	Flat buoy; fixture for lamp on top 4 feet high.	Pasig Light Station, N. 32° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	18	Mud bottom.
San Nicolas Shoal beacon.....		Black and red horizontal bands.	Iron beacon.....	Sangle Point Light, N. 71° E.; distance, 2 miles.	20	Being painted; formerly a lighted beacon.
<i>ILOILO.</i>						
<i>Northern entrance.</i>						
Iguana Bank.....	1	Black.....	Nun.....	Siete Pecos Light Station, N. 75° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	20	Sand; a spur of bank extends about 200 yards north of buoy carrying but 17 feet.
Damangas Point.....	2	Red.....	Can.....	Siete Pecos Light Station, S. 81° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	18	Sand and mud.
Iguana Bank.....	3	Black.....	Nun.....	Siete Pecos Light Station, N. 71° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	18	Sand; vessels should not pass these buoys nearer than 2 cables.
<i>Southern entrance.</i>						
Oton Bank.....	1	Black.....	Conical.....	Point Cabalie, N. 63° E.; distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.	30	Soft mud.
South of Bondulan.....	2	Red.....	Conical.....	Point Bondulan, NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	30	Soft mud and sand; Point Bondulan in range with center Iloilo Fort.
Off Cabalie Point.....	3	Black.....	Conical.....	Point Cabalie, SE. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	28	Soft mud and sand; Point Bondulan just open of Iloilo Fort.
Mouth of Iloilo River.....	4	Red.....	Can.....	Iloilo Light Station, S. 78° W.; distance, 200 yards.	14	Boys is moored on edge of mud flats which dry at low water.
<i>CEBU.</i>						
<i>Northern entrance.</i>						
Entrance buoy.....	2	Red.....	Conical; perch and ball.	Bagacay Light Station, N. 25° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	15	Small stones and coral.
Point of coral reef south of entrance.	1	Black.....	Conical.....	Macan Light Station, S. 61° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	15	Small stones and coral.

Cebu Harbor	4	Red	Conical; perch and ball.	Mactan Light Station, S. 56° E.; distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.	16	Soft mud.
Cebu Harbor	3	Black	Conical; perch and ball.	Mactan Light Station, N. 65° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	23	Soft mud.
Cebu Harbor	6	Red	Conical.....	Mandaue round tower, S. 73° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	23	Soft mud.
Cebu Harbor	8	Red	Conical; perch and ball.	Mandaue round tower, N. 65° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	16	Mud.
Banitad Shoal.....	10	Red	Conical; perch and ball.	Mandaue round tower, N. 57° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	16	Mud.
Lazarino Shoal.....	12	Red	Conical; perch and ball.	San Pedro Light, S. 52° W.; distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	12	Mud.
<i>Southern entrance.</i>						
Bogo Shoal	1	Black.....	Conical; perch and ball.	Lipata Light, N. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E.; distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	24	Coral rock.
Lanis Ledge.....	2	Red	Conical; perch and ball.	Lanis Ledge Light, N. 70° E.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	24	Coral rock and sand.
Lipata Reef	3	Black.....	Flat buoy; perch and ball.	Lipata Light, W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	24	Coral rock and sand.
Narvaez Shoal.....		Red and black horizontal stripes.	Conical; perch and ball.	Lipata Light, S. 66° E.; distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.	9	Chart shows 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet close-to; coral rock.
Campanario Shoal.....		Red and black horizontal stripes.	Conical; perch and ball.	Lipata Light, S. 18° W.; distance, 1 mile.	16	Coral rock.
Western extremity of Mactan.	4	Red	Conical.....	Lipata Light, S. 35° W.; distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	14	Coral and mud.
Off Mactan	6	Red	Conical.....	San Nicolas Light, N. 48° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	16	Coral and mud.
EAST COAST OF LEYTE.						
<i>Tacloban.</i>						
Southeast end of bank, southern entrance.	1	Black.....	Nun	Basay Church tower, N. 9° E.; distance, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	20	Sand.
South side of channel	3	Black.....	Nun	Point Binatac, N. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	20	Small coral sand.
North side of channel	2	Red	Nun	Point Binatac, N. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W.; distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	20	Small coral sand.
Janabatas Channel.....		Black.....	Nun	Center Dabun Island, N. 33° W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	14	This buoy is about 280 yards S. 17° E. of position shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 4445. About midway between buoy and north point of Aokon Island a part of the reef carries but 3 feet.
Buad Channel.....		Red	Nun	SE. Point Aokon Island, S. 57° W.; distance, 340 yards.	22	Coral rock and sand.
Kinutai Reef to mark south channel to Cathalogan.		Red	Nun	Center Kinutai Reef, S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; distance, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.	30	Erected by U. S. S. <i>New York</i> ; about middle of shoal.
Lutao Shoal Beacon.....		White	Tripod made of gas pipe, triangular in shape; drum on top.	Cathalogan Church, N. 83° E.; distance, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	.....	

Philippine Islands buoys, beacons, and daymarks—Continued.

Locality of mark.	No. on buoy.	Color.	Description.	Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects.	Depth at lowest tide, in feet.	General remarks.
ALBAY GULF.						
<i>Legaspi.</i>						
Northern edge Cambeig Reef...	1	Black	Nun	Libog Church, N. 32° W.; distance, 3½ miles.	27	Coral rock; vessels should not pass within 2 cables to the northward of this buoy.
Southern edge Denson Reef...	2	Red	Nun	Capuntucan Point, S. 69° W.; distance, 2¼ miles.	30	Immediately north of this buoy there is but 8 feet; one cable south, 10 fathoms.
SUBIG BAY.						
Mayanga Island Shoal.....	1	Black	Nun	Center Mayanga Island, N. 39° W.; distance, 550 yards.	15	Coral rock.
Cubi Point.....	2	Red	Can	Caiman Shoal Beacon, S. 89° E.; distance, 1 mile.	22	Coral rock.
Entrance to Olongapo Harbor.	3	Black	Barrel buoy, raised top.	Caiman Shoal Beacon, S. 65° W.; distance, ¾ mile.	26	Mud and small stones.
Entrance to Olongapo Harbor.	4	Red	Barrel buoy, raised top.	Caiman Shoal Beacon, S. 72° W.; distance, 1 mile.	15	Mud and small stones.
Entrance to Olongapo Harbor.	5	Black	Barrel buoy, raised top.	Caiman Shoal Beacon, S. 67° W.; distance, ¾ mile.	26	Mud and small stones.
Caiman Shoal Beacon.....		White	Truncated conical stone tower about 20 feet high and 6 feet in diameter at base.			Erected on center of Caiman Shoal.
Range marks on Magdalan Bluff.		Black-stripes on white triangular shapes.				Marks in range (X) lead in clear of shoals at Rivaera Point.
Calacian Point Beacon.....		6-pointed star about 8 feet 10 inches in diameter; white, with black center.		7 feet above crown of hill on Calacian Point.		Beacon on NE. bearing leads clear of Cubi Point Shoals.
SALOMAGUE.						
Reef to southward of entrance to harbor.	1	Black	Can	Stone tower, Salomague, N. 54° E.; distance, 2½ miles.	30	Coral rock; reef charted ¼ mile too far south.
Reef in southern part of harbor	2	Red	Cone	Stone tower, Salomague, north; distance, 1,125 yards.	24	Coral rock.
Southwest corner of reef, northern side of entrance.	3	Black	Can	Stone tower, Salomague, N. 36° E.; distance, 1,100 yards.	27	Coral rock.
Dirique Cove (beacon).....		A pole 12 feet high carrying a white square shape.		At the head of Dirique Cove.....		Beacon on NE. & E. bearing leads in clear of reefs to anchorage of 8 fathoms.

CAPE ENGASO.						At head of Corregidor Cove.		Beacon on S. 69° E. bearing leads in to anchorage of 10 fathoms.
Corregidor Cove.		White diamond-shaped beacon; 12 feet high.						
Isabela Harbor, Basilan Island.								Beacons placed in this harbor in Spanish times are missing; it is intended to buoy this harbor at a future date.
Cuyos Harbor	1	Black	Barrel			Marking shoal to northward of anchorage.	18	Red light on end of wharf on N. 88° E. bearing leads in clear of buoys.
Cuyos Harbor	2	Red	Barrel			Marking shoal to southward of anchorage.	18	Deeper water will be found on line between buoys and outside of this line.
CORRECTION SLIP.								
Pamelukan Bank			An iron tripod about 20 feet high carrying an oil can and white flag on top.			NW. point Lampinigan Island, S. 50° 10' W.; east tangent, Matanaye Island, S. 16° E.; north tangent, Moro Island, S. 79° 35' E.	25	35 yards northeast of beacon there is a rock with but 6 feet of water over it where the chart shows 13 feet. (See Notice to Mariners No. 5, published May 7, 1903, by Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, Manila, P. I.)
Southern extremity Malamaui Island, western entrance to Port Isabela.			An iron pipe carrying a flag.			North tangent, Moro Island, S. 85° E.; north tangent, Matanaye Island, S. 43° 40' W.; southwest tangent, Malamaui Island, N. 15° 15' W.		Vessels passing it on an east or west course at a distance of 100 yards will find 4 fathoms and over. (See Notice to Mariners No. 5, published May 7, 1903, by Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, Manila, P. I.)
Lampinigan Island								A tripod of 2-inch piping 35 feet high has been erected on west-ernmost hill of island. (See Notice to Mariners No. 5, published May 7, 1903, by Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, Manila, P. I.)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION,
Manila, P. I., August 31, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the division of light-house construction during the months of July and August, 1903:

The working parties at Bugui, Capul, Jintotolo, and San Bernardino continued the construction work on which they were engaged at the beginning of the fiscal year, as described in the annual report.

GIGANTES AND CALABAZAS.

Working parties sailed from Manila August 4, 1903, to make repairs which were reported to be urgently needed at these stations. No reports of operations have yet been received from the foremen in charge.

MINOR REPAIRS.

Minor repairs at Corregidor, Cape Engaño, Malabrigo, and Manigonigo were made by the light keepers.

Pollok Bay.—Cement and paints were shipped by army transport service, April 15, 1903, to Lieut. Commander J. H. L. Holcombe, U. S. Navy, district commander, Pollok Naval Station, for the purpose of repairing and painting this station. On August 4, \$50 Philippine pesos were forwarded to pay for the necessary labor.

The cost of labor and the cost of materials used at each station during the month of July are given below:

Bugui:	Philippine currency.
Building materials, subsistence stores, etc	\$1, 832. 13
Pay roll of workmen	2, 778. 47
Total	4, 610. 60
Capul:	
Building materials, etc	78. 50
Pay roll of workmen	2, 243. 80
Total	2, 322. 30
Jintotolo:	
Building materials, subsistence stores, etc	1, 492. 68
Pay roll of workmen	2, 031. 74
Total	3, 524. 42
San Bernardino:	
Pay roll of workmen	2, 262. 65
Minor repairs:	
Building material—	
Corregidor	3. 58
Cape Engaño	36. 76
Malabrigo	26. 04
Pollok Bay	123. 75
Warehouse:	
Pay rolls of workmen	1, 044. 94
Building materials, subsistence stores, and paints shipped during the month of August, 1903:	
	Philippine currency.
Bugui Point	\$187. 93
Capul Island	2, 710. 96
Jintotolo Island	429. 76
San Bernardino Island	1, 793. 95
Calabazas Islands	423. 77
Gigantes Islands	2, 197. 31
Corregidor Island	8. 92
Total	7, 752. 60

It is impossible at this time to give the exact cost of work at each light station for the month of August, as no data have yet been received from the overseers. In

some cases the pay rolls for July have not yet been received, but the cost of labor has been estimated from the trimonthly reports of operations.

Very respectfully,

SPENCER COSBY,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Light-House Engineer.

CHIEF BUREAU COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION,
Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION,
Manila, P. I., September 8, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning work accomplished and under way on September 1 on the proposed marine railway on Engineer Island, authorized by act of the Philippine Commission, No. 788.

On or about July 6 of this year the preliminary work was commenced under the local direction of Mr. A. H. Perkins, assistant engineer, bureau of engineering, who was temporarily detailed for the purpose. A survey of Engineer Island and of the proposed site for the marine railway was made and soundings taken over the area included in the approach to the proposed site, the site proper, and the portion to be filled for use of power plant, machine shops, etc. Borings were made to determine the feasibility of securing a proper foundation, but owing to the great depth of mud encountered it was decided to drive a number of test piles, to load same, and thus determine more definitely what may be expected from pile foundations.

The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company was invited to submit a bid for this test-pile work, which bid, amounting to \$2,300 United States currency, was considered excessive, and it was decided to do the work by day labor. A small pile driver is now being constructed for the purpose.

Owing to the location of the proposed site it will be necessary to fill a portion of the channel wherein is to be located the marine railway and to build up a portion of Engineer Island. This will be accomplished by building a temporary bulkhead across the channel and filling in back of it with the material to be dredged from the site proper of the marine railway. Plans and specifications for this temporary bulkhead were made and bids advertised for. Two only were received, and it is still under consideration as to whether or not the lower one will be accepted or the work be undertaken by day labor.

On August 12, 1903, Mr. Perkins was relieved as assistant engineer in charge of the work by Mr. W. H. Robinson, under whom it is now being carried on.

The expenditures during July and August chargeable against the appropriation for this work, authorized by Act 831 of the Philippine Commission, are as follows, stated in Philippine currency:

July salaries	P241.79
August salaries	632.96
Material purchased through insular purchasing agent	515.37
Contingent expenses	204.33
Total	1,594.45

The above does not include the salaries of the assistant engineer in charge from July 6 to August 15, or of the assistant overseer from July 1 to July 31, as it is understood that their salaries are not to be charged against the marine railway appropriation, nor does it include the cost of tools or material borrowed from the division of light-house construction, as much of this material will be returned, and what is not returned will be purchased and replaced and will become a proper charge when the purchase is made. In like manner no charge is shown for articles received on memorandum receipts from the United States engineers or improvement of the port.

The above amount can be segregated about as follows:

Survey and soundings:	
Salaries	P136.66
Material, etc	21.19
	P157.85
Borings, including the building of apparatus and small storehouse on Engineer Island:	
Salaries	311.60
Material	254.89
Rent of bancas	130.43
	696.92

Driving test piles, including building of driver and transportation of material:

Salaries.....	426. 49
Material.....	239. 29
Rent of bancas.....	73. 90
Total.....	739. 68
Total.....	1,594. 45

During the month of September work which will be completed and commenced will be about as follows: Test piles will be driven; temporary bulkhead will be started; maps and profiles will be completed and so arranged as to be of most benefit to the office or intending contractors.

An additional report will be made in a few days regarding the foundation for the proposed marine railway.

Respectfully submitted.

SPENCER COSBY,

Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Light-House Engineer.

CHIEF BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION,

Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION,

Manila, P. I., July 21, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the division of light-house construction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

CONDITIONS AT BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

This office was without organization. A property clerk employed jointly by the division of light-house maintenance and this office assisted in receiving and shipping supplies. An assistant storekeeper had been appointed. On July 1, 1902, Mr. J. F. Porras reported for duty as clerk. One working party had been organized and established at Cape Engaño light station for the repair of the roof.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

The office force has been gradually increased to the extent allowed by existing laws and now consists of—

	Per annum.
1 chief draftsman.....	\$1,600
1 property clerk.....	1,400
1 correspondence clerk.....	900
1 assistant storekeeper.....	480

For copying drawings and assisting the chief draftsman it has been absolutely necessary to use men from the working parties from time to time.

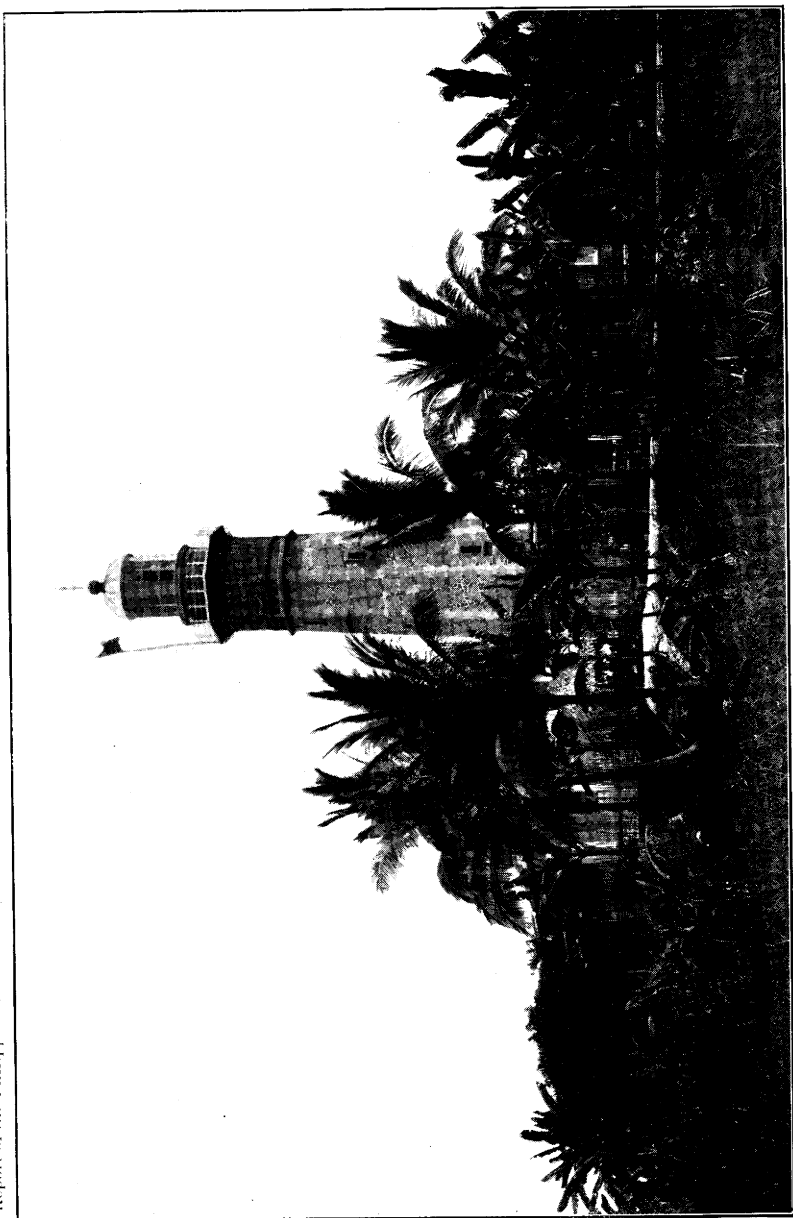
Under the general authority of the acting civil governor, dated May 22, 1902, overseers of construction have been hired and gangs of workmen organized for making repairs or completing the structures at the several light stations.

A depot force under an assistant overseer has been organized in connection with the construction storeroom, to make repairs to apparatus and machinery, and to make minor structures and repairs in wood and iron for the working parties.

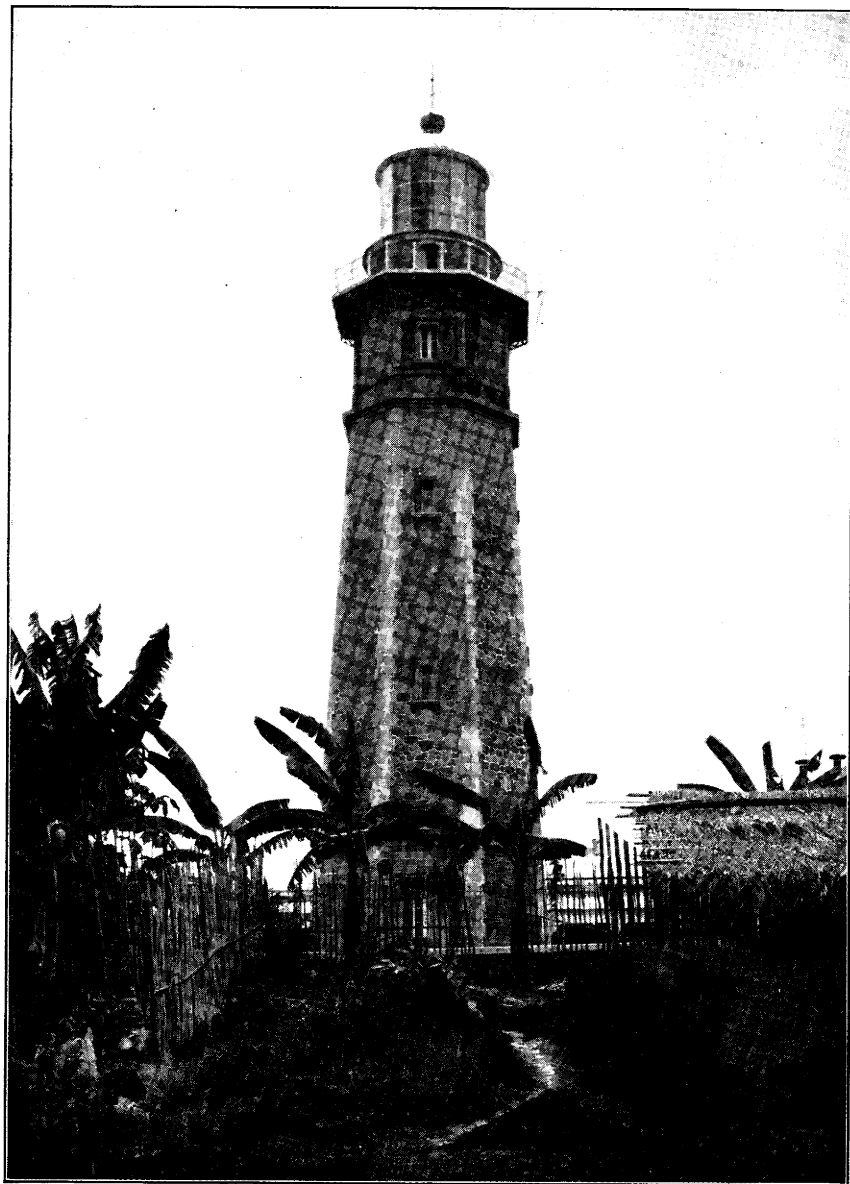
The working parties are generally in charge of an American overseer assisted by one or two American mechanics. A Filipino assistant overseer has had charge of work in Cebu Harbor. A Filipino assistant overseer has charge of the depot force under the supervision of the property clerk. The working parties at isolated light stations have been furnished subsistence in addition to their pay.

Transportation of men and supplies has been furnished mainly by the light-house tenders *Corregidor* and *Picket*, used jointly by the divisions of maintenance and construction. The coast-guard vessels and the Quartermaster's Department United States Army have also furnished occasional transportation.

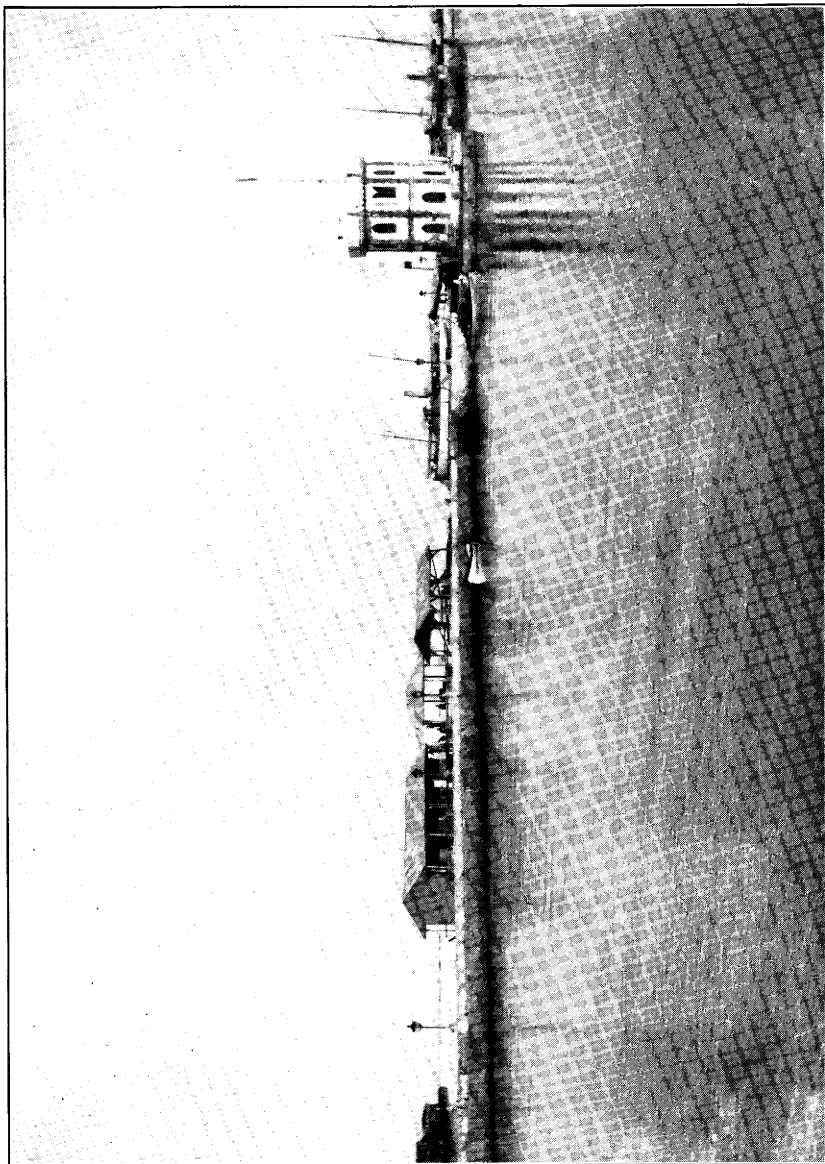
The main construction work of the year has been the renovation of the old buildings and the construction of new quarters at Corregidor Island light station and the establishment of working parties at Bugui Point, Jintotolo Island, Capul Island, and San Bernardino Island, all third-order light stations, left by the Spanish Government in an uncompleted condition and partially wrecked by insurgents.



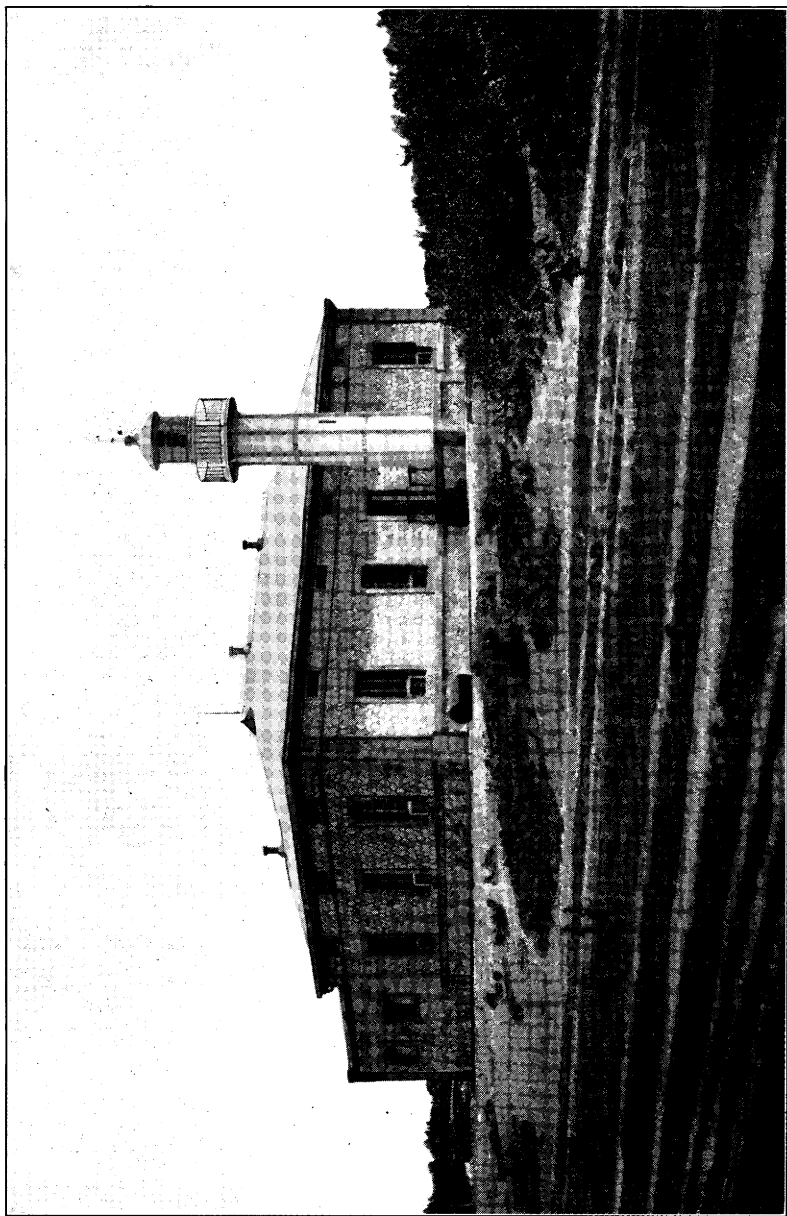
CAPE MELVILLE, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



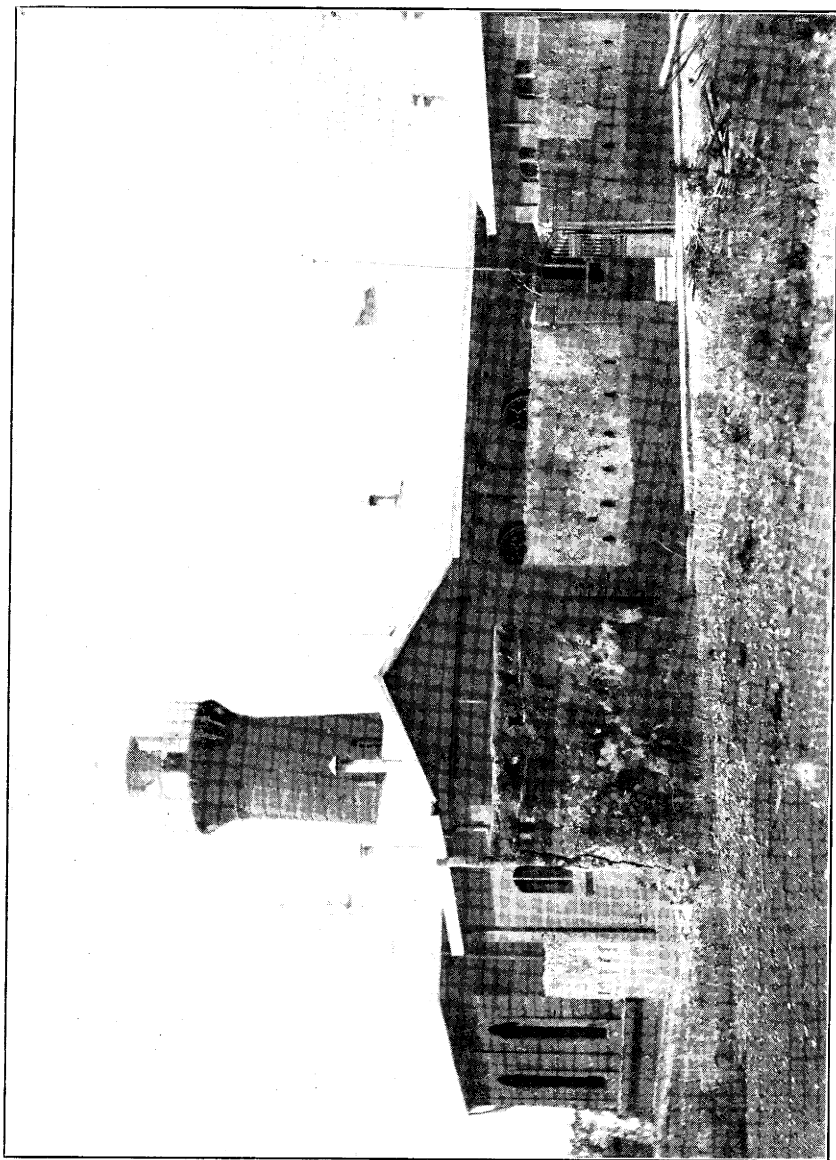
CAPE MELVILLE TOWER, 90 FEET HIGH.



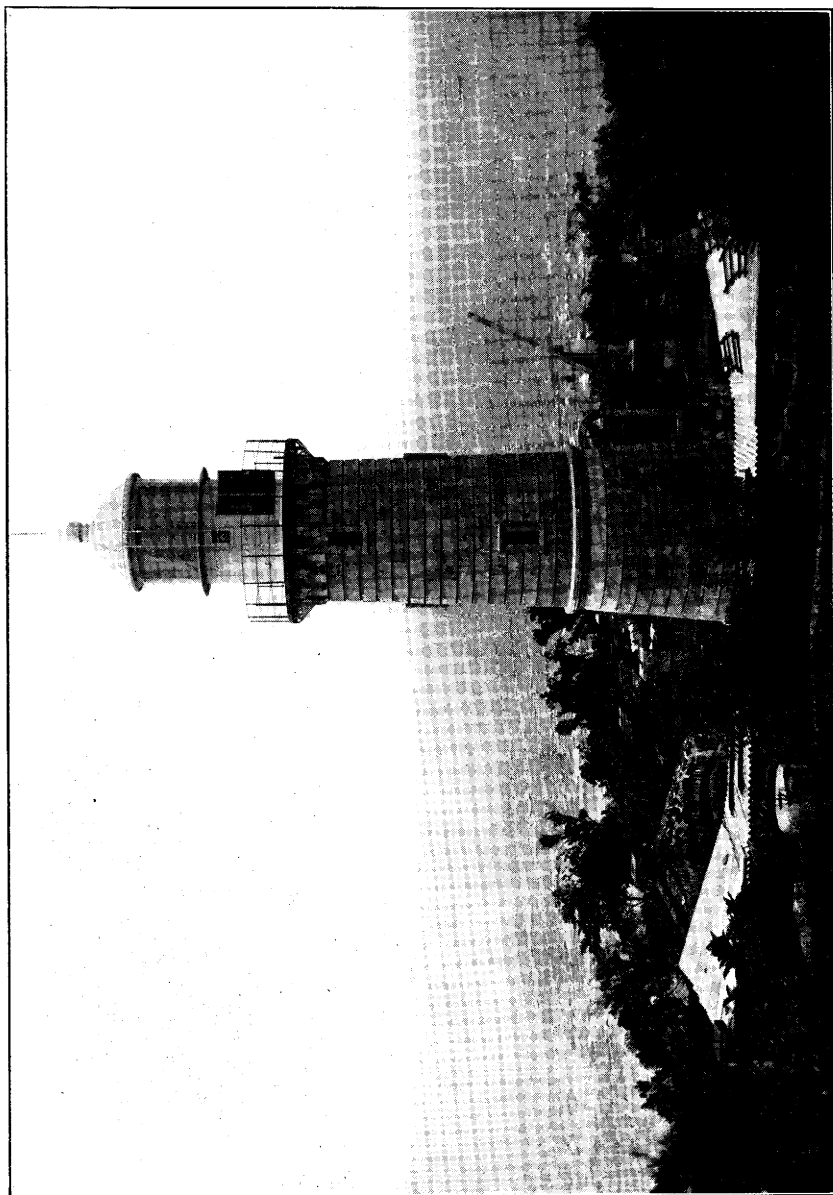
JOLO PIER AND LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT LIGHT.



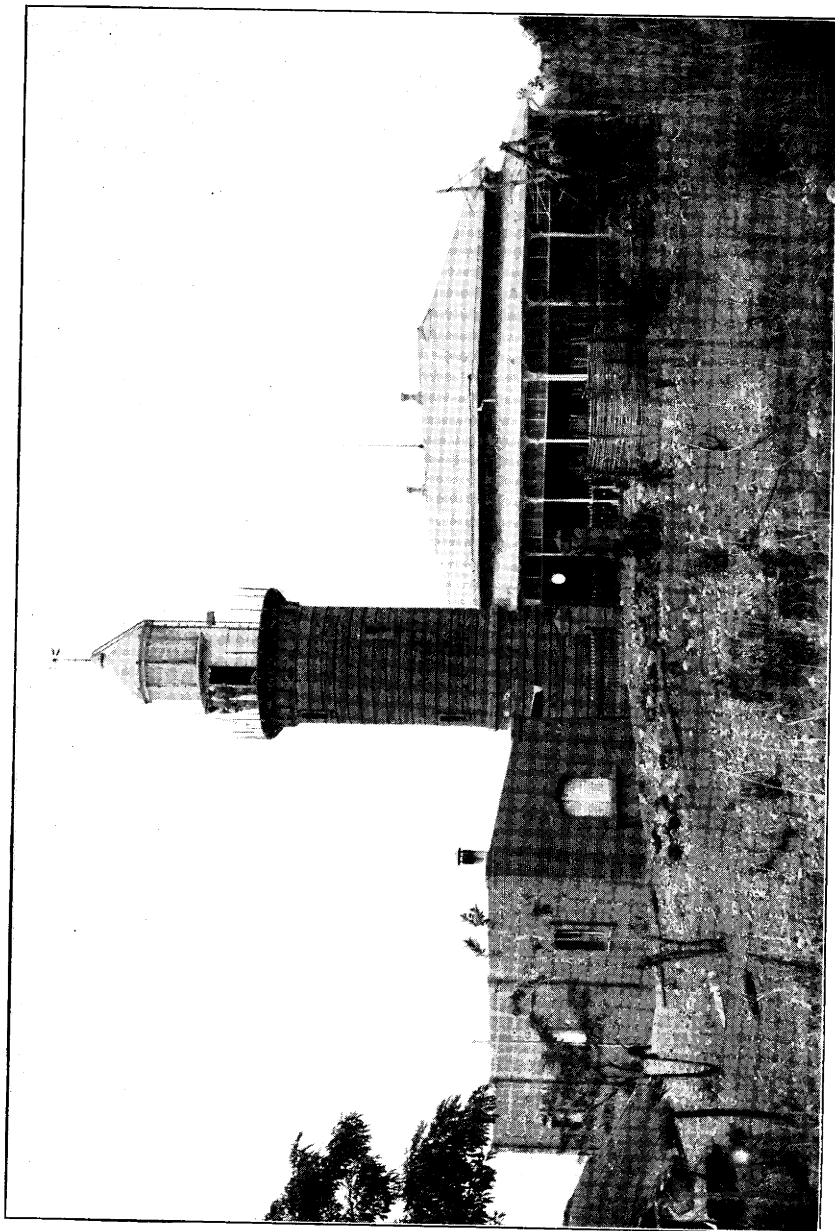
LINAO NEAR APPARI, SIXTH ORDER FLASHING LIGHT.



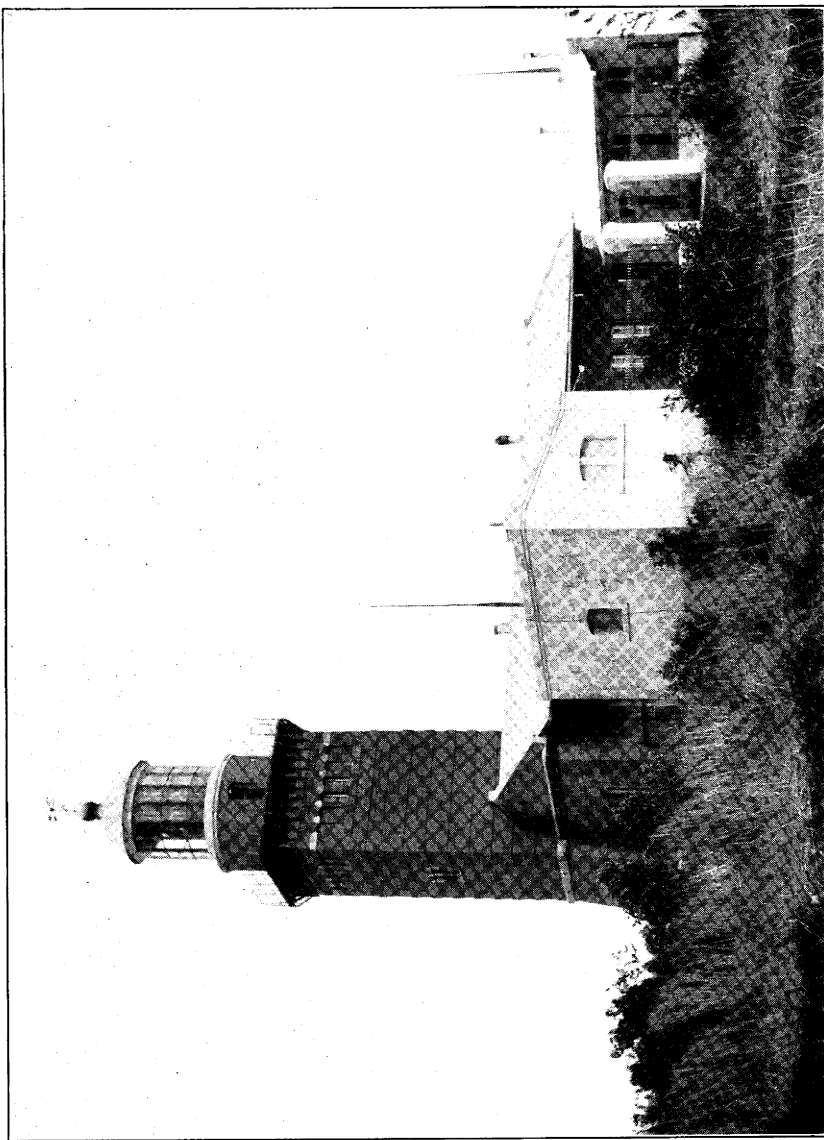
PORT SANTIAGO, SHOWING FORTIFIED WALLS AND FENCE.



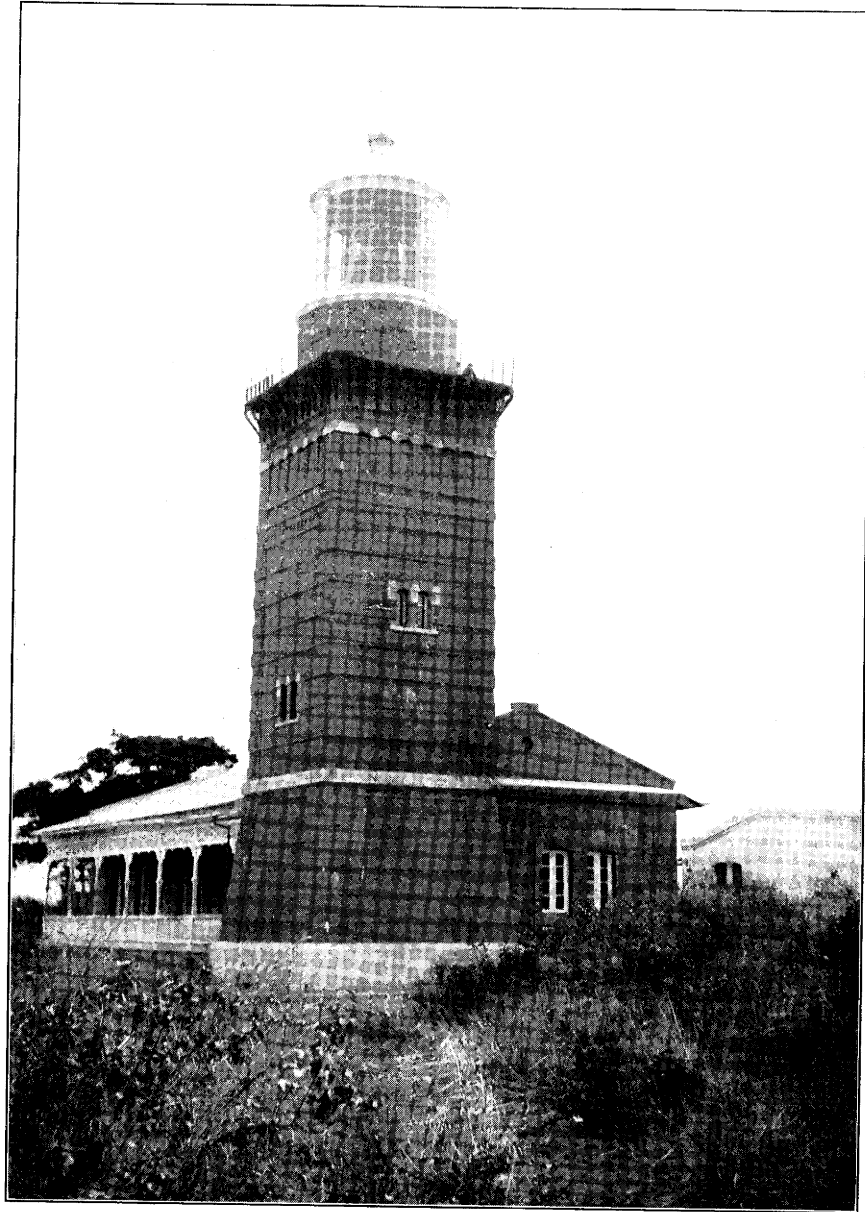
CAPUL ISLAND, THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



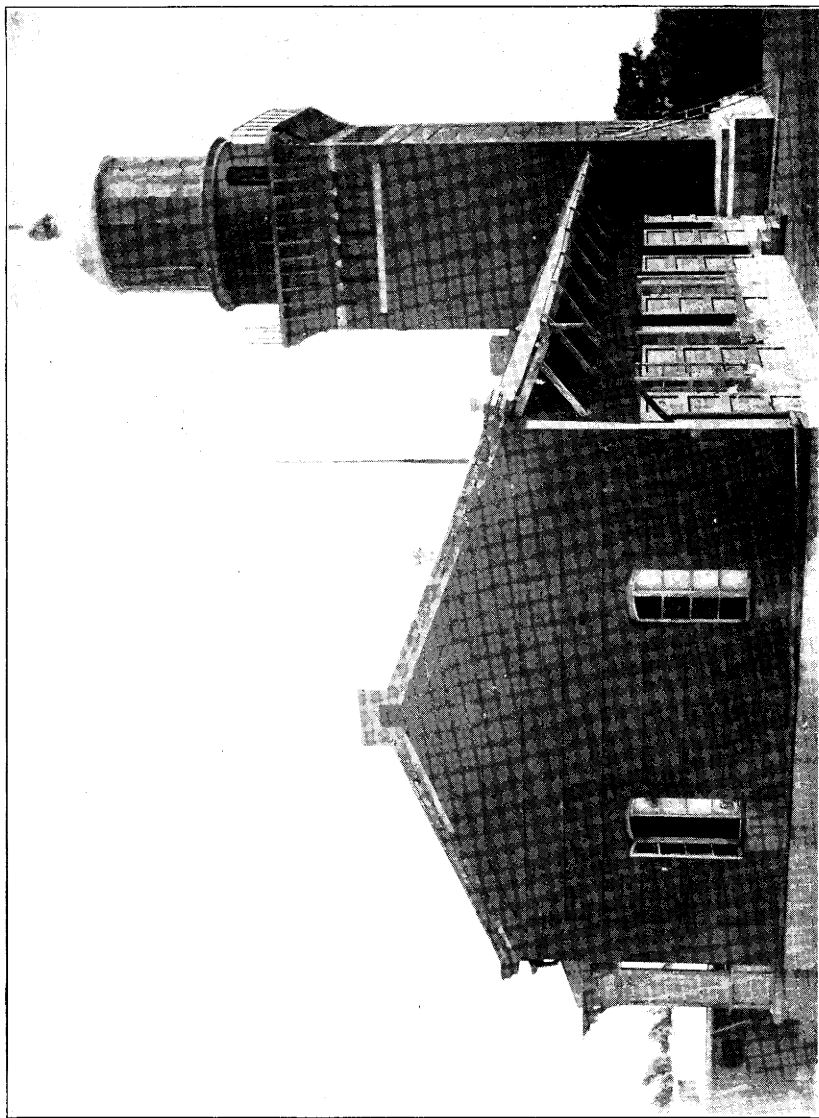
POINT MALABRIGO, THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



CABRA ISLAND, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



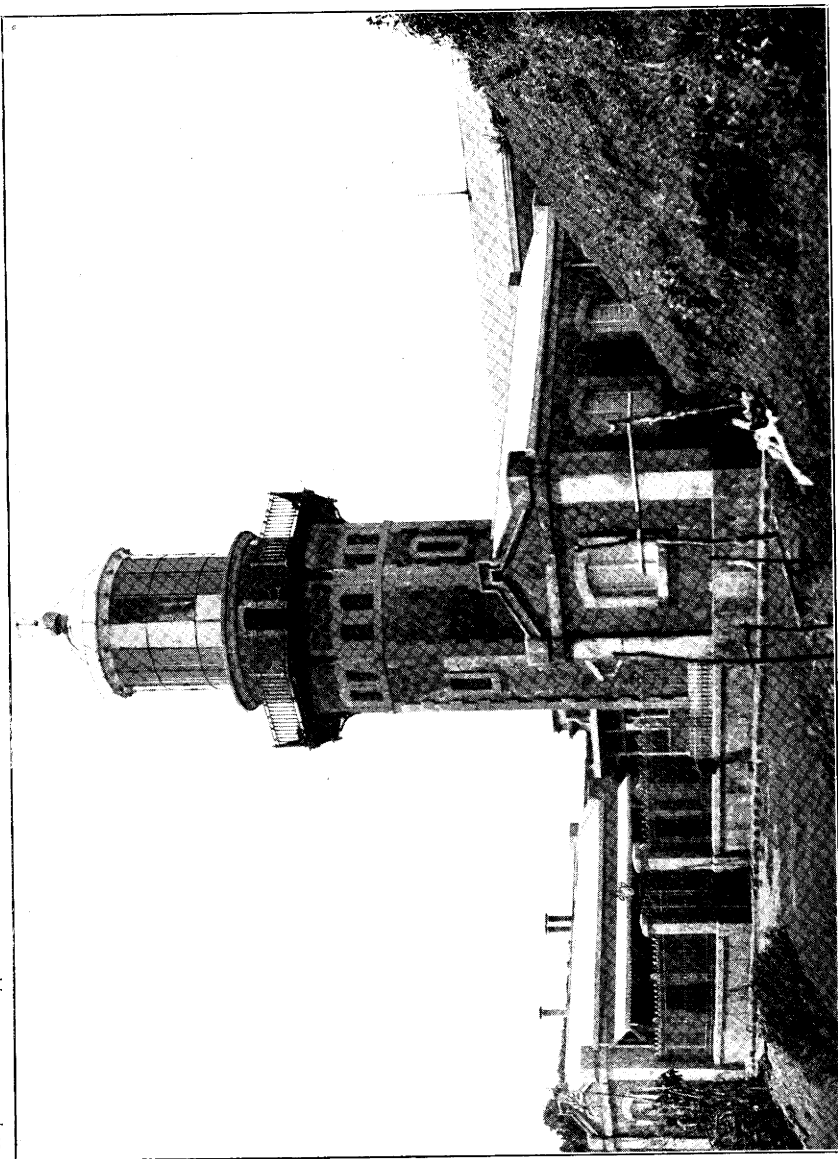
CABRA ISLAND, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



CAPONES ISLANDS, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



CAPE BOJEADOR, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



CAPE ENGAÑO, FIRST ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE.



JINTOTOLO ISLAND LIGHT STATION.

Repairs to quarters, tower, and apparatus at many stations have been made as given in more detail below.

The lights of Cebu Harbor were thoroughly overhauled and repairs made, including the construction of keeper's cottages at Mactan Island and Bagacay Point. Wooden towers and keeper's cottages were built at Legaspi and Escarseo Point, Mindoro. The light at Sangley Point, Cavite, was elevated and keeper's cottage built.

The light-house depot, containing a chaotic mass of ironwork for towers and dwellings, new and old illuminating apparatus, tools, and supplies, has been overhauled; the ironwork assorted, cleaned, and painted by the depot force, and a systematic method of receiving and issuing stores inaugurated.

Among the property found on hand are the following: One iron tower and apparatus for Capitancillo Islet, one iron tower for Bajo Apo Islet, one set of illuminating apparatus for Jintotolo Island, parts of two or three sixth-order iron towers, parts of lantern for Jintotolo.

The illuminating apparatus found on hand was placed in Bugui Point tower, that station being ready for it and the transfer being found to be feasible without deranging the general system of coast illumination of the Archipelago.

The metal work has been used as required, and the towers have been repaired as far as is practicable before their erection is undertaken.

From an inspection of the Spanish records the ironwork for a tower was located as probably on Tanguingui Island, and a visit by the tender revealed that this ironwork had been landed there and the construction of a light station begun. This ironwork is to be cared for as soon as a working party is established at Capitancillo Islet, in the vicinity.

In the office the Spanish light-house records have been examined and the documents and plans relating to engineering work classified and placed in suitable file cases for preservation and reference. The other documents, relating to administration, have been returned to the bureau of archives.

The plan for the general illumination of the Archipelago has been revised and corrected.

NEW LIGHTS.

The following-named lights were established during the fiscal year:

Bugui Point, Masbate Island.—A third-order flashing light red and white; December 1, 1902.

Escarseo Point, Mindoro Island.—A 9-mile port light; March 8, 1903.

Legaspi, Albay Gulf, Luzon Island.—A 9-mile port light; February 19, 1903.

Grande Island, Subig Bay, west coast of Luzon.—A lantern light.

Coron, Calamianes Islands.—A lantern light.

Port Galera, Veradera Bay, Mindoro Island.—A lantern light.

Culion, Calamianes Islands.—A lantern light.

Capitancillo Island, off east coast of Cebu Island.—A lantern light.

Cuyo, Cuyos Islands.—A lantern light.

CHANGES IN LIGHTS.

During the fiscal year the following changes were made in existing lights:

Sangley Point, Manila Bay, Luzon Island.—Height of light increased 9 feet.

Catbalogan, west coast of Samar Island.—Changed from a lantern to a 9-mile port light.

San Pedro, Cebu Harbor.—Changed from an old-style large lantern to a 9-mile port light; March 28, 1903.

San Nicolas, Cebu Harbor.—Changed from an old-style large lantern to a 9-mile port light; March 27, 1903.

Lipata bank, off Lipata Point, Cebu Harbor.—Changed from a flat-wick lamp to a Maris lamp; January 3, 1903.

Laris ledge, western point of Mactan Island, Cebu Harbor.—Changed from a flat-wick lamp to a Maris lamp; January 5, 1903.

Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, end of mole at Zamboanga.—Changed from a lantern to a 9-mile port light.

CONSTRUCTION.

During the fiscal year the following new construction was accomplished:

1. *Corregidor Island, Manila Bay.*—Three frame buildings for quarters and kitchens were erected and a fence built around the grounds.

2. *Bugui Point, Masbate Island.*—A working party landed about November 1, 1902. A substantial stone dwelling has been built for the keepers and is nearing comple-

tion; the kitchen and storerooms in separate building and the tower were completed. New apparatus was placed in the tower and the light put in operation December 1, 1902.

3. *Jintolo Island, off southwest point of Masbate Island.*—The masonry of the tower has been completed and the lantern as far as material on hand permits. The new apparatus and the parts required to complete the lantern were ordered from Paris in October, 1902, and in February, 1903, and are expected within a few weeks. The stone dwelling and outhouse are almost completed and the station nearly ready for occupancy. A temporary lantern is exhibited now and cared for by a single keeper.

4. *Capul Island, near north end of island.*—A working party landed here about the end of January, 1903. Difficulties with overseers and workmen have delayed the work, but a limekiln has been built, furnishing all the lime needed for the work, and the masonry of the dwelling is progressing. The roof has been framed and can be quickly put on when the masonry is finished. A temporary fixed light, sixth order, is in operation here.

New apparatus for a third-order flashing light at this station and material to repair the lantern (damaged by insurrectos) was ordered from Paris, November 19, 1902. It is proposed to use a modern petroleum vapor lamp at this station. The station should be completed by September 1, 1903.

5. *San Bernardino, on summit of islet in San Bernardino Straits.*—A working party landed here May, 1903, about as early in the season as is possible with the sea and wind prevailing at that station during the winter months. The light here is in operation, but the keeper's quarters and kitchens were left incomplete and have been badly damaged by the elements. It is expected to complete this station not later than October 1, 1903.

6. *Legaspi, Albay Gulf, Luzon Island.*—A 50-foot wooden tower, wooden cistern, keeper's cottage, and wire fence were built at this station.

7. *Escarceo Point, Mindoro Island.*—A 25-foot wooden tower, wooden cistern, and keeper's cottage were built at this station.

8. *Catbagan, west coast of Samar.*—A frame tower was built at this station.

REPAIRS.

During the fiscal year repairs were made at the following-named stations:

Name of station.	Order of light.	Character of repairs.
Cape Engaño	First	Roof, floors, etc., of keeper's quarters; painting, masonry, and ironwork.
Cape Bojeador	do	Floors, doors, and windows; painting.
Capones Islands	do	Floors, doors, and windows; painting; new wheels, etc., for turntable of illuminating apparatus.
Cabra Island	do	Floors, ceilings, doors, and windows; painting, masonry work.
Cape Melville	do	Ceilings, masonry work, painting.
Corregidor Island	Second	Roof, floors, stuccowork, painting, water pipes, cisterns, grounds.
Malabrigo	Third	Floors, windows, fence, painting.
Cape Santiago	Fourth	Roof, floors, painting.
Pulo Caballo	Sixth	Roof, woodwork, windows, painting; built new kitchen, water tanks, and storm door for tower entrance.
Pasig River	do	Renovated interior of quarters and tower, painting, storm shutters, gutters and cistern built.
Bagacay Point	do	Built keeper's cottage.
Dagupan	Port light	Repaired ironwork and hoisting machinery.
Sangley Point	do	Increased elevation of light 9 feet; painting; built keeper's cottage.
Iloilo	do	Foundation timbers of quarters renewed; painting; wooden cistern built.
Mactan Island	do	Repaired ironwork; painting; new keeper's cottage built.
San Pedro, Cebu	do	Elevated light 1 meter; repaired masonry; installed port light.
San Nicolas, Cebu	do	New platform and support for light; installed port light.
Zamboanga, Mindanao	do	Reerected iron hoist and tool cabin at end of new wharf; painted and repaired ironwork.
Jolo Island	do	New shutters; windows; painting; cement work.
San Fernando Range	Lanterns	Enlarged and painted light supports.
Lipata Bank	Lens lantern	Rebuilt wooden tower; hut for keeper and rock protection of tower.
Lanis Ledge	do	Repaired wooden tower and rock protection at base.
San Nicolas Beacon, Manila Bay.	Not lighted.	Scraped and painted iron tower.

CONDITIONS, JUNE 30, 1903.

Work was in progress at the end of the fiscal year at the following stations: Bugui Point, Jintotolo Island, Capul Island, San Bernardino Island.

The following apparatus and special structural material has been ordered from Paris for the purposes indicated and should arrive within the next few months:

Date of order.	No. of requisition.	Contents of order.	For light station at—
1902-3.			
July 5	8	2 spare burners, 6-wick	Cabra Island.
Oct. 9	55	2 spare burners, 3-wick	San Bernardino.
		illuminating apparatus (to fit column and base transferred from Bugui Point to Jintotolo).	Jintotolo Island.
Nov. 19	76	3 screws, 18 millimeters	Malabrigo.
		illuminating apparatus and material for repairing lantern.	Capul Island.
Feb. 17	124	Copper dome complete for tower	Jintotolo Island.
Feb. 19	126	2 quick-flashing sixth-order illuminating apparatus.	Siete Pecados and Stock.
Apr. 28	159	Incandescent petroleum lamp, 35 millimeters.	Capul Island.
May 27	166	2 port lights, 360°	Lanis and Lipata.
		2 sets stocks and dies, French threads	Warehouse.

COST OF WORK.

Fairly complete data from which to compute the cost of work at each light station during the year are on hand in this office and in that of the disbursing officer, but up to the present writing it has been impracticable to accurately compile this data. Such compilation should be made as soon as practicable, and the accounts kept hereafter so that the cost of work at the end of each month can be stated.

The following approximate statement of funds is submitted:

Appropriations, "Repair and construction of light-houses."

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1902	\$25,000.00
December 31, 1902	5,500.00
Six months ending June 30, 1903	75,500.00
Total appropriated	\$106,000.00

Expenditures (approximate).

Purchases from insular purchasing agent	\$29,838.67
Purchases from other parties	9,031.17
Printing	232.85
Contracts and labor	39,555.28
Total expenditures (approximate)	78,657.97
Balance	27,342.03

This balance is held to cover orders and requisitions for materials, chiefly illuminating apparatus, ordered during fiscal year 1902-3 but not yet delivered.

The distribution of the whole appropriation is estimated as follows:

Expended and pledged for permanent construction	\$75,000.00
Expended and pledged for repairs and improvements of existing lights ..	27,875.60
Value of tools and implements on hand	3,124.40
Total	106,000.00

PROPOSED WORK.

The proposed work for the fiscal year 1903-4 was outlined in my report to the Chief of Bureau dated May 20, 1903. It is summarized as follows:

1. *New light stations proposed.*—Second-order light at Maniguin Island; fourth-order light at Capitancillo Islet; third-order light at Bajo Apo Islet; third-order light

at Bagacay Point; sixth-order light at entrance to Sorsogon Bay; sixth-order light at San Fernando Point; post lantern at Iloilo River entrance; port light at Salomague; port light at Port Bolinao; port light and 3 lanterns at Romblon; 12 port lights where commerce may demand.

2. *Improvement of existing light stations.*—Flashing light at Siete Pecados, sixth order; automatic light at San Nicholas Banks, Manila Bay; port lights, 30 cm. diameter, at Lipata Bank and Lanis Ledge, in Cebu Harbor; port lights at San Fernando Range; port light at Sual, Lingayen Bay.

3. *General repairs.*—Renovation of Gigantes and Calabazas light stations and such others as may require repairs. Under this head is included the operation of the repair shop in Manila and the overhauling of the machinery and iron structural work now in the warehouse.

4. *Surveys.*—A survey near Point Bolinao to determine site for a first-order sea-coast light. A survey at Point Luzaran to determine new site for the light station at that point; the present site is being undermined by the sea.

This office has ordered a set of surveying instruments.

The following general plan of work is proposed:

1. To send parties immediately to Gigantes Islands and Calabazas Islands to put the stations there in thorough repair.
2. To order the illuminating apparatus and structural material for the projected year's work as quickly as requisitions and specifications can be prepared.
3. To erect temporary buildings, cisterns, and the iron tower at Capitancillo Islet, and put light in operation; then to proceed with the main buildings and retaining walls.
4. To build a tower and storehouse at Point Bagacay and then to proceed with the main keeper's dwelling. Bagacay and Capitancillo can be built simultaneously.
5. To visit Maniguin Island and Bajo Apo Islet and prepare for beginning construction by hired labor or by contract.
6. To complete the four third-order stations at which work is now in progress.
7. To establish the minor stations and make the other proposed improvements and repairs as opportunity offers.
8. The establishment of the automatic or continuous-burning light at St. Nicholas Banks in Manila Bay should receive early attention.

Summary of light-houses and harbor lights of the Philippine Islands.

[Situation June 30, 1903.]

Order or class of light.	In operation.	Under construction.	Temporary lights at incom- pleted sta- tions.	New lights proposed for year ending June 30, 1904.	Total.	Proposed increase of power at existing stations.
First order	5				5	
Second order	1			1	2	
Third order	3	4		2	7	2
Fourth order	4			1	5	
Sixth order	6		1	2	9	2
Port lights	13			3	16	4
Electric lights	1				1	
Lantern lights	23		2	3	28	
Total	56	4	3	12	73	8

At two of these, which are also included in the preceding column, the regular third-order illuminating apparatus is in operation; at the other two temporary lights are exhibited.

A blueprint copy of a map is submitted, showing the general plan of seacoast illumination of the Philippine Islands and indicating the lights in operation, under construction, and projected. The original of the map is filed in this office, and will be furnished if desired for publication.

Very respectfully,

HENRY JERVEY,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Light-House Engineer.

CHIEF BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION,
Manila, P. I.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Manila, September 2, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the work of the coast and geodetic survey in the Philippine Islands from September 10, 1902 (the date of the last report), to August 31, 1903.

FIELD WORK.

Port Galera.—A survey was made of Port Galera and Varadero Bay, the only protected anchorages on the north coast of Mindoro. The harbor was found to be larger than the old charts had indicated.

Mangarin.—A survey was made of the vicinity of Mangarin, near the south end of Mindoro. A dangerous rock in the north end of Ilin Strait, on which several vessels have struck, was located.

Danao River mouth.—A survey was made of the lower part of this river and its entrance. This forms the only protected harbor in the northern part of Negros Island.

Capiz.—A survey is now in progress of the anchorage off Capiz, and the bays to the westward along the north coast of Panay.

Iloilo.—A survey is now in progress of the eastern entrance to Iloilo, which was very incompletely shown on the old charts.

Lingayen Gulf.—The survey of this large and important body of water was completed in July. A protected anchorage previously unsurveyed was developed in the western part of the gulf, and a deeper channel than known was found, leading from the gulf into Bolinao Harbor. The islands in the western part and the banks at the entrance to the gulf were found to have been very incorrectly charted. Two chartered launches were used in this work.

Northwest coast of Luzon.—A continuous topographic survey with triangulation has been carried along the northwest coast of Luzon from San Fernando to Cape Bojeador and eastward along the north coast of Luzon, and in a few weeks it is expected that this work will be completed as far as Aparri. The topography includes the actual coast line and the towns and highways near the coast, and all prominent landmarks. The triangulation furnishes the position of a large number of marked points, serving as a framework for this survey as well as further surveys.

Manila Bay.—A triangulation has been carried across Manila Bay, locating prominent points around the bay, the islands at the entrance, and hills and mountains around the bay. This triangulation may be extended to the southward the length of the Archipelago.

Lagonoy Gulf.—A general survey of this gulf, commencing at Tabaco, is now in progress.

San Pedro Bay and south coast of Samar.—Commencing at Tacloban, a general survey of San Pedro Bay was made and extended to

the eastward to include the entire south coast of Samar. This latter coast was very difficult on account of the numerous coral reefs with which it is lined.

Southwest coast of Leyte.—A survey was made of the important passage between Leyte and Bohol. Carmen rock, which has been reported to be in the middle of this channel and a serious menace to navigation, was proved not to exist in the position reported, and it probably is identical with a rock near the coast, which was located.

Geographic positions.—The work of determining the latitudes and longitudes of important base points has been continued throughout the year, and the following places have been determined: Calapan, Mindoro, Boac, Marinduque, Romblon, Calbayog, Samar, Carigara, Leyte, Vallehermosa, Negros, Loon, Bohol, Iligan, Mindanao, Cagayan, Mindanao and Surigao, Mindanao. Additional longitude connections have also been made at Batangas and Tacloban, furnishing a check on a series of longitude determinations.

Determinations of longitude through the new Pacific cable are now in progress, and when completed will furnish a value of the longitude of Manila from the United States.

Magnetic observations have been made at 12 places to supply information needed for the charts. Where practicable meridian lines have been laid out or azimuths determined.

Tidal observations have been made at 14 stations, and at Manila this record is continuous throughout the year.

Personnel.—The above field work has been carried out under charge of the following chiefs of parties: J. J. Gilbert, assistant, general survey work with steamer *Pathfinder*; J. E. McGrath, assistant, astronomical determinations; W. B. Fairfield, assistant, topography and triangulation; William Bowie, assistant, hydrography and triangulation with chartered launch; H. F. Flynn, assistant, topography and triangulation; H. C. Denson, assistant, hydrography and topography with chartered launch; R. B. Derickson, assistant, general surveys with steamer *Research*; H. C. Mitchell, assistant, astronomical determinations; J. S. Hill, aid, astronomical determinations.

Steamers.—The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Pathfinder* has continued at work in the islands, except for the time used in docking and overhauling, and working up office work. The surveys above mentioned on the coasts of Samar and Leyte were carried out by this vessel; also a line of soundings was made between Luzon and Formosa. The *Pathfinder* is now engaged on work on the southeast coast of Luzon.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Research* has continued at work throughout the year except for the time required for repairs and docking.

An appropriation was made August 12, 1903, by the Philippine Commission for an additional survey steamer.

OFFICE WORK.

At the Manila office of the survey, located in the Intendencia Building, the various work necessary for equipping and supplying the field parties and making the results of the work available to the public has been carried on.

(Survey of North coast in progress)

Progress Sketch showing Coast Survey
of the Philippine Islands by the U.S. Coast
Geodetic Survey, September 10, 1903
September 1, 1903.
Dotted surface represents completed
Ruled surface represents completed
• Tide stations.

P. Bolinao
P. Sual
Dagupan

Manila

Port Galera

Tabaco

(Survey of Lagonoy Gulf in progress)

Mangarin

Capiz

(Survey in progress)

Iloilo

Danao R.

(Survey of Eastern entrance in progress)

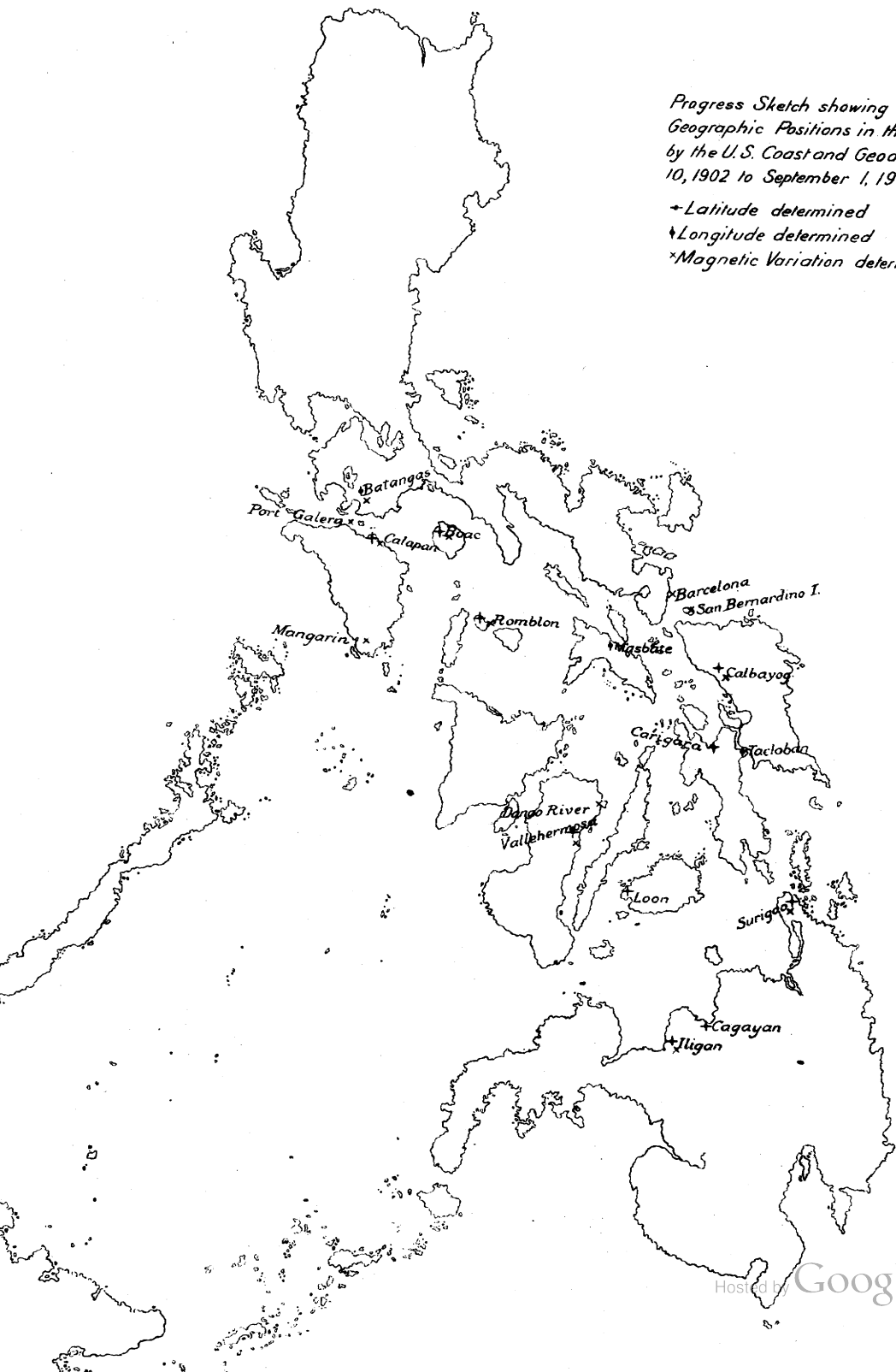
Tacloban

Guiuan

Carigao I.

*Progress Sketch showing determination
Geographic Positions in the Philippine Islands
by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Sep-
tember 10, 1902 to September 1, 1903.*

- + Latitude determined*
- + Longitude determined*
- + Magnetic Variation determined*



Computing.—The work has continued in charge of E. R. Frisby, assisted by one junior computer. The various computations necessary for the immediate utilization of the field work for chart publication have been made.

Sailing directions.—J. C. Dow, nautical expert, has continued the preparation of sailing directions and descriptions of the coasts of the Philippine Islands. Five sections of these have been published and distributed during the year, and the seventh and last section as well as a second edition of the first section have been sent to the printer. Notices to Mariners have been prepared and printed at intervals, giving information useful to navigation in the Philippines. About 6,000 copies of such notices have been distributed.

Chart preparation.—P. B. Castles has been in charge of the drafting work throughout the year, and this branch has been strengthened by the recent arrival of J. P. Keleher from Washington. About 10 junior draftsmen have been employed, and this force is now being increased. Fifteen charts have been prepared and published by lithography in Manila. During the year ending June 30, 1903, 4,842 copies of charts were distributed for official use or by sale in Manila, and 4,170 copies of charts were forwarded to the United States.

Valuable information has been received from various branches of the United States and insular governments and from the merchant marine. Information has been supplied in response to various applications.

At the request of the director of the Philippine census, a list of the islands was prepared and their areas measured. Several drawings were prepared for the Philippine exhibit at St. Louis.

Preliminary plans for a survey steamer are being prepared by C. C. Yates, assistant, now on duty at the office.

During the year the work has been prosecuted under the same plan of division of expense between the United States and Philippine governments as previously. The United States has paid the salaries of the field corps and experts detailed for this service, the expenses of the larger survey vessel, the lithographing of charts, and has furnished instrumental outfit and supplies sent from the United States. The Philippine government has paid the local office and field expenses and the operating expenses of the small survey steamer.

Two sketches are attached showing the progress of the work.

Very respectfully,

G. R. PUTNAM,
Assistant, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
In Charge.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

ANNUAL REPORT BUREAU OF ENGINEERING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING,
OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEER,
September 15, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In accordance with instructions dated August 24, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report for the bureau of engineering, including the office of the consulting engineer to the Commission, from August 7, 1902, to August 31, 1903:

Act No. 444, creating the office of consulting engineer to the Commission, was enacted August 7, 1902. Act No. 584, creating the bureau of engineering, was enacted January 8, 1903, and Act No. 679, dated March 13, 1903, is amendatory thereof, and increases the number of employees therein.

The duties devolving upon this bureau are defined by section 1, Act No. 584, as follows:

There is hereby created, under the department of commerce and police, the bureau of engineering, which shall have charge of any reconnoissances, examinations, surveys of river and harbor improvements, the construction of sewers, waterworks, and other public works requiring engineering skill, except the construction of public buildings, directed by law to be done on behalf of the insular government: *Provided*, That with respect to the port works of Manila the bureau of engineering shall exercise advisory powers only. It shall examine the location surveys and the plans and specifications for the construction of every railroad authorized to be built in the Philippine Islands, and shall make report to the secretary of commerce and police as to the sufficiency of such surveys, plans, and specifications, and the practicability and utility of the proposed railroad. It shall also have general supervision and direction of the provincial supervisors, in so far as relates to the laying out and construction of roads and bridges or other engineering works.

The principal projects involving examinations and surveys by field parties are outlined as follows:

Cebu Harbor improvement.—This harbor is in the channel separating the Mactan Island from Cebu proper. This channel affords good anchorage and protection against typhoons. Examinations and surveys of the harbor were made during the months of August and September, 1902.

This port is rapidly advancing to a position of importance second only to Manila. The following tabulation shows its development for the fiscal years 1901 to 1903, inclusive:

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT CEBU.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Coastwise.....	145,694	164,797	168,718
Foreign.....	91,015	88,438	169,527
Total	236,709	253,235	338,245

Oversized Foldout

Oversized Foldout

Oversized Foldout

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TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM CEBU.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Coastwise.....	147,716	161,582	169,892
Foreign.....	94,780	88,083	167,616
Total.....	242,496	249,665	337,508

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Port of Cebu.....	\$509,501.69	\$550,676.40	\$827,506.15
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The facilities for handling cargo are primitive and expensive, and constitute a serious check to the development of Cebu.

The project for the improvement of this port was completed and advertisement made May 1, 1903, under the provisions of Act No. 640. The authorized project includes the construction of a concrete masonry dock and bulkhead about 2,600 feet long, the reclaiming of about 13 acres of land adjacent to the already congested business portion of the city, and provides for vessels of 23 feet draft and for future extension of docking facilities when needed.

While local contractors exhibited considerable interest in this work, but one bid was received and that one was irregular. Its acceptance or rejection is now before the Commission for decision.

Appropriation was made for surveys and examinations by resolution of the Commission dated August 25, 1902, \$2,000. Appropriation for construction, Act No. 640, \$350,000. Expenses for surveys and examinations, \$948.89 local currency. Expenses for printing and advertising are included in the general expenses of this office.

No funds have been paid out of the appropriation provided for in Act No. 640.

Iloilo Harbor improvement.—The city of Iloilo is located on the Iloilo River, which empties into the channel separating Guimaras Island from the mainland—Panay Island. The harbor has been ranking second among the ports of the islands. Vessels of about 12 feet draft can enter the river at high tide and handle cargoes at a poor dock. Deeper vessels necessarily anchor in the channel about 1 mile from the town and load and discharge cargoes by means of lighters. Improvements were provided for by Act No. 641, appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose. The importance of this harbor as a port of entry has steadily increased.

The project involves fascine dikes, stone breakwater, and dredging. Provisions are made for future extension of dockage when needed. Advertisement for this work was made July 15, closing August 24, during which time no bids were received.

Whether or not this project, simultaneously with the Cebu project, shall be advertised in the United States, and readvertised in the Philippine Islands, or the work done by day labor, has been presented to the Commission for decision.

Pancipit River improvement, Batangas.—Surveys for improving the Pancipit River were authorized by the honorable the civil governor January 23, 1903. A survey party was organized and, under the immediate charge of Mr. A. H. Perkins, assistant engineer began field work the latter part of March, completing field work early in May. The proposed project was submitted to the Commission under date of July 22, 1903.

Pancipit River is the outlet of Lake Taal, or Bombon. Its length is 6 miles, and its width varies from 60 to 500 feet. During the dry season it has a moderate current, except at three slight rapids, and a discharge of about 20,000 cubic feet per minute.

Lake Taal has an area of 359 square kilometers. Located in the north-central portion of the lake is the Taal Volcano, still slightly active. Eruptions occurred in 1647, 1709, 1716, 1731, 1749, and 1754. Tributary to this region are the fertile plains easterly from this lake, containing about 200 square miles. Calamba, on Lake Laguna, and Batangas, on the coast, are the seaports for this region.

The principal feature of the proposed project consists of a dike and jetty construction at the mouth of the river; the dredging of the river to a depth suitable for vessels of 6 feet draft up to a lock and dam site about 1 mile from its mouth; the construction of a lock, dam, and spillway, and the construction of necessary embankments above the lock site.

This improvement would lead to the development of a few of the lake harbors and involve an annual expenditure for maintenance and operating expenses. It would relieve the present heavy expenses for the marketing of agricultural products for a tributary area of about 200 square miles.

This project has been presented to the Commission, and is now under consideration.

The surveys and examinations for this project cost \$1,460.98, which sum was paid out of the general appropriations for this bureau.

Culion (or Calamian) Island surveys.—Surveys and examinations of Culion Island with special reference to the water supply for the leper colony, cattle range, and agricultural farm, were authorized by direction of the honorable the civil governor, March 9, 1903. A survey party in charge of Mr. W. H. Robinson, assistant engineer, was organized and equipped, leaving Manila, March 16. A committee was created, and additional instructions given by resolution of the Commission, dated March 30 and April 7. This special committee visited the island April 14 to 21, and submitted a preliminary report under date of April 22. The field work was continued up to the end of July. Mapping, estimates, and reports were submitted under date of August 15. The various reports on this subject are under consideration by the special committee, preparatory to forwarding with recommendations to the Commission.

General appropriations under "Public works" provided for this work. The total expenditure was \$5,333.88.

Overflow of the Tarlac and Pampanga rivers.—A conference was held October 2 and 3, 1902, between the governors and supervisors of the provinces of Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, and Nueva Ecija, and the consulting engineer to the Commission. Several other civil officials and private citizens were present.

An inspection was made of the Tarlac and Pampanga rivers through the region subject to the most serious overflows, and a preliminary report was submitted under date of October 10. Since this date several reports have been received from the provincial officers, containing various and conflicting recommendations of a local nature.

The region affected comprises an area of some 1,500 square miles, one-fifth of which area is subject to serious damage. No reliable data exists on which plans and estimates for a comprehensive relief of this

condition can be based. No maps exist showing correctly the topographical features of this region. It is recommended that a full topographical survey, including high and low stages of water, and river slopes, be made, covering this region practically from Manila Bay to the gulf of Lingayen, and that expenditures for local improvements be reduced to a minimum, pending a comprehensive study of this subject.

Benguet road surveys, provinces of Pangasinan and Benguet.—Act No. 2, dated September 12, 1900, authorized a preliminary survey for a railroad. The construction of a highway was authorized and directed by Act No. 61, dated December 21, 1900. The following acts appropriated various sums of money for the continuation of the latter project: Nos. 311, 356, 379, 418, 490, 595.

From the date of authorization up to August, 1901, Capt. Charles W. Mead, Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Vols., had immediate direction of the work. Mr. N. M. Holmes was appointed engineer Benguet wagon road August 15, 1901. A survey for the purpose of locating the incompleeted portions of the wagon road was authorized by resolution of the Commission under date of September 30, 1902. A party was organized for this purpose, leaving Manila October 22 and returning to Manila December 10, 1902. These surveys included a preliminary survey of the proposed town site at Baguio. A relocation of the roadway was made, changing it from an elevation midway along the mountain sides to the bottom of the valley, in order to avoid the impassable slides previously encountered. A full report, including estimates of cost, was made under date of December 15, 1902.

The engineer, Benguet wagon road, met with many difficulties in the prosecution of this work in connection with engineering problems, in the employment of labor, in securing material and supplies, and in properly providing shelter and medical attendance, mainly on account of the inaccessibility of this canyon and the distance from the base of supplies.

This project consists of the construction of a highway beginning at a point on the highway leading northerly from Pozorrubio and about 6 miles therefrom, thence in a northerly direction through the canyon of the Bued River to Baguio, the capital of the province of Benguet, a total distance of about $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Twin Peaks, the present headquarters, is about 13 miles from Pozorrubio, and 29 miles from Dagupan. The road has been completed from Baguio southeasterly to Lauacan, a distance of about 5 miles. From Twin Peaks to Lauacan is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This approach to the sanitarium at Baguio, and the proposed site of the future summer capital of the Philippine Islands, is one of remarkable natural beauty. The road passes from the tropical vegetation of the lowlands, through the narrow canyon, with vistas of mountain peaks rapidly rising to elevations of 4,000 to 7,000 feet, up to the Benguet Plateau, which has an elevation of about 4,600 feet, and which is covered with gray mossed pines under which flourish the tree ferns.

By resolution of the Commission, dated June 1, 1903, this road, including the improvements of Benguet Province, was placed under the direction of a special committee, Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, U. S. Army, member of the committee, being placed in actual charge of all construction works appertaining thereto. By resolution of the Commission, under date of July 24, 1903, this committee was discharged

and the entire subject was referred to the secretary of commerce and police for executive action and management, Major Kennon remaining in immediate charge of all works.

Vigan-Bangued road, provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra.—The survey of this project was authorized by a resolution of the Commission under date of November 18, 1902. A field party was organized, under the immediate charge of Mr. E. B. Dobbs, surveyor, and left Manila February 20, 1903, returning April 1. The final report on surveys and estimates was submitted July 9, 1903, and is now under consideration by the Commission.

This project consists of the repair of the old military road from Vigan to the mountains, a distance of about 4 miles, and the construction of a new road from this point up the valley of the Abra River to San Quintin, a distance of about 6 miles. No road has ever been constructed in this locality, and the work will be heavy and expensive. This portion includes the construction of a ferry or bridge across the Abra River, and the repair of the old Spanish road, from near San Quintin to Bangued, a distance of about 12 miles. The total distance is 22 miles. The construction of this road is of large importance to the province of Abra, and it should be started as soon as possible in order that it may be completed before the next rainy season.

The total cost of surveys was \$837.92.

Botocan Falls survey, province of La Laguna.—Act No. 638, dated February 16, 1903, authorized the appointment of both an electrical and a hydraulic engineer for the purpose of determining the feasibility of erecting a plant to convert the water power of the Dilitinan River, at Botocan Falls, into electricity and conveying the same to Manila. Act No. 853, dated August 26, 1903, is amendatory thereto and increases the scope of the investigations by including an examination of the possible power development of the Lomot and the Caliraya rivers.

Surveys and examinations of the Botocan Falls and vicinity were directed by the honorable the civil governor under date of March 2, 1903. A party under the direction of Mr. F. P. Reynolds, assistant engineer, was organized for the work March 11. Field work was started the 30th and is still being prosecuted in connection with three highway investigations authorized in this locality.

The minimum low-water discharge determined by weir measurements was 75.75 cubic feet per second. The height of the falls is 200 feet. The theoretical horsepower is 1,700. Within a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the head available can be increased by flume and pipe lines to 800 feet, increasing the theoretical horsepower to 6,800. The field parties are now engaged in collecting data for a topographical map for the determining of an economical location of a power plant and its accessories. It is estimated that the field work will be completed early in October.

Expenditures to date amount to \$4,586.76.

Iba-O'Donnell road survey, provinces of Tarlac and Zambales.—This survey was authorized by the honorable the civil governor June 4, 1903. A party was organized and started field work on June 19 under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. A. Keys, assistant engineer.

The project consists of the construction of a highway from O'Donnell, Tarlac, to Iba, Zambales, over the Cordillera de Cabusilan, a total distance of about 35 miles. It is estimated that field work will be completed about the middle of September.

Expenditures to date are \$855.62.

Ship railway, Manila.—This work was authorized by the executive secretary by indorsement under date of April 18, 1903. Preparation of preliminary plans and estimates was commenced upon receipt of notice, and the report was submitted under date of June 4, 1903.

The project consisted of a design for a ship railway for vessels up to 1,400 tons, having a carriage suitable for the largest coast guard vessels, to be located on Engineers Island and in the vicinity of the proposed machine and repair shops.

Land surveys.—Authorized land surveys have been made as follows: (1) Survey of the agricultural farm at Singalon, Manila; (2) survey of land to be purchased east of and adjacent to the exposition grounds; (3) survey of the agricultural farm at Mercia, Tarlac. Two authorized surveys are pending.

Wharf, Calbayog, Samar.—An inspection of this wharf was authorized and made. Report on same was submitted under date of June 26, 1903.

Streets of Cebu.—Improvements in the streets included in the burned area of Cebu and adjacent to land to be reclaimed by harbor improvements are now receiving attention.

Paranaque Bridge.—Data have been collected on the repair of the pile trestle bridge at Paranaque. This subject is practically complete.

Road surveys under prosecution.—Tabulations under the subject of authorized surveys and examinations of road projects show seven roads on which field parties are now engaged.

Surveys of church and friar lands.—These surveys were conducted under the direction of the Commission from December 23, 1901, up to and including August, 1903, under the immediate supervision of Señor Juan Villegas, surveyor. The property connected therewith was transferred from the executive bureau to this bureau by authorization of the acting executive secretary under date of February 27, 1903.

The total expenses for these surveys, \$8,420.96, local currency, do not include expenses for equipment, office material, and drafting utensils.

The total aggregate number of estates and parcels surveyed and shown by the report of Señor Villegas is 60, located in the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Cebu, La Laguna, Pampanga, Rizal, and in the city of Manila.

Remaining unsurveyed are the estates of Gamu and Mangarin, in the provinces of Isabela de Luzon and Mindoro, respectively.

This work was discontinued August 31, 1903.

Miscellaneous work.—Numerous minor investigations in connection with the franchise granted the Manila Railway Company; on artesian wells; on repairs to various portions of the Pasig River walls; on corrections to insular maps for the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, D. C.; on modifications of provincial forms, pay rolls, etc.; on questions relating to provincial boundaries, ferries, extension of stadia tables, standard types of wooden bridges, repair shops, treasury vaults, etc., have been made and have required fully 50 per cent of the time of the clerical and drafting room forces.

Transportation and its importance.—The future development of the islands depends largely upon increased transportation facilities. Inter-island rates are high. The cost of conveying products from the interior to the markets or to the seaports is excessive and in many cases prohibitive. Proper roads and bridges are lacking; river bar

formations render many waterways useless during the dry season, except for rafts, and during the rainy season the currents arising from high-water stages are frequently dangerous to all craft.

Water transportation.—This is comparatively well developed. It has been fostered and encouraged more or less throughout the entire history of the islands. Coastwise trade has been and will remain the only method of distributing merchandise and of collecting and marketing products. Likewise, the navigable rivers of the islands will remain important arteries of communication between the interior agricultural regions and the markets and seaports.

The immediate difficulties to water transportation are of a legislative and a physical nature.

Some action should be taken along the line of the appointment of the coastwise rate commission, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 520, whose immediate duties shall be the determining of uniform tariff schedules applicable to both large and small shipping interests, and the prevention of speculation on the needs or distressed conditions existing from time to time in various provinces.

Practically none of the harbors are provided with wharfage facilities. The method of loading and discharging cargoes by lighters is slow and expensive, and frequently damage to goods in transit is incurred. These conditions warrant an expenditure of considerable sums of money annually on the part of the government for wharf and dock construction, for dikes and jetties, for maintaining sufficient water at bar formations, and for the necessary dredging to provide ample wharfage areas.

An analysis of a list of 118 vessels engaged in coastwise trade shows the following numbers:

Over 18 feet draft.....	3
Between 15 and 18 feet draft.....	14
Between 12 and 15 feet draft.....	25
Between 9 and 12 feet draft.....	26
Under 9 feet draft.....	50
Total.....	118

Surveys and examinations for the improvement of the harbor of Pasacao, province of Ambos Camarines, have been authorized by the Commission, under date of February 10, 1903, but as yet no field work has been done on this project or report submitted by this office.

The following list shows harbors and wharfs of which investigations have been requested but not definitely authorized by the Commission: Harbor vicinity of Laoag (Lake Nanguyudan), province of Ilocos Norte; harbor at Tagbilaran, province of Bohol; harbor at Vigan and improvement of Abra River, province of Ilocos Sur; harbor at Aparri and improvement of Cagayan River, province of Cagayan; wharf at Batangas, province of Batangas; wharf at San Fernando, province of La Union.

The following tabulation was compiled from reports on navigable rivers received from provincial officials and some private parties. It shows the name of the river and its location, distance navigable for certain kinds of craft, the principal products transported, and the principal towns influenced by the river described. It also gives briefly the improvements recommended by the party submitting the report, and suggests many improvements worthy of investigation and of insular aid:

Abstract of provincial reports on navigable rivers.

Province.	Name of stream.	Description.	Distance navigable.	Cargo transported.	Towns concerned.	Remarks.
Albay	Polangui	Northwestern part of province to Lake Bato; length, 15 miles; width, 20 to 60 feet; depth, low tide, 2 feet at Polangui. Current swift, high tide. Bed, sand, loose rock, mud. Source, Lake Bato to San Miguel Bay, 40-mile tide water; average depth, 4 feet.	Small steamers, 7 miles; rafts, 15 miles.	Fish, rice, hemp.	Libon, Oas, Polangui.	Recommends dredging at Sulat Pass and at the mouth of Lake Bato.
Ambos Camarines	Bicol		Boats, 12 feet draft, 25 miles; rafts, 60 miles.	Hemp, rice, copra, general merchandise, 30,000 tons annually.	Nueva Caceres, Milaor, Bato.	Recommends dredging at junction Libmanan River and at mouth. Lights and buoys.
	Basod	Near Daet depth, low tide, 10 feet; depth, high tide, 15 feet; to Mercedes. Channel narrow, bed rocky.	Boats, 12 feet draft, one-fourth mile; 6 feet draft, 6 miles; high tide, Cascos, 1 to 2 miles; rafts, 1 to 7 miles; boats, 1 to 2 feet draft.	Hemp, rice, copra, general merchandise, 20,000 tons annually. Lumber, bamboo, nipa.	All towns in Camarines Norte.	Recommends widening channel and placing buoys.
Bataan	Balsic, Layac, Hermosa	North of province; runs southeast; depth, low tide, 3 feet; depth, high tide, 6 feet. Bars at mouth.	Cascos, 1 to 2 miles; rafts, 1 to 7 miles; boats, 1 to 2 feet draft.		Dinalupijan, Hermosa.	Not of much importance.
	Ybayo	Runs east to Manila Bay, bar at mouth, impassable low tide; draft, high tide, 4 feet; draft, low tide, 2 feet.	Cascos, 1 to 2 feet draft, 1 mile; rafts, 3 miles; high tide, Cascos, 2 feet draft, 1 to 1½ miles; rafts 1 to 4 miles.	Lumber, fish, general merchandise.	Balanga	Might be dredged to Balanga.
	Talisay	Runs east to Manila Bay; bar at mouth; draft high tide, 5 feet; draft low tide, 2½ feet.		Lumber, fish, sugar.	Balanga, Porto Rivas.	
	San Juan	Rivers of minor importance navigable for small boats from 1 to 4 miles.				
	Caligutan					
	Mabatan					
	Saguing					
	Bandan					
	Limay					
	San Vicente					
	Calaylayan					
Batangas	Calumpuan	Source in Rosario; 16 miles long; flows into Batangas Bay; large drainage area.	Boats, 20 tons, three-fourths of a mile; rafts, 5 miles at high tide.	Products and supplies, extensive.	Batangas, Ibaan, Tayasan.	No recommendations made.
	Pansipit	Lake Taal to Balayan Bay; length 6 miles; width, average 60 feet.	To Taal-Lemery bridge, one-fourth mile for boats 30 tons; for rafts, 6 miles.	do	Taal, Lemery	Recommendation of consulting engineer, July 22, for canalization to depth of 6 feet.

Abstract of provincial reports on navigable rivers—Continued.

Province.	Name of stream.	Description.	Distance navigable.	Cargo transported.	Towns concerned.	Remarks.
Batangas	San Juan	Rivers of minor importance.				
	Lobo					
	Balayan					
	Palico					
Bohol	Long	Southern part of province: mouth blocked by reef; 15 feet water at bar, high tide; falls and rapids 3 miles up.	Boats, 8 to 10 feet draft, 3 miles; rafts, 4 miles.	Rice, tuba, beer (import), copra, hemp (export), \$150,000 annually.	Loay, Loboc	Reef could be removed at slight cost.
	Loboc		Boats 4 feet draft, 12 miles; rafts, 15.	Timber in future.	Cortes, Batilijan, Antiquera.	Improvements at present not recommended.
	Abatan		Southwestern part of province: shoals and reef at mouth; 16 feet deep 1 mile from mouth; 95 feet wide.	Timber in future.	Ynabanga	Do.
	Ynabanga		Northwestern part of province: bar at entrance; good timber district at headwaters; river deep inside bar; 150 feet wide at road crossing.	Boats, 6 feet draft, 8 miles; rafts, 25 miles.		Do.
Bulacan	Ypil	North part of province; good timber belt; reef at entrance.	Bancas 4 to 5 feet draft, 4½ miles.		Ypil	Do.
	Cogtong		Bancas 4 to 5 feet draft, 3½ miles.		Candijay	Do.
	Quingua		Cascos; rafts to Calumpit.	Rice, timber, iron.	Norzagaray, Angat, Balinag, Quingua, Pulilan.	No definite recommendations made.
	Pampanga		Dry season, all boats 3 feet draft; if bar removed, boats 8 to 10 feet.			Recommends dredging of bar.
Cagayan	Cagayan	Flows north; separates into two channels 3 miles below mouth; west channel is main one, depth 14 to 18 feet; diurnal tide; large importance to surrounding country.	See Isabela report.	Rice supplies (import), tobacco (export), in 1902, 33,000,000 rounds.	Aparri, Camalanagan, Causayan, Lallooc, Tuguegarao.	Recommends grading and revetting river bank near Camalanagan and custom-house wharf; appropriation of \$65,000. No recommendations made.
Cavite	Banalo and Imus	These rivers join 400 yards from sea; course tortuous.	Boats 4 feet draft, at high tide.	Salt, rice, fruit.	Imus	Cable ferry might be installed.
	Timalan	Would admit craft of considerable size but bar at mouth; 12 feet of water at low tide at some points; runs into rich uncultivated district.				
Naic	Naic	Bed of broken rock, 8 feet constant water inside.		Rice, hemp, fruit.	Naic, Indang, Alfonso.	No recommendations.
	Maragondon	Bar at mouth prevents entrance large boats.	Bancas, 2 miles.		Maragondon	

Cebu	Bagasue	Near Putad, 6 to 8 feet at bar, mean low water. Same as above.	Sailing bancas, 1½ miles. Bancas, 3 miles.....do.....	Corn, tobacco, hemp. do.....	Putad, Tuburan... Pinamungajan...	Do. Also a backwater canal between Bogo and San Remigio, which, if enlarged, would save coasting vessels bound for west coast 36 to 40 miles' journey. Town of Santa Imperia by frequent change of course.
Ilocos Sur.....	Abra	55 miles long; rises in Lepanto, flows north and west to China Sea; dangerous during rainy season. Flows southwest into the China Sea.... Length, one-half mile; width, 300 feet; high tide, 7 feet deep; low tide, one-half foot deep; sand bed.	Rafts, 33 miles..... Rafts, 8 miles..... Lorchas, one-eighth mile; rafts, one-fourth mile. Rafts, one-fourth mile. Rafts, one-half mile. do..... Vessels, 14½ feet draft, enter river; under 14½ to Jaro bridge. Lorchas at mouths, rafts 40 miles. Small steamers, lorchas, 20 miles, high tide; rafts, 60 miles. Small steamers, lorchas, 2 miles; rafts, 6 miles. Lorchas, 1 to 3 miles; rafts, up to 4 miles.	Tobacco, corn, lumber. Corn, rice..... Sibucan, sugar..... do..... do..... Sugar, merchandise. Tobacco, sugar.....	Bangued, Dolores, San José, Abra. Tagudin..... Migao, San Joaquin. Miagao. Guimbal, Igaras, Tubungan. Tigbauan, Cordova. Iloilo, La Paz. Jaro, Pavia, Maaasin.	No recommendations. No recommendations made on any of these rivers.
Iloilo	Guimbal	About same as the Bacabaun; bed, sand and mud. Navigable three-fourth mile; 8 feet high tide; 150 feet wide; sand and mud bed.	Rafts, 200 miles; steamers, 24 miles to Cayan; small craft to Echague, 160 miles.	Tobacco, about 7,000 annually.	Ilagan, R. Mercedes, Echague, Gamu.	On account freshets dredging deemed impracticable; small naphtha or gasoline government launches could be operated to advantage.
Iloilo	Tigbauan.....	Navigable 1 mile; 7 feet at mouth high tide, 1 foot low tide. 19 feet water at entrance at high tide; farther in varies from 24 to 6 feet; several bars; large one at entrance; width 500 feet; current 4 miles per hour.	Rivers 2 to 12 miles in length, 250 to 600 feet in width. Other rivers of minor importance.	Firewood, sugar...	Dumangas, Barotac.	
Iloilo	Iloilo	About 40 miles long; width 600 feet; high tide 6 feet, low tide one-half foot.				
Iloilo	Jaro	Length 65 miles; width 450 feet; high tide 7 feet, low tide 1 foot; bed, mud and sand; "Janipe-An" (branch of admis craft 54 feet draft to road Leganes-Zarraga).				
Iloilo	Jalaur	Length 2 miles; width 600 feet; 9 feet at high tide, 2 feet at low tide.				
Iloilo	Balasan	Rivers 2 to 12 miles in length, 250 to 600 feet in width. Other rivers of minor importance.				
Iloilo	Dumangas, Mag Talisy, Tino-ran, Anilao, Banate, Ajuy, Pinantan.	Runs through province; described under Cagayan.				
Iloilo	Cagayan.....					

a Taken from report of survey by Lieut. Lytle Brown, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, 1902.

Abstract of provincial reports on navigable rivers—Continued.

Province.	Name of stream.	Description.	Distance navigable.	Cargo transported.	Towns concerned.	Remarks.
Isabela.....	Pinacanauan.....	Branch of the De Ilagan; Cagayan joining at Ilagan.	Rafts, 20 miles; small craft, 6 to 8 miles.	Tobacco.		
	Magat.....	Branch of Cagayan, joining at Gamu; rapids impede navigation.	Rafts 40 miles; small craft 6 to 8 miles.	Tobacco.....		
	Lumbang.....	Formed delta in Laguna de Bay, extending 2 miles.	Boats 5 feet draft to Pagsanjan, high tide; caoes etc., at low tide.	Copra.....	Pagsanjan, Lumbang.	Dredging an opening in river where delta begins to form would increase distance to towns concerned. River could be navigable for steamers entire year if dredged. Expenditures not advisable.
Leyte.....	Palo.....	Average width 150 feet. Slight current; depth, 9 feet; 4 feet at bar, low tide.	2 miles to Palo, then falls.	Valued at \$100,000, local currency, annually.	Palo.....	
	Binahaan.....	Navigation from Dagami northeast to Tanauan. Crooked; current rapid.	To Dagami boats; 14 feet water.	Hemp, copra (exported), \$1,500,000; rice (imported), \$500,000, local currency.	Dagami, Ruranc, Pastranam, Tanauan.	Construction of jetties would clear channel. Recommends investigations.
	Embarcadero.....	Bar impedes. Good wharfage sites on river bank.	Offers anchorage for 3 feet draft boats.	Transshipments made for Tacloban.	Tabontabon, Tolosa, towns of Binahaan River.	Waterways should be dredged at bar 2,000 feet up to center of town (Tanauan) to depth of 10 feet for safe anchorage. Dredging would be of great advantage to shipping interests. Recommends construction of better wharves at Leyte.
Masbate.....	Nalibunan.....	Impeded by bar.....	Offers anchorage small boats.	Great deal of hemp.	Abuyog.....	No recommendations.
	Leyte.....	Largest in province; flows south to interior of island through rich flats. Rivers of not much importance.....	Steamers 6 feet draft to Leyte at high tide. Small craft.....	Hemp, \$500,000, local currency, annually.	Leyte.....	
	Calachuche, Malabug, Guiom, Narday, Darganuco, Rio Grande.....	Source in the mountains; subject to floods.	Steamboats 3 to 4 feet draft to Calumpit, rainy season; rafts 40 miles.	Firewood.....	Milagros, Placer, Malabug.	
Negros Occidental.....		300 feet wide; sand bar at mouth, but for which boats 15 to 20 feet might enter.	Lorchaes; lumber rafts 5 miles and more.	Palay, 100,000 caños; general merchandise.	Bongabon, Cabatuan, Santa Rosa, San Isidro, Alaga.	Plan for bank protection accompanying this report.
				Lumber.....	San Carlos, Calatrava.	No recommendations.

Salamanca	600 feet wide at mouth; used for lumbering.	Lorchas 4 miles	do	Salamanca	Do.
Danao	15 feet depth at bar low tide; 30 feet at Danao; bar at mouth, sand on coral.	Vessels 10 feet draft; 10 miles.	Maize, tobacco, lumber.	Danao, Escalante.	Bar can easily be dredged.
Vito	Passable at all tides.....	Vessels 10 feet draft enter.	Lumber .....	.....	No recommendations.
Balanon	Very bad bar; banks swampy.	Lorchas 2 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Tanao, Himagaon	Two rivers, same mouth; bad bar; country swampy; docks out of question.	Tanao, 5 miles; Himagaon, 4 miles above bar.	Lumber, fire-wood, sugar.	.....	.....
Bago	Largest, shallow; flows through rich land.	Lorchas 2 miles; rats 12 miles.	Sugar, 15,000 piculs per annum.	Maao, Bago.	.....
Manapla	Transports about 4 lorchas per month ..	Lorchas; paraos ..	Sugar, hemp, gypsum, resins, lumber.	Manapla .....	.....
San Enrique	200 yards sand bar at mouth; flows through richest country of island in sugar; connects with tramway going to San Carlos.	14 miles to Camisi; stone dock.	Sugar, 300,000 piculs per annum.	Camisi	Steam dredge working on bar and channel could clear out channel for tugs in three months.
Pontevedra	Connects with Carmen's tramway to La Castellana, 11 miles; sand bar at mouth.	1½ miles	Sugar, 150,000 piculs; Pelay.	Pontevedra	No recommendations made.
Ginigaran	Arm of the sea; good entrance. Reaches 3 miles inland to Tuguis.	To Ginigaran: 15 feet draft at high tide.	.....	Ginigaran, Tuguis	No recommendations made; military government once contemplated building a road through to La Castellana, but insular government not providing funds, scheme fell through.
Binalagan	Swift current	Rafts 10 miles	Sugar	Isabela, Binalagan.	No recommendations.
Himamaylan (Grande) .....	.....	Boats 12 feet draft enter river; lorchas, 1 mile.	Sugar, 90,000 piculs per annum.	.....	Do.
Binicuil	Bad bar at mouth .....	.....	Sugar, 20,000 piculs per annum.	Suay, Binicuil	Do.
Ylog	Very swift current; one of largest; bad bar at mouth.	Lorchas, high tide	Sugar, 200,000 piculs.	Ylog, Cabancatan.	Do.
Cipalay	Good entrance. Flows through fertile lands unsettled.	Boats 15 feet draft anchor near shore.	.....	.....	Do.
Ynayawan, Taloban, Guisan, Sicaba, Calamagan.	Rivers of minor importance	Lorchas 1 to 5 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande de la Pampanga.	Previously referred to under Nueva Ecija Province.	.....	.....	.....	Considerable correspondence on file regarding the overflow of this river. Investigations and recommendations pending.

Abstract of provincial reports on navigable rivers—Continued.

Province.	Name of stream.	Description.	Distance navigable.	Cargo transported.	Towns concerned.	Remarks.
Sorsogon	Donsol	Sand bar at mouth.	Rafts 18½ miles; launches.	Rice, hemp.	Donsol, Jovellar.	Removal and revetment of sand bar at mouth would be advantageous, though not recommended at this time.
	Putiao	Average depth, 7 feet high tide; snags; sand bar at mouth.	Rafts 10½ miles; launches 4 feet draft 10½ miles.	Hemp, rice.	Pilar, Putiao.	Traffic justifies removal of snags; Putiao dependent on river.
	Yrocin	Rapids between Juban and Yrocin.	Rafts 12 miles; launches 4½ miles.	Hemp, 2,800 tons annually.	Yrocin, Juban.	No recommendations.
Pangasinan	Agno	Northeast of province to Gulf of Lingayen.	Boats 4 feet draft to Calumpit and Candaba.	Rice (exported), wine, dried fish, cotton goods (imported).	Dagupan, Lingayen, Bayambang, Tayug.	Recommends dredging of bar and palisading of bank on account of shifting sand.
	Calmay	Branch of Agno.	Boats 6 to 7 feet draft to Bin-malay.		Calasiao, Santa Barbara, Ur-daneta.	Dredging recommended.
	Pasig	Laguna de Bay to Manila.	To Laguna de Bay, 14 miles for 5 feet draft vessels.	Cocoanuts, fruit.	San Pedro, Pasig, all towns on Laguna de Bay.	Recommends straightening of river by cutting through bend at Santa Ana.
Surigao	Agusan	Resembles the Missouri River at Sioux City; 2½ feet difference high and low water stage.	Boats drawing 6 feet 20 miles.	Hemp, copra, coal.	Butuan.	Bar at entrance could be improved to admit large vessels.
Tayabas	Lucena	Bar at mouth; 7 feet on bar, high tide; 12 feet in river.	Rafts 3 miles.	Copra, hemp, rice.	Cotta, Pagbilao, Tayabas, Lucena, Pagbilao.	Bar if dredged would admit coastwise steamers.
	Tambay		Rafts 2 miles.	Lumber, copra, hemp.	Pitoga, Macaleon.	
	Mayuboc	Good anchorage.	Launches 4 feet draft 12 miles, high tide.	Copra, hemp, dyestuffs.		
	Caluyan		Rafts 6 miles.	Hemp, copra.		
	Matatag		do.	do.	Catantuan.	
	Cababuyan	Deep river.	Launches 12 miles.	Lumber, copra, gum.	Gumajanga.	
	Calauag		Launches 6 miles.	do.	Calauag.	
	Macpan		Launches 1 mile.	Copra, hemp.	Mauban.	
	Agos		Rafts 8 miles.	do.	Infanta.	
	Antimonan		Rafts 2 miles.	do.	Antimonan.	

Land transportation.—This is of equal and similar importance to transportation by water. The general condition of roads and bridges throughout the islands is deplorable. Transportation is mainly effected in the mountain regions by packers; occasionally by pack horses, which, with carabao carts, are used in the lowlands. Natural boundaries generally separate provinces and municipalities, and the interchange of products is slow and expensive. A failure of crops tends to produce famine locally, although the neighboring provinces may have plenty. A correction in these conditions will result in a large increase in area available for agricultural purposes and for markets; a decrease in the cost of foodstuffs and danger from famine; an interprovincial and inter-municipal exchange of commodities and interests, and a uniformity of language.

The value of railroads, especially to the island of Luzon, is indicated by the various franchises granted the only company now on the grounds—the Manila Railway Company. These franchises are the beginnings of radical extensions to the western, northern, eastern, and southern coasts of Luzon. Similar advantages exist on all of the large islands and for coastal roads on many of the smaller islands, such as Cebu, Leyte, Negros, etc. Whether these roads should be constructed and operated by the government rather than by private companies on account of the greater facilities for floating bonds, on account of the primary construction of roads important to the development of the islands, and on account of the greater advantages to be derived therefrom by the people, is a question which will necessarily be answered in the near future.

Financial conditions existing in the various provinces rarely have permitted the construction of roadbeds and ditches suitable to withstand tropical rains and the completion of such roads with proper surfacing or road metal. Rather the demand has been for the construction of a road passable during the dry season. This policy produces no permanent roads, and it requires extended and expensive repairs annually. It is essential to good roads that they be provided with suitable metaling and drainage. Attention is being directed to the annual construction of at least some permanent roads in all of the provinces.

Bridges especially have been of short life on account of the use of inferior and unseasoned timber. For temporary work the use of material immediately available is necessary. Considerable work has been done preparatory to systematizing bridge construction. Timber used should be selected and well seasoned. Provisions should be made for furnishing standard types, properly inspected, through the insular purchasing agent, or through some special arrangements with the workshops at Bilibid prison. Stone, rather than timber culverts, should be used wherever feasible, and steel bridges in general where the spans exceed 50 feet in length.

Road and bridge construction properly conducted furnishes employment to a larger number of inhabitants than any other public work involving equal expenditure. From the nature of the conditions the work must generally be prosecuted by day labor rather than by contract. Frequently payments for material and labor may be made partly in rice or other supplies. These payments are more uniformly distributed among the poorer inhabitants, thus relieving conditions of distress or famine. A knowledge is gained of the use of ordinary tools

applicable to the improvement of all agricultural methods. The tendency is to establish a market for such tools and to materially develop methods of work and the output of products. The supervisor engaged in road construction may be regarded as an instructor in manual training along lines of vital importance to the development of the people.

The economy to the province or to the government attained by good roads, in movements of the constabulary and of civil officials, in the transportation of mail and supplies, in the development of new territory, and in the decrease in expense in marketing agricultural products can not be overestimated.

Some protection, through legislative provisions amendatory to existing laws, should be given to roads constructed by the aid of the insular government, or on which provincial governments have expended considerable money, such designation to be determined by the provincial board. Roads so classified should be protected against the use of narrow tires and rigid wheel and axle types, and against carelessness or malicious acts, consisting of cutting through road embankments or damaging ditches for irrigating purposes, obstructing the highway, the removal of stone, timber, or other material for road construction, either in place or stored for use on the right-of-way. Such acts should constitute misdemeanors punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both, and provincial officers should be designated and empowered to collect evidence against guilty parties and cause their arrest. Trial should be before a court of first instance rather than before a justice of the peace.

Considerable aid would be given to road repair and construction if the cedula tax delinquents were permitted, if they so desired, to obtain a cedula upon giving five days' labor to road work under the direction of the supervisor or his assistants. This would be preferable to enforced imprisonment.

Some provision should be made for the maintenance of these principal roads by a system of day labor, or its money equivalent, comparable with the road-tax system of the United States, a minimum tax being required from nonowners of property and an amount proportional to property owned from the property owners residing within the prescribed area or district.

The expenditures on road and bridge work done by the provincial supervisors is shown under the abstracts of the annual reports of supervisors and supervisor-treasurers.

The following tabulations show the authorized surveys and examinations of road projects completed, under prosecution, or to be undertaken by this bureau:

ROAD SURVEYS.

Authorized, completed, and proposed acts providing for same now under consideration.

Province.	Termini.	Estimated cost (U. S. currency).
Ilocos Sur and Abra.....	Vigan-Bangued	\$40,000
Ambos Camarines.....	Pasacao-Nueva Caceres.....	20,000
Sorsogon	Bacon-Sorsogon-Bulacan.....	40,000



NATIVE SLEDGE (A MENACE TO GOOD ROADS).



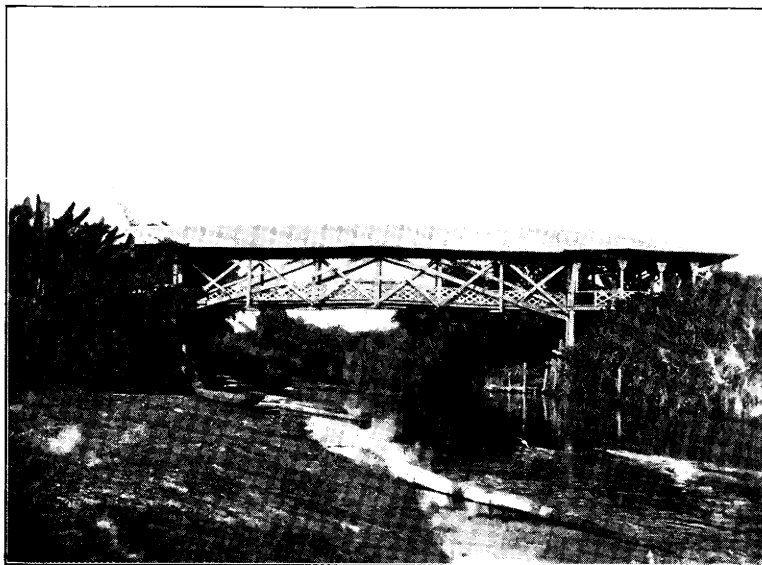
CARABAO CART WITH WHEELS RIGID WITH AXLES.

U of M

3700



NATIVE BAMBOO BRIDGE AT PALO.



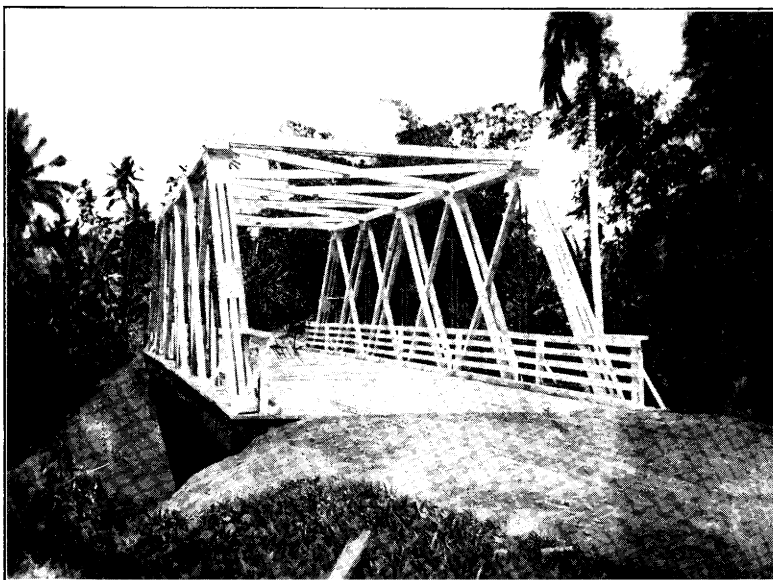
NATIVE BRIDGE AT DAGAMI. SPAN 150 FEET.



PALO-TACLOBAN ROAD, REGRADING WITH GRAVEL.



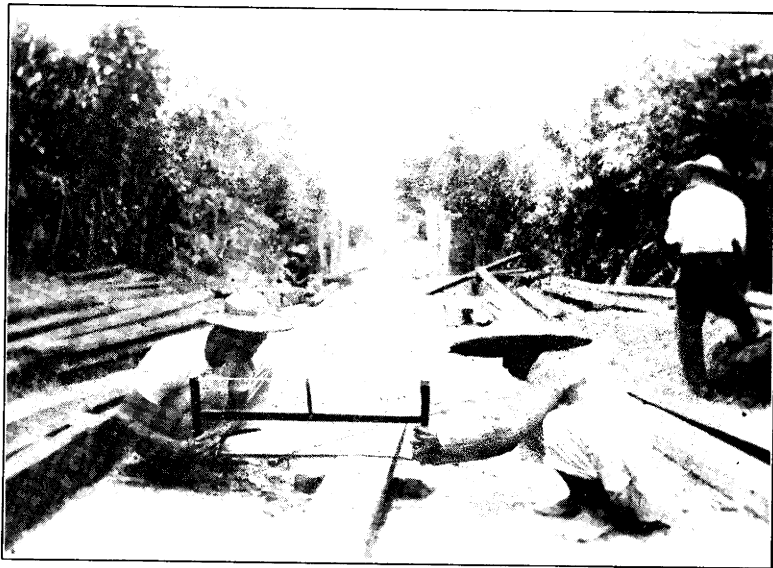
PALO-TACLOBAN ROAD BEFORE CONSTRUCTION.



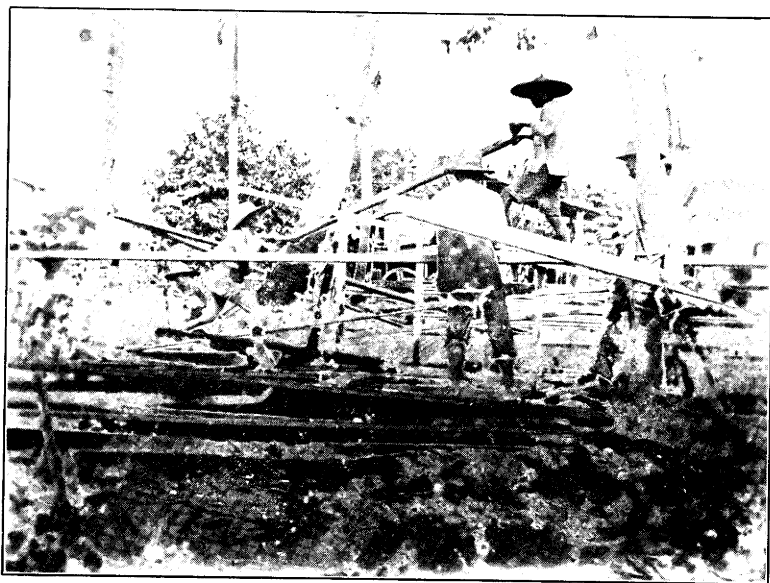
PALO-ALANG-ALANG ROAD, BRIDGE NO. 3 COMPLETED.



PALO-ALANG-ALANG ROAD BEFORE RENEWAL.



NATIVE CARPENTERS TYPICAL WORKING POSITION.



NATIVE SAWMILL.

Authorized parties in the field or organized for field work.

Province.	Termini.	Estimated cost (U. S. currency).
Leyte.....	Abuyog-Bay Bay	\$30,000
Laguna and Tayabas.....	Santa Cruz-Luisiana-Lucban.....	
Do.....	San Pablo-Majayjay-Lucban.....	
Tayabas.....	Pagbilao-Antimonan	
Do.....	Candelaria-Tiaong	
Tarlac and Zambales.....	O'Donnell-Iba	
Cebu.....	Carcar-Barrili	
Do.....	Cadmon-Tuburan	

Authorized but no field work yet arranged for.

Province.	Termini.	Estimated cost (U. S. currency).
Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong-San Nicholas (Padre Juan Villeda trail)...	\$3,000

Desired by provincial boards but not authorized.

Province.	Termini.	Estimated cost (U. S. currency).
Tarlac and Nueva Ecija.....	Tarlac-San Juan de Guimba.....	\$8,000
Do.....	Moncado-Cuyapo	
Bulacan.....	Malolos-Haganoy	
Do.....	Malolos-Bulacan	
Do.....	Baliuag-San Miguel-boundary	

Unauthorized but desired on account of general importance.

Province.	Termini.	Estimated cost (U. S. currency).
The coast road in Pangasinan, La Union, Ilocos Sur, and Ilocos Norte.	.....	.....
La Laguna	San Pablo-Calauan Bay.....	.....
Iloilo.....	Zarraga-Leganes, Lucena.....	.....
Surigao.....	Surigao-Lake Manit .....	.....
Albay	Leago-Tabaco .....	.....
Negros Occidental.....	La Castellana-Tuquis.....	.....

The labor problem.—Labor conditions existing in the islands should be briefly considered, on account of their importance to contractors engaged on public works and to the government in the prosecution of day labor.

The following tabulation shows the density of population per square mile. It is sufficiently correct for all practical purposes of comparison for those islands comprising an area of 1,000 square miles or more, excepting the islands of Mindanao, 36,292 square miles, and Mindoro, 3,851 square miles, of which the population is largely non-Christian.

Division (island).	Area.	Population.		Remarks.
		Total (approximate).	Per square mile.	
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>			
Bohol.....	1,441	268,400	186	Rugged mountains. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Cebu.....	1,762	651,600	370	
Leyte.....	2,722	389,900	143	
Luzon.....	40,969	4,054,700	99	
Masbate.....	1,236	44,000	35	
Negros.....	4,881	536,400	110	
Panay.....	4,611	797,500	173	
Paragua.....	4,027	36,000	9	
Samar.....	5,031	265,500	52	
Remaining isles.....	48,346	556,000	12	
Total.....	115,026	7,600,000	66	

A more extended and accurate study of this subject can be made upon the completion of the census work now in progress.

The arable land in general is elevated coastal plains, fluvial deposits, or delta formations adjacent to the extensive shore line, on which the greater portion of the cities is located. Such lands are subdivided into small areas or parcels for homesteads and for purposes of cultivation.

No data exists for approximating the nontillable areas and showing their effect upon the density of population. The mountainous backbones of some of the islands are well cultivated. The small islands are as a rule fertile and thickly settled.

For the purpose of comparing this density with various urban manufacturing and agricultural areas in the States, the following table is compiled from the statistical abstract of the United States for 1901:

Division.	Area.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	6,302,115	139
Ohio.....	41,060	4,157,545	101
New York.....	49,170	7,268,894	148
Nebraska.....	77,510	1,066,300	14
Louisiana.....	48,720	1,881,625	28
United States.....	3,025,600	75,995,794	25

Area and population of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hawaii (taken from census 1899).

Country.	Area.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		
Cuba.....	44,000	1,572,797	36
Porto Rico.....	3,606	953,242	264
Hawaii.....	4,990	154,001	31

The area and population of the following countries were obtained from the International Yearbook, 1901:

Division.	Area.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		
Japan	161,198	46,558,700	289
Jamaica	4,200	745,104	177
Java	50,554	26,000,000	514
New Zealand	104,471	816,000	8
Sumatra	161,612	3,209,037	19
Tasmania	26,385	171,066	6

The labor question is in a transitory stage, and so it will remain for several years, until an effective incentive to labor has been found and a proper conception of labor is acquired. To-day the desire to be a small freeholder is a characteristic tendency of the Filipino. Nature having provided a fertile soil and a favorable climate, the necessities of life are easily obtained. The desire to be a freeholder should be encouraged rather than discouraged by the government, in the establishment of a higher type of citizenship.

Laborers in the past have been obtained largely by coercion. Throughout many of the scattered barrios of the islands this method is practically in force to-day. A headman, the origin of whose authority is obscure, exercises no small power over the laboring classes, who are generally obedient to his instructions. This power is gradually being broken, although a modified form of indentured labor seems to exist. Ultimately this condition must be completely eradicated.

Chinese and Japanese have come to the islands for a specific purpose. Their value as laborers is well known, although the number of coolies now available doubtless has been overestimated.

The Filipinos may be broadly divided into two classes, "gente ilustrado" and "taos." Only those conditions surrounding the latter class are herein under discussion. This class has been condemned as worthless for labor by parties opposed to the exclusion acts.

The wants of the "tao" are few. He is a Malay, proud and brave at home, but timid when removed from the vicinity of his barrio. It requires but a few days' labor to provide wages sufficient to meet his needs and for his pleasure or personal adornment. Holidays are created on slight pretexts.

An examination of various private workshops and manufacturing plants, and of the civil-service positions held by natives in various departments of the government, will quickly prove that the Filipinos have high capacities as laborers, both skilled and unskilled. Efficient and satisfactory men can be found in charge of boats, engines, locomotives, forges, lathes, derricks, etc. As draftsmen, and for positions requiring some artistic taste and clerical skill, they are generally excellent. They resent undue authority. In general, their mental capabilities are of a high order.

The products of native labor, wherein the native is his own taskmaster, are frequently of a high grade. In general, he compares favorably with the laborers of other tropical countries.

The principal immediate difficulty is in securing competent men to

act as overseers and instructors. Patience is required to develop skill along mechanical lines, but such positions are sought after.

An unskilled laborer can be secured and held generally, if within a reasonable distance of his native place, and if certain of the leading Filipinos, previously referred to as headmen, have a full understanding of the requirements of the work. Fair treatment and frequent and regular pay days are necessary. The prices paid for ordinary labor vary from 20 cents to \$1 local currency per day, dependent upon the demand for labor, local conditions, and whether or not subsistence is furnished. Subsistence is worth about 15 cents local currency per day. The rate paid by the government for unskilled labor on remote works averages about 25 cents United States currency per day, with subsistence.

Supervisorships.—Conditions existing with the provincial supervisors merit a discussion relative to certain regulations and requirements which should be attained.

The provincial supervisor is required to be a civil engineer of more or less experience. The entrance examination required by the civil-service board is far more difficult than that required of other provincial officers. His technical training is one of the most expensive and difficult of the collegiate courses. His duties are numerous, passing from expert investigations and reports to those of the day laborer.

As a member of the provincial board he should be acquainted with agricultural and political conditions throughout his province and should clearly foresee the ultimate effect of proposed legislation. He must conduct trials of certain civil officials. Regular meetings of the provincial board are held weekly.

As a member of the board of health his duties are properly heavy in times of epidemics, at which times official meetings are held frequently instead of the usual twice a month sessions.

As provincial purchasing agent he is held accountable for the various provincial property scattered throughout the province, in civil offices, courts, schools, prisons, medical stores, etc. While the items are usually of small value, the necessary office work is large and the required reports are becoming manifold. Inventories attached to packages shipped from the insular purchasing agent are usually destroyed in transit; frequently no bill of lading arrives with the goods on account of delayed mails, and before property can be checked up and the various possible names unified, the articles may have been necessarily issued and scattered over the province.

The supervisor is a member of the civil-service examining board; he is frequently required to take up special technical examinations and reports.

He is responsible, morally and legally, for a wise and economical administration of expenditures for roads, bridges, buildings, etc. The judicious expenditures of money for such purposes can not be determined after the construction is completed. He is limited in securing clerical force. He is tied too closely to the provincial capital and to office work. It should be possible for him to spend more time in the field, inspecting conditions of roads, agriculture, food supplies, etc., directing constructions and personally supervising the more important works.

It is within his power, more fully than within the power of any other civil official, to do much for the Filipinos in creating a proper concep-

tion of labor, in developing modern methods of work applicable to agriculture, in establishing a need for modern tools and creating a market therefor, and in instructing the people along proper sanitary lines. He must be a man of force, sound judgment, patience, integrity, and of high technical skill in order to perform the trusts placed upon him. The men now occupying these positions have, with but few exceptions, come to the islands prepared for hard work and determined to establish a reputation, and, with but few exceptions, their records show faithful service and the accomplishment of good results in the face of numerous obstacles.

It is respectfully recommended that a conference of supervisors be held at Manila annually, during the month of August, for the purpose of discussing needed legislation, for completing official business with the treasurer and the auditor covering the fiscal year, and for mutual encouragement and the advancement of official efficiency; that the provincial boards and boards of health be authorized to hold meetings requiring the presence of the supervisors monthly rather than biweekly; that more authority be vested in the provincial boards and in the supervisors for the purchase of material and supplies by contracts with local firms; that more efficient clerical assistance be granted the supervisor in order that he may give personal supervision to field work rather than be confined to his office, and that those provinces not permitting expenditures on account of financial conditions be relieved of the expense of a supervisor, and that the necessary work therein be done from time to time by engineers engaged under this bureau, and that the salaries of the remaining supervisors be made somewhat commensurate to civil-service requirements for entrance therein and to the responsibility of the duties required.

The following abstracts are made from the annual reports of the provincial supervisors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with special reference to engineering works:

Abra.—Supervisor-treasurer: The records show that \$722.91 United States currency and \$93.50 local currency were expended in the repair and construction of roads and bridges, the length of roads repaired being about 3 miles, with one bridge. This work was done by his predecessor. The roads generally are in a very bad condition. The provincial funds are not sufficient to admit of any work being done. Of the labor problem he speaks discouragingly, and states that it is almost impossible to hire laborers. They have excellent land and plenty of stock.

Albay.—Supervisor: The reports show that during the past year \$3,652.73 local currency and \$1,018.32 local currency were expended on roads and bridges, respectively. In repairs to buildings \$418.74 local currency were expended. The length of road improved with macadam was a little over 2 miles. The report also shows that the province, in order to relieve the distress, loaned to each of ten municipalities \$2,000 local currency for road work in their immediate vicinity, and that most of this has been expended with good results both to the inhabitants and to the roads. No detailed statement as to the amount of work accomplished by this means is given. He speaks in the highest terms of the efficiency of the officials of four towns who conducted work under these loans.

Labor during normal times is worth \$1 local currency per day, but at present is being paid 50 cents local currency per day. He does not

consider that American labor is desirable or necessary beyond that of good foremen, but, on the contrary, the class of Americans that pretend to seek this work are a menace to the peace and prosperity of the province. The materials for road construction are not of the best, and require long hauls. The province is fairly well equipped with road tools and horses for the transportation of supplies. Traction engines, although tried in this province, have not proved a success.

Ambos Camarines.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$36,558.66 local currency; on bridges, \$2,878.61 local currency; on buildings, \$1,336.41 local currency. Five new bridges were built, 6 repaired, 13½ miles of macadam road were constructed, 64½ miles general repairs of roads made.

Antique.—Supervisor-treasurer: \$1,024.65 local currency expended on roads, \$587.63 expended on bridges, \$52 on buildings, and \$476.50 for bridge material. The length of roads repaired was not stated. Number of bridges repaired, 6. Roads are in fair condition. Native labor is used exclusively. Wages are 30 cents local currency per day. Material for bridge work is very costly because of the cost of transportation.

Bataan.—Supervisor: The report shows that \$997 local currency was expended for roads, \$1,086.94 local currency for bridges, and \$176.55 local currency for repairs to buildings. For this sum about 3 miles of road has been rebuilt, also 10 bridges and culverts, all in good condition at present. Native labor was used; wages are 50 cents per day, local currency. Labor conditions are very satisfactory, and labor can be had for any work within the province.

Batangas.—Supervisor: Amount expended for roads was \$22,797.73 local currency, and for bridges, \$6,748.08 local currency. This province has 210 miles of highway and 150 miles of secondary wagon road. Of these, 90 miles are now improved and graded for wagon transportation, and with the completion of bridges now projected, 40 miles will be added to this. The work during the year was widely distributed in order to give employment to the needy, payments being made semimonthly, and laborers changed frequently in order to benefit as many as possible. Native foremen were used. Laborers are willing and are reported as competent and efficient. Labor is 40 cents local currency per day. Good timber for bridges is scarce and expensive, due to the difficulty in and lack of transportation.

Benguet.—No supervisor in this province. Report by the provincial governor to be submitted.

Bohol.—Supervisor: Nothing expended on roads. Amount expended on repairs to bridges, \$1,227.44 local currency; for buildings, \$10,474.74 local currency. Two bridges repaired. The roads are in a passable condition, and could be put in first-class condition at very slight expense. The bridges are in a very bad condition and will require an expenditure of at least \$100,000 United States currency. Except as a help to the constabulary, there is no immediate need for extensive road improvements, and if, in the next year, the old Spanish roads could be made passable for carabao carts, the repair of the remainder could well be distributed over several years without retarding the development of the province. But little money is available for public improvements. The labor situation is discouragingly spoken of; but with a force of willing intelligent workers, Bohol could be made a rich province in a few years. The supervisor urges that at

least one good harbor be opened on the northern part of the island to facilitate the shipping of cattle and other products to Cebu.

Bulacan.—Supervisor: Amount expended on road repairs was \$6,861.85 local currency; on bridges, \$1,356.23 local currency. For this sum about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road have been built and maintained, and 9 bridges, all of which are in good condition. The supervisor states that the greatest drawback to work in the province is the exorbitant price which has to be paid for transportation and which is not caused by poor roads, but by inadequate means of transportation. Because of a great deal of the country being of delta formation, and having esteros, he thinks that if a dredge was owned and operated by the province, water transportation, which is largely used, could be vastly cheapened and bettered. Labor conditions are satisfactory, wages being 50 cents per day local currency. He recommends a system of road maintenance.

Cagayan.—Supervisor: \$72.60 local currency was expended on road repairs; \$10,153.32 on bridge repairs; labor, 70 cents per day local currency and difficult to get.

Capiz.—Supervisor-treasurer: No report.

Cavite.—Supervisor: Report mailed but not received.

Cebu.—Supervisor: This report shows that during the past year \$38,222.39 local currency was expended on roads, and \$860.88 local currency was expended on buildings. The distance over which this work was done was about 45 miles north and south from the city of Cebu. This has consisted of general repair work, and has been practically the rebuilding of the main coastal roads. Two repair gangs have been maintained throughout the year in keeping these roads in good condition. The supervisor states that in general the roads are without exception well located, but have fallen into a wretched condition through lack of attention, nothing having been done for twelve years previous to American occupation. Road material can be obtained always with short hauls. The question of bridges is a serious problem, there being no bridge material in the island. Ordinary labor is paid 50 cents Mexican per day. This labor is highly spoken of by the supervisor for road construction.

Ilocos Norte.—Supervisor: No report.

Ilocos Sur.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$12,155.64 local currency; on bridges, \$12,330.29 local currency; on buildings, \$8,807.80 local currency. Eight miles of roads have been resurfaced, ditched, and placed in good condition, and 44 bridges and culverts repaired or rebuilt. As a rule the labor has been efficient. The municipal officials are taking an interest in the work and rendering substantial assistance in securing labor and material. Among the natives a number of good mechanics have been found. Transportation is by means of the carabao cart, and is unsatisfactory and expensive. The prospects for the coming year are bright, as the revenues are steadily increasing, and will be sufficient to complete within a few years a large amount of work that could not be undertaken in the past.

Iloilo.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$20,781.04 local currency; on bridges, \$334.95 local currency. For rent and repair of buildings, \$5,185.74 local currency. The supervisor states that in the early days there were probably no better roads found in the Philippine Islands than in the province of Iloilo, but from lack of attention they have fallen into a state amounting to little more than clearings

through which the public can travel. Twenty and one-fourth miles of roads have been placed in good condition and repaired. A topographical map of the island has been commenced. Labor conditions have been satisfactory as far as the provincial work is concerned. There is great need of mechanics, carpenters, and masons. As to American labor he states that the class of men who accept positions under \$50 local currency are men who know very little and are not to be relied upon. The transportation is by carabao carts. Ordinary labor is paid 40 cents local currency per day. The province is well supplied with road tools, and owns a portable tramway 4 miles long. In general, conditions in the province are bright.

Isabela.—Supervisor-treasurer: No report.

Laguna.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads was \$7,059.72 local currency; about 4 miles of road was built. This road is now in good condition. Attention is called to the fact that all expenses for general road tools in this province have been charged to road work. The government buildings are generally in a bad state and in need of immediate repairs. It is difficult to secure labor. Wages are 65 cents per day local currency. Method of transportation is by carabao carts and the price demanded renders their employment by the province prohibitive. The equipment of road tools is very small. The financial condition of this province does not permit very much work being undertaken. The attempt to contract work here, as elsewhere in the provinces, has shown that the province can do the work for one-third the amount demanded by local contractors.

La Union.—Supervisor: Report delayed on account of recent appointment.

Lepanto-Bontoc.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads is \$11,157.67 local currency; on bridges, \$558 local currency; on buildings, \$1,701.89 local currency. For this sum three bridges have been built and about 70 miles of roads and trails repaired, mostly trails. All are at present in good condition. Igorrote labor was used at a cost of 20 cents local currency per day and it is difficult to obtain. The province is supported by the insular government, and being an interior one, possessing neither wagon roads nor navigable streams, the transportation problem is one of vital importance, the capital of the province being situated about 40 miles from where its freight is landed.

Leyte.—Supervisor: The total amount spent on roads and bridges during the past year is \$27,949.12 local currency. This sum was spent on the main roads leading from Tacloban south along the east coast and north inland. The supervisor reports that all the roads are overgrown, bridges destroyed, and the conditions are such as to render their entire reconstruction necessary to make them passable for wagons. While excellent work has been accomplished for the money expended both on roads and bridges, some of which has been comparatively heavy work, the supervisor estimates that it will cost \$800,000 United States currency to place all the roads in shape for wagon traffic, which, at the present rate at which funds are made available, would take thirty years. The only roads passable for wagons at this time are those that have been rebuilt by the province. The remainder are only passable for horses and pack trains during the dry season. He calls special attention to the difficulties of road maintenance, and their destruction by careless use, also the indifference of local officials to the

enforcement of proper road regulations. Some difficulty has been encountered in securing labor, the wages having risen from 50 cents to \$1 per day local currency. The indifference of the laborer is such that he prefers indolence to the remuneration of manual labor.

Masbate.—Treasurer-acting supervisor: No work of any kind done.

Misamis.—Supervisor-treasurer: The report shows that \$962.26 local currency was expended on roads; laborers, 50 cents Mexican per day and board. A road foreman has been appointed and is now on a tour of the island. A report was written by a former supervisor which states that there are 226 miles of roads in the province, and while work should be carried on from year to year, it is thought that water transportation can be used for some years to come with advantage.

Mindoro.—Supervisor-treasurer: During the past year there has been expended upon roads \$6,621.25 local currency and \$333 United States currency; in repairs to buildings, \$3,246 local currency and \$454 United States currency; on a telephone line, \$1,201.70 local currency and \$78 United States currency. The length of roads repaired is not stated. The question of bridges is a serious one on account of the cost of transportation of material, there being a river to every 3 miles of road. Ordinary labor is paid \$1 local currency per day. It is impossible to maintain permanent gangs, because the men do not care to work outside of their districts. In building this telephone line they were compelled to hire new men every few miles. Fifty-five miles of telephone line were constructed, and it is contemplated to build 218 miles more.

Nueva Ecija.—Supervisor: The report of the supervisor covers a period of six months ending June 30, from which it appears that \$1,364.25 local currency has been expended on repairs to roads. He has been quite active in making inspection trips, and has done fairly well with the money available during that time. Most of his work was done with prison labor and under difficult conditions. He states that there is no difficulty in finding ordinary labor at 40 cents Mexican per day. The bridges generally throughout the province are in bad condition. Efforts have been made to keep them in a passable condition. He hopes within the next six months to procure enough material to thoroughly repair every bridge within a radius of 20 miles.

Nueva Vizcaya.—Supervisor: No report.

Negros Occidental.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$23,181.26 local currency; on bridges, \$6,507.47 local currency; on repairs to school and jail, \$5,839.85 local currency. During the past year a great deal of work has been accomplished in this province under very trying conditions. During the harvest season labor was not to be had at any price. The want of transportation makes work slow and difficult.

Negros Oriental.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$5,139.16; on transportation of supplies, \$1,167.75; on supplies, \$1,279.43, all amounts local currency. There have been 19 miles of road repaired, 40 bridges and culverts erected and repaired. The work was carried on by the supervisor and his predecessor under constant difficulties and trouble.

Pampanga.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads, \$18,547.19 local currency; on bridges, \$7,155.58 local currency; on buildings, \$1,428.65 local currency. The length of roads repaired during the

past year is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the number of bridges 14. The supervisor states that there are about 100 miles of important roads in the province, and that they are in a deplorable condition, with few exceptions, on account of neglect by the natives. Ninety per cent of the bridges are reported to be in excellent condition. As to labor, he says that it is anything but discouraging. If it were placed under competent American foremen he is certain that more work would be accomplished for the amount expended than if American labor were employed. He recommends, as far as engineering work is concerned, the consolidation of Tarlac and Pampanga, for the reason that the two provinces together would be able to produce the proper road-building equipment which it is not possible for either province to own under present conditions.

Pangasinan.—Supervisor: This report shows that during the past year there has been expended for roads and bridges \$2,916.09 United States currency and \$11,973.94 local currency; for repairs to buildings \$93.04 United States currency and \$757.81 local currency. Ordinary labor is paid 50 cents Mexican per day. Timber and bridge material is very hard to get. Labor is very scarce. No mechanics can be found to work from plans. He suggested a central bridge shop in Manila under the bureau of engineering to make timber bridges and ship same knocked down.

Paragua.—No supervisor and no report.

Rizal.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads \$500 local currency; on bridges \$2,130.96 local currency; on buildings \$946.44 local currency. Because of the depleted condition of the treasury the supervisor has been able to accomplish but little work during the past year, beyond mere patchwork on roads, bridges, and public buildings. The length of roads in the province is about 110 miles, of which about 30 are in fairly good condition, the balance in very bad condition through neglect. Complaints are received daily as to the condition of the roads, but on account of the lack of funds it has been impossible to accomplish anything. He states that the resources of the province are ample if the people would only pay their taxes. He calls attention to a defect in the cedula law by which his province loses considerable money, and states that on account of the cedulas becoming delinquent on May 31 in Rizal, and not until June 30 in Manila, the result was that thousands of people of Rizal Province purchased cedulas in Manila, all of which money was lost to the province. He also calls attention to the fact that there is no provision in the municipal code by which the personal property of a nonresident property owner can be sold in another province for the purpose of enforcing the payment of taxes. Because of the proximity of this province to Manila, he thinks that the absence of this provision has rendered the collection of the land taxes in Rizal difficult and unsatisfactory.

Romblon.—Treasurer and acting supervisor: The treasurer reports no work upon the roads during the past year. The province has \$651.60 local currency road fund.

Samar.—Treasurer: No work was done on the roads during the past year, but the province has \$25,000 local currency road fund available for road work.

Sorsogon.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads was \$7,580.09; on bridges, \$4,714.28; on buildings, \$2,945.50, all local currency.

Practically 5 miles of road rebuilt and repaired. The roads of this province are very important because of the large hemp business, and excellent results have been accomplished for the money expended. The usual statement is made as to the roads having been in excellent condition at one time, but through neglect they have fallen into a very bad state and need extensive repairs. The great demand for labor in the hemp fields has made it necessary to pay \$1.50 local currency per day for ordinary labor, but this condition has changed slightly for the better, the rate of wages being in some parts of the province 75 cents local currency per day.

Surigao.—Supervisor: Amount expended on roads was \$264 local currency. This was spent in the repair of about 3 miles of road leading from the town of Surigao. The amount expended on buildings was \$3,496.73 local currency. Aside from a few minor surveys, nothing was done in this province during the year.

Tarlac.—Supervisor: The expenditure on road work was \$6,346.25 local currency, and 29 miles of road was repaired. Amount expended on bridges was \$2,667.80 local currency. Report of the supervisor of this province covers a period of six months. The roads repaired are in fairly good condition for dry weather, but it is thought that the narrow-tired carabao carts will damage them considerably during the rainy season. Ordinary laborers are paid 50 cents local currency per day and are satisfactory. In fact, the supervisor speaks highly of the native labor. Additional to American foremen nothing but native labor is needed or desired. The transportation question is difficult and unsatisfactory on account of the scarcity of carabao. Twelve bridges have been rebuilt or repaired, and for the funds available satisfactory results have been accomplished.

Tayabas.—Supervisor: Expenditure on roads has been \$7,529.63 local currency, and for bridges \$2,342.86. The length of road repaired was 15 miles, and 21 bridges or culverts were built or repaired. The repairs of roads in this province will be heavy for years to come. As in other provinces, the roads are in bad condition through failure to make ordinary repairs. The supervisor calls attention to the increase in transportation over an improved road that immediately takes place, and to the necessity of building certain roads, for surveys of which the insular government now has parties in the field. As an instance showing the advantage of improved roads, he cites a case where formerly the hemp or copra was carried out by pack pony, 1 picul to a pony, whereas now a single carabao hauls 12 piculs. Native labor is paid 75 cents local currency per day and is satisfactory. Carpenters and masons are scarce and not to be had at \$2 local currency per day.

Zambales.—Supervisor-treasurer: This report shows that the roads of the province are in fair condition. The only work now being done is the repair of one bridge 132 feet long, which will cost \$1,500 local currency. The province has suffered severely from locusts and cattle disease, and the outlook is discouraging.

The supervisors practically unite in recommending a system of road maintenance similar to that adopted almost universally in the United States, to wit, that each able-bodied inhabitant shall furnish two or three days' labor annually upon the roads. If this labor is called out by the presidentes of the municipalities and worked under the direction of the supervisor, lasting good will result therefrom. They also

call attention to the unwillingness or indifference of the municipal officials in enforcing reasonable regulations for the maintenance of those roads that have already been repaired by the province.

Since the organization of this bureau the supervisors have been directed to fill out promptly monthly report blanks which have been devised and distributed. This system has not been followed sufficiently long to permit formulating complete statistical tabulations for the fiscal year. However, these reports show a great deal of faithful work on the part of the supervisors. They also show the various works which are being carried out in the province, the appropriation and expenditures, class and quantity of labor, materials, number of inspection trips, distance traveled, and time consumed. This system has made it possible for supervisors to render returns in a systematic and orderly manner.

The supervisors are almost a unit in the belief that native labor can be trained properly to furnish good, valuable services on the roads, the difficulty being to get satisfactory foremen to handle the same.

It is recommended that provisions be made in accordance with civil-service regulations for the appointment of overseers and foremen, both Americans and Filipinos, by noncompetitive examinations, based on recommendations of the provincial officers, who must have definite knowledge of the experience and reliability of the applicant. It is believed that such provisions would give a permanency to these positions and would insure the organization of efficient repair and maintenance gangs.

Needs for an increase in force.—The number of technical men available for civil-service positions is small. Requisitions made on the Civil Service Commission of the United States are filled with difficulty, and with the heavy demand for such men now existing in the States it frequently happens that the most efficient men can not be secured for insular service. Some effort has been made by this bureau to place a knowledge of present conditions before the recent graduates of the technical schools, and to secure if possible educated but inexperienced men who could be trained in the special duties required.

Among the different departments and bureaus there exists a tendency to duplicate certain works and investigations, and not to work in cooperation with each other. This is especially true of those subjects requiring surveys, mapping, correct determination of proper names, etc. It has been the tendency of the government to require a broad variety of investigations and reports from this bureau.

It is respectfully recommended that such technical work be consolidated under one bureau and that all duplication of work be avoided as fully as possible.

The present office force, both in clerical and in record work and in drafting, has been overworked throughout the entire year. Indications are that no small amount of construction work will be required in the near future, and that the scope of this bureau must be materially increased if it properly discharges the duties and obligations placed upon it. To meet these needs a considerable increase in the personnel of this bureau is needed. A discussion of this subject, together with a proposed act, was submitted to the Commission under date of August 21, 1903.

The following is a tabulation of expenditures from the date of the creation of the office of the consulting engineer to the Commission up to August 31, 1903:

Summary of expenditures for fiscal year 1903.

	United States currency.	Local cur- rency.
Salaries		\$34,499.02
Transportation		772.63
Public works		4,673.96
Contingent expenses		8.00
Printing and binding	\$159.45	
Supplies, public works	3,530.69	1,237.12
Supplies, contingent	1,538.20	525.76
	5,228.34	41,716.49
Supplemental, expended July and August, fiscal year 1904:		
Salaries	3,909.68	
Transportation	88.40	
Public works	1,607.09	777.81
Contingent expenses	298.25	
Supplies, public works	664.98	
Supplies, contingent	297.20	
Fiscal year 1904	6,865.60	777.81
Fiscal year 1903	5,228.34	41,716.49
Total	12,193.94	42,494.30
Mexican currency reduced to United States currency (mean rate of exchange assumed as \$2.45):		
\$42,494.30 local currency equals	17,344.61	
Total expenditures	29,538.55	
January 13, 1903, appropriation act No. 595	27,440.00	
June 30, 1903, expended during fiscal year 1903	22,255.48	
July 1, 1903, balance unexpended	5,184.52	
July 27, 1903, appropriation act No. 807, fiscal year 1904	28,500.00	
August 31, 1903, expended July-August, fiscal year 1904	7,183.07	
September 1, fiscal year 1904, balance unexpended	21,316.93	

The following appendices are attached hereto:

(A) Plans for the improvement of Cebu Harbor (3 sheets).

(B) Plans for the improvement of Iloilo Harbor (1 sheet).

For the purpose of showing in detail the provincial work under prosecution by the supervisors and typical conditions existing in the provinces, the following annual reports have been selected and attached hereto:

(C) Annual report of the supervisor, province of Cebu, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

(D) Annual report of the supervisor, province of Leyte, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

(E) Annual report of the supervisor, province of Negros Occidental, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

(F) Annual report of the supervisor, province of Sorsogon, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

(G) Annual report of the chief engineer, Benguet road, for the fiscal year 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,

Consulting Engineer to the Commission and Chief of Bureau.

C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CEBU.

CEBU, CEBU, P. I., *July 25, 1903.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

It is proper to state that the former supervisor of Cebu was in charge until January 21, and that, in general, the line of work and policies inaugurated by him had been followed.

The table given below represents the money spent during the fiscal year by the province of Cebu on public works.

Month.	Roads.	Buildings.
July.....	\$2,780.95	.....
August.....	3,029.92	.....
September.....	3,588.40	.....
October.....	4,599.05	.....
November.....	2,249.40	.....
December.....	3,969.10	.....
January.....	3,796.60	.....
February.....	3,500.30	.....
March.....	3,090.20	.....
April.....	1,497.59	\$229.50
May.....	2,781.88	359.43
June.....	3,339.50	271.95
Total.....	38,222.39	860.88

The work was divided as follows:

From July to September, inclusive, the work of ditching and regrading, with the spoil from the ditches, the road between Cebu and Carcar was completed. The original appropriation for this work was \$20,000 Mexican, and of this \$9,399.27 Mexican was expended in the present fiscal year.

From October to January, inclusive, the road between Cebu and Danao was ditched and the culverts were repaired. The original appropriation for this work was \$15,000 Mexican, and the amount expended was \$14,614.15.

From February to March 14 the road from Danao to Carmen was ditched, regraded, and extended to a point about 1 mile beyond Carmen. The original appropriation for this work was \$5,000 Mexican and the amount expended was \$5,217 Mexican. The shortage was covered by a supplementary appropriation.

From March 15 to June 30 inclusive, the road between Cebu and Mandaue was remetaled with about 6 inches of gravel and rolled with a 5,000-pound roller. The cost of this work was \$6,665.47 and the appropriations were made in amounts of \$1,000 Mexican each, as the revenues of the province were uncertain owing to the drouth.

A repair gang is maintained on the road between Cebu and Argao at a cost of about \$2,100 Mexican for the past year. And another repair gang is in charge of the road from Cebu to Carmen at a cost of \$1,346 Mexican.

There had been expended upon the government building in Cebu for repairs \$501.45 Mexican and on the provincial jail \$359.43 Mexican.

THE CEBU ROAD SYSTEM.

Cebu is equipped with a complete system, and while it is true that in some places the roads are mere bridle paths there are a great many miles of roadway that will compare favorably with good country roads in the United States. These roads almost without exception are well located and were once well bridged. There is a total of 164 miles of roadway and 274 miles of bridle trails on this island. The roadways were built on the Telford system, and must have been well built since I am informed that up to the American occupation they had not been repaired for over twelve years. At the present time, on the roads not repaired, the ditches are filled in and the metaling is worn, but if remetaled at once they will be as good as ever. It is possible to obtain gravel or coral rock within 1 or 1½ miles of almost any part of the coastal roads, and with good draft animals the roads could be remetaled at a cost of about \$1,200 Mexican per mile.

DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.

The road from Cebu to El Pardo, about 3 miles long, is in good condition in dry weather but becomes very muddy in the wet season. There is a mile and one-half of this road which would require 12 inches of good gravel to put it into condition.

The road from El Pardo to Talisay, 3 miles long, is in good condition.

The road from El Pardo to Dalaguete, a distance of 48½ miles, is in good condition for a country road, excepting that it needs about six new bridges of a short span.

The road from Dalaguete to Boljoon, a distance of 10½ miles, is in fair condition, but it is rather rough roadway for carriages.

The road from Boljoon to Oslob, a distance of 8 miles, would be a fair roadway but for the landslide which has cut out about 300 yards. A natural road has been formed over this slide, but it is very rough, and while carts can and do pass over it it is with difficulty.

From Oslob to Santander, about 10 miles, there is only a good bridle path, although the greater part of the road would accommodate carts. With the boulders blasted out, this road could be traversed by the native carts and flechas.

From Santander to Samboan, a distance of 9½ miles, there is a good bridle trail and if the bridges were put in it would permit the passage of carts.

From Sanboan to Ginitilan, 3 miles, there is a fair cart road but it needs one bridge.

From Ginitilan to Malaboyoc, 5½ miles, there is a fair wagon road, but three short span bridges are needed. This road also needs ditches. The farmers along the way had encroached upon the right of way with their corn fields.

From Malaboyoc to Alegria, a distance of 5 miles, there is a good bridle path. It is quite hilly and in the wet season muddy.

From Alegria to Mapalinao, a distance of 6 miles, there is a good bridle trail. There is about one-half mile of muddy road, which in the wet season makes this trail impassable for carabao carts.

From Matalinao to Badian, a distance of 5 miles, there is a very bad bridle path. It is very steep, hilly, and in many parts muddy.

From Badian to Maulbual, 5 miles, there is a good wagon road except that it needs one short-span bridge.

From Maulbual to Barili, a distance of 15 miles, there was once a good Telford road. Its metalling is now worn through, and it is too rough for comfortable traveling in a carriage, although one could pass over it. It also needs ditches.

From Barili to Aloguinsan, 9 miles, there is nothing but a bad mountain trail, and no urgent demand for anything better.

From Aloguinsan to Toledo, a distance of 12 miles, there is a good dirt road, which needs ditching, and several new short span bridges.

From Toledo to a barrio called Caravalo, there is a good dirt road, but beyond that to Balamban there is only a bridle path. The distance is 10 miles.

From Balamban to Tuburan there is a good dirt road, with the exception of the stretch between the barrios of Santa Lucia and Carmelo, which are connected by a hilly bridle trail. The road is sometimes muddy in the wet season. The distance is 17½ miles.

From Tuburan to a barrio called Olivo, a distance of 12 miles, there is a good bridle path along the coast. It is, however, necessary to swim two rivers in passing over this trail. From this point to San Remigio there is no communication by land.

At San Remigio there is a trail to Medellin and a dirt road to Bogo, a distance of 5 miles. This road is sometimes muddy in the rainy season, but is passable for all two-wheeled vehicles.

From Medellin to Bogo, a distance of 9 miles, there is a good dirt road, although it is somewhat muddy in the rainy season.

From Bogo to Tabogon, a distance of 9 miles, the road for 4 miles is on a table-land and is level; the remaining 5 miles are hilly and stony.

From Tabogon to Sogod, a distance of 15 miles, there is nothing but a bridle path, which is hilly and rough.

From Sogod to Carmen River there is a good bridle path, which becomes muddy in the wet season. The distance is 11 miles. A bridge of about a 50-foot span is needed at the Carmen River, but from this point to Cebu there is a good dirt road. The distance is 25 miles.

Beside the coastal roads mentioned Cebu has no less than 13 bridle trails, reaching across the island, namely: Bogo to San Remigio, 5 miles; Borbon to the coast between Putad and San Remigio, 13 miles; Sogod to Putad, 15 miles; Carmen to Tuburan, 13 miles, overgrown and disused; Danao to Balamban, 27 miles, along river beds; Mabolo to Balamban, 30 miles, 13 miles good trail, the balance river beds; Cebu to

Toledo, 21 miles, very mountainous; Naga to Pinamangajan, 19 miles; Carcar to Aloguinsan, 12 miles; Carcar to Barili, 12 miles; Sibonga to Dumanjug, 13 miles; Oslob to Sambuan, 8 miles; Boljoon to Malaboyoc, 13 miles.

Of these trails there are four which are capable of being made into roads.

Bogo to San Remigio, Sogod to Putad, Carcar to Barili, and Oslob to Sambuan. It is very important that two of these roads should be built as soon as possible, and, as the provincial revenues are not sufficient to do this, this opportunity is taken of calling it to the attention of the authorities, in order that, if possible, it may be done by the insular government.

BRIDGES.

One of the most important items to be considered in the improvement of the Cebu road system is that of bridges. The greater part of the bridges needed are short-span, averaging about 15 to 20 feet.

Lumber is both scarce and high-priced in the Cebu market. At the present stage of lumber development it is impossible to get large-dimension timber in quantities. It is very doubtful if Oregon pine will stand exposure to the elements in this climate, and it is susceptible to attack by the white ant. For the foregoing reasons, I believe it to be more economical to use steel exclusively. For the short spans I would use steel I beams on concrete abutments, because such a bridge could be built entirely by the unskilled labor of the country. Another important consideration is that I beams are easier to handle and transship than trusses.

The bridges of longer span should be standardized, and a small bridge shop maintained in Bilibid prison for their manufacture.

TRANSPORTATION.

In the road work as well as with the bridges the matter of transportation is the greatest obstacle to be overcome. The only land transportation here is the small native pony, unfitted for work, and the carabao. At the risk of being accused of heresy, I wish to say here that the carabao as a draft animal is very much overrated. My experience with him is that he is only capable of two full days' labor per week. That is, while he will work about four days per week, the time consumed in resting and bathing him reduces the time by half. Seeing the animals drawing heavy loads on the streets of Cebu, I once believed that the carabao had a greater capacity for work, and to test this drew 12 yards of gravel (1-mile haul) per day, with a half hour of rest and bathing, morning and afternoon. Despite the protests of the native driver, this was continued for one week. At the end of the week the carabao were played-out and thin, and it was over a month before they had fully recovered. The carabao owners will only draw eight loads of one-third of a yard each per day, and for this they receive \$3 (Mexican). This high price is partially due to the scarcity of carabao in Cebu.

Water transportation is the principal means of moving crops to the market, but as most of the towns, excepting Cebu and Argao, have shore harbors, the roads must be used to concentrate the produce.

There is but one inland waterway in Cebu worthy of mention, and that is the canalized backwater from Bogo to San Remigio, 3 miles in length. This canal is at present in poor condition, but if it were deepened to 4 or 6 feet mean low water it would be of considerable advantage to the numerous small schooners and other craft that handle the western coast trade. This canal saves about 36 miles around the northern end of Cebu, and as the water is very shoal and reefy at this point it makes a dangerous trip for a small boat in stormy weather.

LABOR.

Owing to its dense population (about 335 per square mile), the conditions of life are harder in Cebu than in most of the Visayan Islands. There is but little land per capita, and a great many of the people depend entirely upon a daily wage for their livelihood.

The people are good laborers, and will compare favorably with the laboring classes of tropical America. Their greatest fault is their improvidence, and the fact that they will gamble their last cent without any thought for the morrow. There are very few skilled laborers among them, in spite of the fact that the demand is such that the earnings of a first-class artisan will exceed that of the highest paid native clerks. It is also difficult to find good foremen among them. I have at present two native foremen and two Americans. The maintenance gangs under the native foremen are being paid monthly, while with the labor under the American foremen I am unable to do this. However, the labor under the American foremen accomplished a great deal more work.

The pay received by the different classes of labor in Cebu is as follows:

	Per day.
American foremen.....	^a \$2. 50
Native foremen.....	^b 1. 00
Native timekeepers.....	^b . 60
Native labor.....	^b . 50
Native carpenters.....	^b 1. 50
Native masons.....	^b 1. 00
Chinese carpenters.....	^b 3. 00
Chinese tinsmiths.....	^b 2. 00
Native enginemen.....	^b ^c 30. 00 to 40. 00

COST OF MATERIAL

Owing to the fact that there is a line of steamers between Cebu and Singapore, and a vessel making monthly trips between Hongkong and Cebu, besides rice boats from Saigon and coal steamers from Japan, the Cebu prices of many articles will compare favorably with those of Manila. For purposes of comparison, a list of prices is given below:

Nipa roofing, \$1.20 Mexican per 100 pieces.
 Galvanized-iron roofing, \$12.75 Mexican per 100 pounds.
 Iron, wrought, \$0.09 Mexican per pound.
 Nails, wire, \$0.12 Mexican per pound.
 Rope, large, \$0.40 Mexican per pound.
 Rope, small, \$0.50 Mexican per pound.
 Lime, native, burned, \$0.37½ Mexican per cavan.
 Cement, Portland, \$7.50 to \$8.50 Mexican per barrel.
 Lumber, Borneo, "Greeting," \$45 to \$55 gold per M.
 Lumber, Borneo, "Surah," \$40 to \$45 gold per M.
 Lumber, Borneo, "Ironwood," \$60 to \$65 gold per M.
 Lumber, native, "Hindang," \$180 Mexican per M.
 Coral rock, dressed and face smooth, \$9 Mexican per cubic meter.
 Rough coral rock, delivered on road at Danas, \$2 Mexican per cord.
 Coal, Australian, \$21 Mexican.
 Coal, Japan, \$16.50 Mexican.
 Coal, Japan, F. O. B., \$18 Mexican.

EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Besides the expenditures for the repairs of roads and buildings there has been expended by the supervisor during the past year the following moneys:

	Mexican.
Stationery.....	\$8, 782. 72
Furniture.....	8, 607. 32
Equipment.....	1, 996. 92
Jail supplies.....	5, 944. 38
Rent.....	2, 100. 00
Total.....	27, 431. 34

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF CEBU.

As I am unable to find an adequate description of the province of Cebu in any of the former reports it will be well to give a short description of this, the most populous province in the Archipelago.

The province of Cebu is about 1,800 square miles in area and has a population of over 600,000, the majority of whom are engaged in agriculture. Of this area there is hardly an acre uncultivated—even to the mountain tops. The principal crops in the order of their importance are corn, tobacco, sugar, rice, copra, and hemp. There is also a little cacao, coffee, cotton, and fruit grown.

There are several good coal mines, and I have seen some very promising samples of galena and petroleum. There are said to be some good gold claims, but I have been unable to investigate this.

The waters are teeming with fish, and there are pearl fisheries at the northern end of the island.

^a Gold.^b Mexican.^c Per month.

In the past six months Cebu has suffered from one of the longest drouths known in the history of the island, and the staple crop of the island, corn, was almost a total failure. Following upon the drouth came a hurricane, which damaged the northern portion of the province to the extent of fully \$500,000 (Mexican).

The people, however, have undauntedly replanted their lands, and from the standing crops that I saw on a recent inspection trip the coming year should be as prosperous as the past has been barren.

There are five cities in the province with a population of over 20,000, the chief of which is Cebu, with a population of over 35,000. The city of Cebu will have, with the proposed consolidation, a population of about 50,000. One of the greatest needs of the city is an adequate water supply. This problem has been carefully investigated, and without going into details the result of the investigation shows that the only feasible plan is the artesian-well system. In order to properly investigate this project a boring outfit should be invoiced to this office as soon as one can be spared. Cebu is a compact, well-built city, with a fine harbor, and from its central location and the volume of its business is the first city in the Visayan Islands and the second city in the Archipelago.

THE SUPERVISOR—HIS DUTIES AND DIFFICULTIES.

The popular conception of the supervisor is that he is the provincial engineer, while in reality that forms but a small part of his duties. In order that his difficulties may be appreciated a short discussion of his duties will be given.

As an employer of labor he comes into close touch with the common people, and from his training as an engineer is better able to judge of them than any other provincial officer. For this reason he is often called upon for special reports upon affairs in his province. As these inquiries are for accurate information they call for the expenditure of considerable time in careful investigation.

As the provincial engineer he must recommend improvements, repairs, and new works. He must draw plans, specifications, make estimates, and advertise for bids (although none are ever received), and finally he must ask for permission to do the work by day labor. Then, having to deal entirely with unskilled labor, his troubles begin. Any attempt to hurry the work or get more work from the men inevitably results in failure. The native laborer has no "steady gait," but works as he feels, with the result that on a cool day the work accomplished will be nearly double that of a hot one. It is difficult to obtain skilled labor, and many times the engineer must show the laborer how to use a plane, saw, or trowel. For these reasons the work of superintendence requires much more of the engineer's time than similar work in the United States. Then the preparation of pay rolls and the payment of three gangs of laborers requires considerable time when they are 50 miles apart and the travel is by land.

Although not called for by the Municipal Code, the supervisor often acts as a consulting engineer for the municipalities and in a municipality of the importance of Cebu this sometimes calls for considerable time and diplomacy.

Aside from his purely engineering duties the supervisor is looked upon by many provincial officials as the doctor for various sick clocks, typewriters, and furniture of all kinds.

As the provincial and municipal purchasing agent the supervisor is called upon to purchase and keep in stock a large store of stationery, forms, and medicines, and to furnish estimates on the cost of all prospective purchases. He is sometimes obliged to design and supervise the building of special articles of furniture. The amount of paper work involved in the purchase of one article, however small, is appalling, and if it is for a municipality it is often several months before the money is collected and the account written off.

As custodian of all provincial property the supervisor is required to keep account of all disbursements of stationery and to take memorandum receipts for all unexpended property issued. While in many cases the items involved are small, in a large province like Cebu it foots up to no inconsiderable sum. All this is augmented and made difficult by the inevitable paper work.

The supervisor is also a member of the board of tax revision, and if he were to attend every sitting of this board it would take three solid months of his time.

As the sanitary engineer of the board of health his position is more of an advisory one and there is little to be done because there is no money for extensive sanitary improvements.

As a member of the provincial civil-service board, there being only about one examination every two months' the work involved is slight.

As a member of the provincial board of Cebu there is much solid work to be done and much time and thought should be given to it. The opinions of the supervisor

in franchise questions are of great weight and can not be given without careful investigation. The effect of energetic action on the part of the provincial board has a great effect on the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the province, and the supervisor regrets that he has thus far been unable to give this work the attention that it deserves.

Besides all this the supervisor receives stores and transships all supplies for the province of Bohol.

To do this work this office has one American clerk and one untrained native boy. The office hours are from 8 to 12 and 2 to 5, Saturdays included. About one-half of the Sundays are given up to inspection trips.

SUGGESTED CHANGE.

After long and careful observation I am of the opinion that better and more valuable service could be obtained if the supervisor could be relieved of all duties other than those which pertain to pure engineering and building. To this end I would recommend that the position of supervisor be abolished and that he be replaced in the provincial boards by the superintendent of schools or by the senior inspector of constabulary. The supervisors could then be organized into corps of experts upon their particular branches of engineering, all, however, as a part of the present bureau of engineering. Another good plan would be to establish residences with a chief and small corps of engineers in districts so divided as to cover the islands; these parties to be a part of and directly under the orders of the engineering bureau.

After a province had accumulated sufficient funds for a survey or general repair of its roads or bridges it would certify the fact to the head of the engineering bureau and he could then detail the men necessary for the work.

By the adoption of either of these plans a province would not be obliged to employ an engineer at a high salary when it had no work for him warranting such an expenditure. The engineer, on the other hand, would be constantly employed on engineering work and would gain valuable professional experience. This would also be the best sort of a training school for the young engineers, and vacancies in the higher positions in the service could be safely supplied by promotion, since the head of the bureau would know the record and work of the men more intimately than is possible under the present system.

Very respectfully,

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Consulting Engineer, Manila, P. I.

H. DE LANO,
Provincial Supervisor of Cebu.

D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

TACLOBAN, June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work in this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Tacloban-Palo road.—This road extends from the town of Tacloban southerly to the town of Palo, a distance of 6.7 miles, the part under the control of the province having a length of 3.8 miles. Work was begun on this road in February, 1902, at which time it was practically impassable. At the beginning of July, 1902, it had been regraded, and the work of resurfacing it with coral was in progress. This was continued until December, 1902, when the road was completed. Seven bridges were also renewed at the same time, varying in length from 6 feet to 37 feet. Since completion a force of three men have been constantly employed upon this section for the purpose of maintenance, and by this means the ditches are kept clear of growth and any defects in the surface of the roadway are repaired at once.

The coral surfacing was deposited about 6 inches deep over a width of 16 feet. No roller was available, but the ordinary traffic has compacted the material so that the road presents a hard and smooth surface at all seasons. The entire work of transporting materials, except some aid rendered by the army quartermaster's department for hauling bridge timbers, was performed by native carts and carabao. This ren-

dered the progress of the work extremely exasperating at times. It was found impossible to let contracts for any of this work, and it was performed by day labor under the direction of the supervisor.

The amounts expended are in detail as follows (see report of December 31, 1902, pp. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11):

Regrading:	Local currency.
Labor, teams, and material.....	\$3,485.40
Total distance regraded, 3.8 miles.	
Surfacing:	
Material and cartage.....	15,542.16
Total distance surfaced, 3.5 miles.	
Bridges:	
Bridge No.—	
4, 16 feet 4 inches over all, standard stringer	246.00
5, 10 feet 4 inches over all, standard stringer	170.50
6, 6 feet over all, standard stringer.....	112.75
8, 20 feet over all, standard stringer.....	404.70
9, 37 feet over all, standard stringer.....	769.07
10, 27 feet over all, standard stringer	578.31
11, 6 feet over all, standard stringer	112.75
Total for bridges	2,394.08
Total cost of construction Tacloban-Palo road	21,421.64
Maintenance, January, February, March, April, May, and June of 1903..	292.00
Total.....	21,713.64

The unit prices paid for labor and material on the above work are as follows:

	Local currency.
Laborers, per day	\$0.50
Native section boss, per day	1.00
Native carpenters, per day	1.00
Native carpenters, foremen, per day	1.50
Teams, including cart and driver, per day.....	2.50
American foremen, per month	^a 75.00

Timber, from 50 cents to 70 cents United States currency per cubic foot, cut to size.

Coral, 5 cents local currency per load (native cart with 8-inch sides).

American foremen, from August 1, 1902, \$2.50 United States currency per day.

(See report of December 31, 1902, p. 21, for standard bridge plans.)

Bridge No. 12, at Palo.^b—This bridge is located in the edge of the town of Palo on the road leading from Tacloban. It is extremely important that it should be kept in good condition, as it controls the road running south from Palo, along the east coast of Leyte and also that from Palo through Alang-Alang and Jaro to Carigara on the north coast, and the river at this point is not fordable for teams. The bridge is made up of three spans, one of about 55 feet over all and two of about 64 feet over all, with abutments and piers faced with coral blocks. The superstructure is of the stringer type with corballed ends, but the flooring had become very poor, the stringers badly rotted, and the bridge dangerous for any except foot traffic. Numerous efforts failed to secure proper repairs by the town of Palo on account of financial inability, and early in 1903 notice was served in accordance with Act 443. On March 23, 1903, a contract was entered into with Mr. W. S. Price for the renewal of the bridge at a price of \$6,297 United States currency.

The new work is to consist of three Howe trusses, one of 55 feet 3 inches over all, and two of 64 feet over all, each with a 16-foot roadway. These bridges will rest upon the old piers and abutments, which are in good condition. Work was begun upon the contract promptly after letting and has progressed satisfactorily. Payments made to June 30, 1903, \$12,820 local currency.

Tanauan-Dagami road.—This road extends from Tanauan, on the east coast of Leyte, inland to the town of Dagami, a distance of about 10 miles. At Dagami it connects with roads running to Tabontabon and Bastrana, and also the road to Burauen and

^a United States currency.

^b See report of December 31, 1902, page 1.

Dulag. Work was started on September 1, 1902, and continued until March 31, 1903. The improvements consisted in regrading portions of the roadway and in opening ditches for drainage and in repairing the bridges. The latter were all of the coconut type and in bad condition, many of them entirely fallen in. Funds were not available for the renewal with modern structures, and they were repaired with such material as could be secured near by—coconut and bamboo.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing men, and there was an entire lack of cooperation on the part of the presidentes of Tanauan and the inhabitants along the road. Constant vigilance was necessary to prevent the theft of the materials collected for repairs, and since the work has been stopped much material has been removed from the bridges, with the result that a great deal of the work needs to be done over.

It is the opinion of the supervisor that the construction of coconut or other temporary bridges and repairs to them have proved to be a waste of time and money, and it is not intended to do any further work on this road until such time as a fuller cooperation of the people benefited can be obtained and sufficient funds are on hand to put in permanent structures.

The amounts expended are in detail as follows (local currency):

REGRAIDING.		
Labor, teams, etc.....		\$1,986.60
BRIDGES.		
Bridge No. 1:		
Labor	\$25.00	
Material	.40	
		25.40
Bridge No. 2, 9 feet over all:		
Labor	25.00	
Material	3.20	
		28.20
Bridge No. 3, 82 feet over all:		
Labor and materials, 1902	318.30	
Labor, 1903	67.00	
Material	2.55	
		387.85
Bridge No. 4, 51 feet over all:		
Labor	372.00	
Material	10.15	
		382.15
Bridge No. 5, 24 feet over all:		
Labor	25.00	
Material	3.30	
		28.30
Bridge No. 6, 44 feet over all:		
Labor	224.05	
Material	5.00	
		229.05
Bridge No. 7, 12 feet over all:		
Labor	25.00	
Material	3.00	
		28.00
Bridge No. 8, 45 feet over all:		
Labor	99.00	
Material	4.00	
		103.00
Bridge No. 9, 31 feet span over all:		
Labor		25.00
Bridge No. 10, 33 feet span over all:		
Labor		25.25
Total for bridges		1,262.20
Total for Tanauan-Dagami road		3,248.80

It was found to be impossible to let contracts for any of this work, and it was performed by day labor under the direction of the supervisor, with an American foreman on the job. The foreman received \$2.50 United States currency per day, and the prices paid for native labor were the same as those paid on the Palo road.

Palo-Alang-Alang road.—This road extends inland from Palo to the town of Alang-Alang, a distance of some 12 miles, and is a portion of the road leading from Palo to Carigara on the north coast of the island. Work was begun on reconstruction on September 1, 1902, and has been continued to the present time, about 4 miles having been completed, or a strip extending from Palo to within about a mile of the barrio of Santa Fe. The work has consisted of turnpiking the roadway practically the whole distance, renewing the bridges and filling the approaches. It has been impossible to let contracts for any of the work up to the present time, and the work has been performed by day labor under the direction of the supervisor.

No timber can be purchased in the locality, and all of that used has been bought up in Tacloban and transported to the site of the work, an average haul of 10 miles. Up to February, 1903, this was done by means of carabaos, but since that time the provincial mules have been used. Labor is hard to secure, and is only obtained by a daily canvass. An American foreman has been constantly on the work at a salary of \$2.50 United States currency per day, the price for native labor being the same as that paid on the Palo road.

The amounts expended are, in detail, as follows:

	Local currency.	United States currency.
Regrading:		
Labor	3,962.95	
Cartage		\$3.50
Bridges:		
Bridge No. 1, 43 feet 4 inches over all (Howe truss)—		
Labor	470.12	
Material	1,947.61	
Cartage	200.00	
	2,617.61	
Bridge No. 2, 33 feet 4 inches over all (A truss)—		
Labor	328.00	
Material	1,556.75	
Cartage	180.00	
	2,064.75	
Bridge No. 3, 70 feet 4 inches over all (Howe truss)—		
Labor	1,194.20	
Material	3,269.16	
Cartage	537.60	
	5,000.96	
Bridge No. 3a, 12 feet over all, stringer—		
Labor	55.20	
Material	194.82	
Cartage	21.80	
Do		3.50
	271.82	3.50
Bridge No. 3b, 12 feet over all, stringer—		
Labor	57.825	
Material	194.82	
Cartage	21.80	
Do		3.50
	274.445	3.50
Bridge No. 3c, 12 feet over all, stringer—		
Labor	57.825	
Material	194.82	
Cartage	21.80	
Do		3.50
	274.445	3.50
Bridge No. 3d, 12 feet over all, stringer—		
Labor	57.825	
Material	194.82	
Cartage	21.80	
Do		3.50
	274.445	3.50

	Local currency.	United States currency.
Bridges—Continued.		
Bridge No. 3e, 12 feet over all, stringer—		
Labor	57.825	
Material	195.73	
Cartage	21.80	
Do		\$3.50
	275.355	3.50
Bridge No. 4, 70 feet over all, two spans "A" trusses—		
Labor	887.50	
Material		1,088.93
Cartage		80.50
Do	150.00	
	1,037.50	1,169.43
Total for bridges	12,091.33	1,186.43
Total for Palo-Alangalang road	16,018.28	1,190.43

The additional bridges to be constructed between the end of the present work and Alangalang are about 20 in number, having spans varying from 12 feet to 70 feet and a total span of about 400 feet. The estimated cost of these bridges is about \$30,000 local currency. The roadway extends through a flat country difficult of drainage and is practically impassable in the wet season. The estimated cost of regrading, exclusive of any surfacing with gravel or other material, is about \$12,000 local currency.

The province has on hand at Tacloban timber to the value of about \$1,000 United States currency, which it is intended to use in the construction of the smaller bridges.

PROVINCIAL STABLE.

On January 20, 1903, the province received 6 American mules from the insular purchasing agent, and they have been employed since in hauling bridge timber for the Palo-Alangalang road, thus enabling the bridge work to progress much faster than formerly, when the province was entirely dependent upon carabao and native carts.

An American was placed in charge of the mules and transportation of materials, and native drivers have been employed, the foreman receiving \$60 per month United States currency, and the native drivers \$12.50 United States currency per month. On July 1 the services of the American foreman were dispensed with, and the animals are now in charge of the regular foreman of construction on the Palo-Alangalang road, to whom the drivers report. This will reduce the expense of maintenance somewhat, and it is thought the results will be satisfactory.

The amounts expended for wages, supplies, etc., to date are as follows:

	Local currency.	United States currency.
Wages:		
January		\$56.16
February	\$193.65	
March	257.55	
April	244.80	
May	242.33	
June	238.88	
For oats, hay, green forage, etc., to date	121.26	212.74
Total	1,298.47	268.90

NOTE.—The above amounts are included in the amounts spent for roads and bridges.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, PROVINCE OF LEYTE, P. I.

Amounts expended from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Month.	Appropriations.				
	General funds.	Land tax.		Total.	
		United States currency.	Local currency.	United States currency.	Local currency.
July	\$4,517.55	\$23.54	.....	\$4,541.09	.....
August	10,000.00	.20	.....	13,015.27	.....
September		195.26	.....	7,471.90	.....
October		150.52	.....	5,278.60	.....
November		20.36	\$23.71	2,369.82	\$2,687.02
December		140.02	111.92	1,550.76	3,824.52
Refund			122.58	.....	.....
January		46.86	403.06	1,597.62	2,105.58
February		44.96	5.61	1,642.58	1,696.79
March		570.71	13,374.99	^a 2,223.29	20,852.34
Transfer		5,780.56	.....	.....	.....
April		20.19	381.94	197.26	18,092.48
Transfer		177.07	.....	.....	.....
May		41.48	2,234.04	174.01	16,666.64
Transfer		1,568.86	.....	.....	.....
June		566.94	3,510.03	^b 640.95	20,620.73

Month.	Expenditures.						
	Labor.		Loss on local currency.	Materials purchased.		Total expenditures.	
	United States currency.	Local currency.		United States currency.	Local currency.	United States currency.	Local currency.
July			\$154.48	\$1,371.54		\$1,526.02	
August	\$2,932.34			2,806.29		5,738.63	
September	1,465.28		123.85	754.69		2,343.69	
October	1,345.05		30.13	201.32		1,576.50	
November		\$2,163.05		29.08	\$53.95		\$2,217.00
December		2,100.50			21.50		2,122.00
January		400.00			14.40		414.40
March		3,123.80			18.00		3,141.80
April		3,150.75		64.73	57.60	64.73	3,208.35
May		1,124.80					1,124.80
June.....		2,723.21			12,832.50		15,555.71

^a Equals \$5,780.56 local currency.^b Transfer \$640.35 equals \$1,568.86 local currency.Supplies purchased from general provincial funds and chargeable to roads and bridges ^a\$486.44

11,765.09

Loss on local currency..... ^a308.46

Total United States currency expended..... 11,456.63

Supplies purchased from general provincial funds and chargeable to roads and bridges..... ^a165.06

Total local currency expended..... 27,949.12

BRIDGE SCHEDULE.

This department has under preparation a bridge schedule which when completed will show the location, type, span, materials of which constructed, and the condition of all the bridges in the province. A list of the bridges as far as measured was appended to the report for the year ending December 31, 1902, to which reference is made. The following are the additions made to that schedule since that date:

^a Local currency.

TOWN OF TANAUAN.

Bridge No.	Span.		Width, clear.	Materials.		Class.	Over.
	Over all.	Clear.		Superstructure.	Abutments.		
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>				
1	-----	158 0	10 0	Municipal bridge.....	-----	C.	Tide water. Buquid River. Amanlugurin. Quilao.
2	19 0	17 0	10 0	Cocconut.....	None	C.	
3	-----	150 0	-----	-----	-----	D.	
4	14 0	10 0	10 0	Plank	Stone.....	C.	
5	13 0	9 6	12 0	do	do	C.	
a6	23 0	19 3	19 0	do	do	B.	

TOWN OF TOLOSA.

	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>				
1	28 0	24 0	13 0	Poles	None	C.	Telegrafo. Creek. Do. Do. Do. San Roque. Liberanan. Calbasag.
2	12 0	10 0	10 0	do	do	C.	
3	19 0	17 0	12 0	do	do	C.	
4	6 6	5 0	8 0	do	do	C.	
5	19 0	17 0	10 0	do	do	C.	
6	12 0	-----	-----	do	do	D.	
7	90 0	80 0	-----	do	do	D.	
8	-----	120 0	10 0	Cocconut.....	do	C.	

TOWN OF DULAG.

	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>				
1	14 6	8 0	18 0	Timber	Stone.....	C.	Runway. Do. Do. Creek.
2	6 0	-----	10 0	Cocconut.....	None	C.	
3	6 0	-----	10 0	do	do	C.	
4	12 0	-----	10 0	do	do	C.	

^aMunicipal bridge.

NOTE.—In addition to the above there should be constructed between No. 3 and No. 4 about 8 bridges of 12-feet span each, town of Burauen.

PROVINCIAL MAP.

During the past year a map of the province of Leyte has been prepared, showing all the roads and trails, towns and barrios, town boundaries, rivers, mountains, telegraph lines, etc. All the information available was collected, revised, and added to by this office, and it is believed that the resulting map is more complete and accurate than any yet compiled for the province of Leyte. The tracing is now on file in this office.

PRESENT CONDITION OF ROADS.^a

The roads of this province are divisible into four main groups, as follows: (1) The road leading from Tacloban south along the coast to Abuyog; (2) that extending from Palo Island to Carigara on the north coast; (3) from Tanauan Island through Dagami and Burauen to Dulag, and (4) the west coast road from Ormoc to Maasin.

All of these roads are very much overgrown, the bridges destroyed, and their condition such that their entire reconstruction is necessary to render them passable for wagons. The estimated cost of placing these roads and bridges in shape for wagon traffic is \$800,000 United States currency. At the present rate at which funds are available this will take some thirty years. The only roads over which wagons can pass at present are those rebuilt by the province, namely, those leading from Tacloban to Palo and Tanauan, and from Palo on the Palo Alangalang road. Parts of the west coast road near the larger towns can also be used by wagons. The remaining roads are only passable for horses and pack animals during the dry season.

MAINTENANCE.

Much difficulty is experienced in maintaining the roads constructed on account of the manner in which they are used by the natives.

1. *By the encroachment of fences and buildings upon the highway.*—The houses, both old and new, are placed so near the roadway that the roofs and awnings project into

^aSee report of December 31, 1902.

and obstruct the highway. The water is also shed from the roofs directly upon the roads, often doing serious damage. All appeals to the municipal authorities to establish and enforce proper building and fence lines have been in vain. It is respectfully recommended that the provincial board be given authority to establish fence and building lines along the provincial roads and to enforce compliance with the lines established.

2. *Destruction of the road by careless use.*—At present, except by bluffing through the local officials, there is no way in which the province can prevent the carabao trains from utterly destroying in a short time any road constructed. Upon the dirt roads the carts and pack trains follow each other, always in the same track and the road is soon as badly rutted as before. Whenever a road is hardened with coral or gravel the carabao are driven in the ditches alongside, with the result that these ditches soon become wallows extending the whole length of the road and destroying all hopes of drainage or of keeping the surface of the road passable for wagons. It is fully realized that the roads are for the use of the people in marketing their products, but, through ignorance or worse, the manner in which the roads are used is such as to injure them unnecessarily. I respectfully recommend that the provincial board be given authority to establish and enforce regulations governing the kinds of traffic permissible upon the provincial roads and the manner in which the said roads may be used.

3. *Wide tires.*—The present wide-tire law is not sufficient to prevent needless destruction. In this province it is not so much narrow tires (although a proper width is important) as it is the manner in which the wheels are mounted upon the axles. The boxes and axles are not turned to fit and the boxes are packed in the wooden hubs with hemp, with the result that they soon work loose and the wheels wobble back and forth, running most of the time upon the sharp edge of the tire in such a manner as to quickly cut up any road which it is possible to construct. I respectfully recommend that in addition to the wide tire at present provided for that the provincial board be given authority to rule off from the provincial roads any carts whose wheels do not run true upon the axles or carts whose wheels are rigid upon the axles, even though the width of the tire be sufficient.

PROVINCIAL RESERVATION.

“Under Act No. 244 of the United States Philippine Commission the province of Leyte has purchased a tract of land known as the Provincial Reservation for the sum of \$5,515 United States currency. Owing to the increasing land values in this section, this property is now worth from two to three times the purchase price.” (From report of December 31, 1902).

PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

The provincial buildings are located on the above tract and consist of two frame buildings, with galvanized iron roofs, and two small buildings constructed mainly of nipa. The frame buildings are used entirely for the provincial offices, the court of first instance, and the other offices which the province is compelled to provide. The buildings are in good condition now, but will soon need some minor repairs to the roof, etc. One of the nipa houses is occupied by the division superintendent of schools for offices, and the other is rented to the president of the provincial board of health for a residence. Neither of the nipa buildings is worth repairing, and they should be removed when no longer of service.

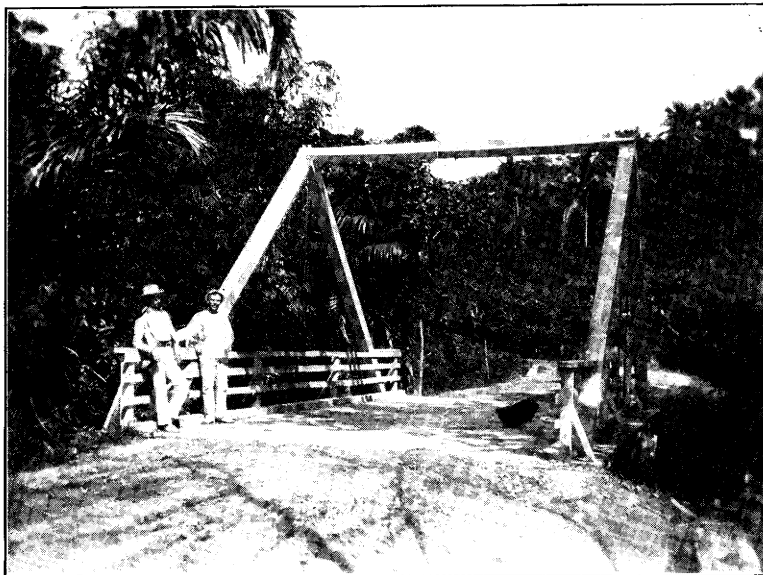
The following in regard to the labor problem and the proposed roads are extracts from the report of December 31, 1902, and the recommendations therein set forth are respectfully renewed:

LABOR PROBLEM.

“On the Palo road labor has been secured without much trouble, but on the Alangalang and Dagami roads it has been very hard to secure. In Tacloban the price of day labor has risen within the past year from 50 cents local currency per day to \$1 and \$1.50 per day, and in the hemp fields the return for work is such that about one day’s work a week suffices to keep a family. The remaining days of the week the men use for resting and can not be induced to work by any known system of moral suasion. It seems not to be entirely a question of pay, but rather of indisposition.

“Since doing away with compulsory labor the towns have done very little work upon their portions of the roads, and the province has no means of securing labor other than ‘persuasion,’ money not being sufficient inducement to work.

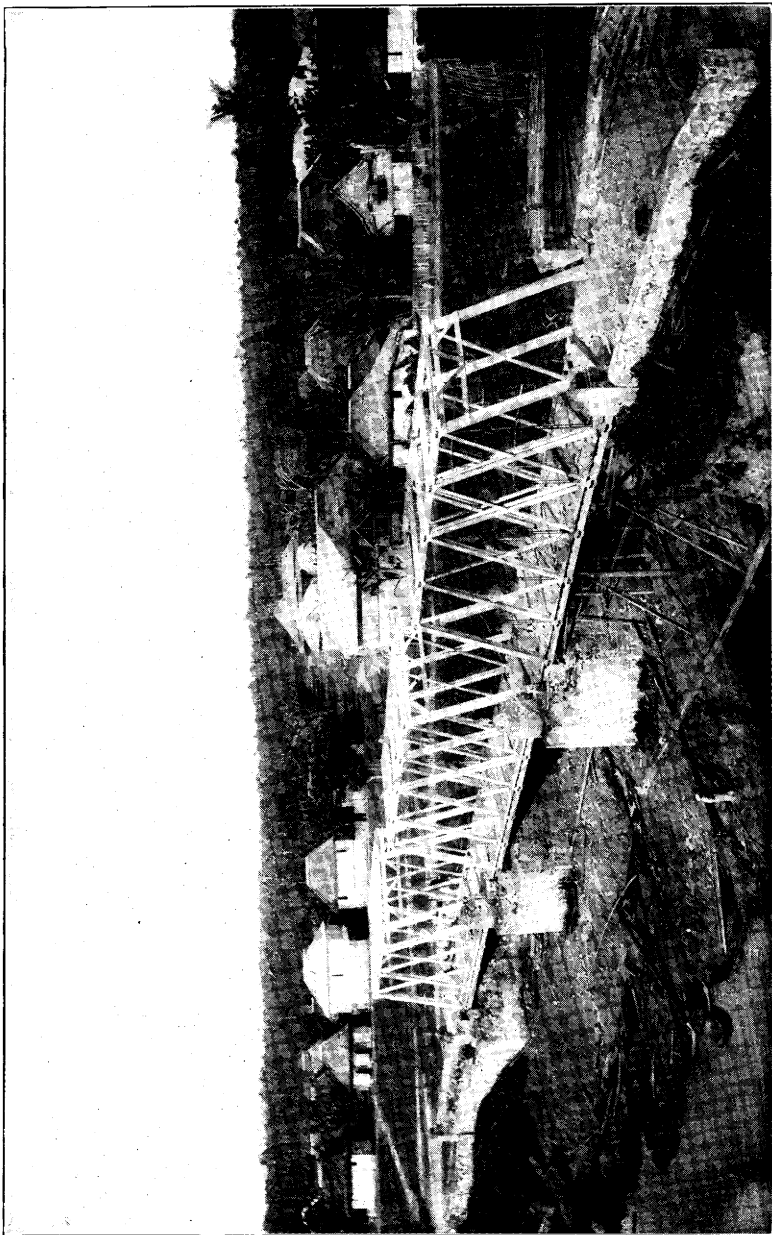
“It would relieve the situation very much, I think, if a law were enacted by which every able-bodied man should be liable for work upon the provincial roads



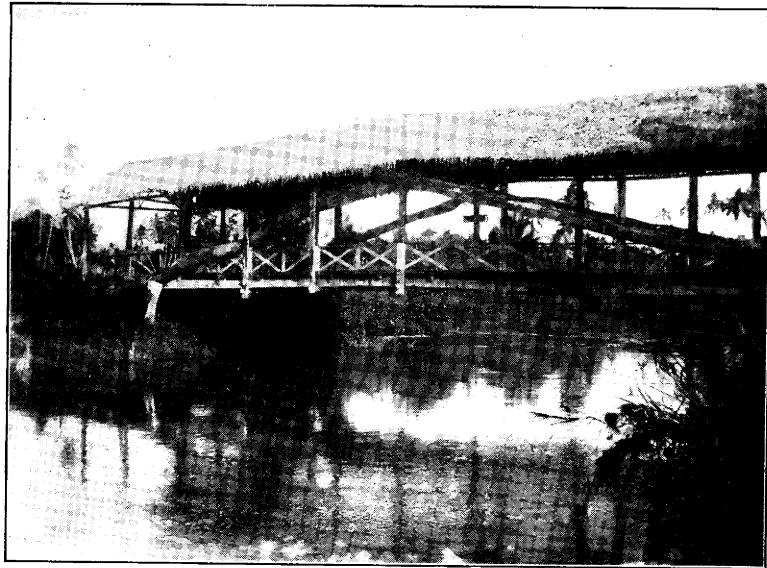
PALO-ALANG-ALANG ROAD.



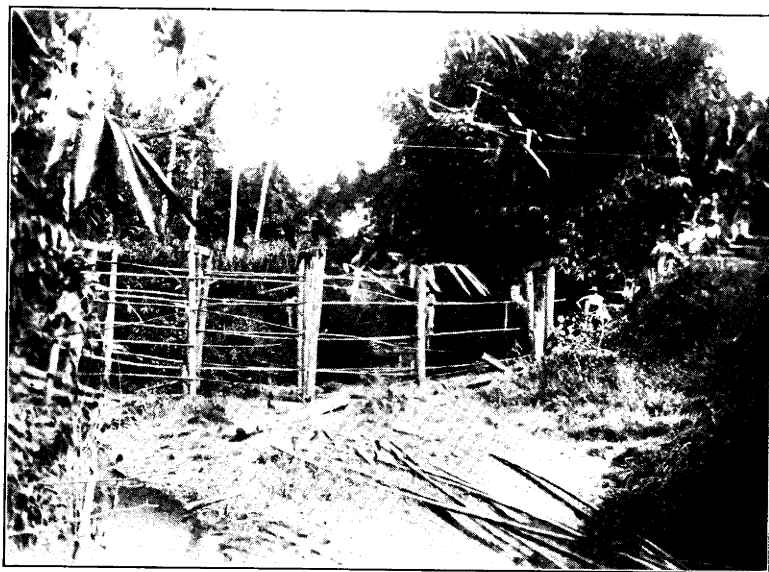
PALO-ALANG-ALANG ROAD, BRIDGE NO. 1 COMPLETED



BRIDGE AT PALO NEAR COMPLETION.



CARAGARA-BARUGU ROAD, NATIVE BRIDGE.



REPAIRING COCOANUT BRIDGE AT MALAGUIKI ON TINAUAN-DAGAMI ROAD.



CARABAO PACK TRAIN.



HEMP TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN DAGAMI AND BARAUEN.

for fifteen days per year at a rate of pay to be determined by the provincial board. I would suggest that a money equivalent for this labor should not be accepted, for the reason that the money so collected would not materially assist in the problem of securing men. A man who did not care to perform this work himself would then be under obligations to furnish his own substitute."

PROPOSED ROADS.

"Excepting only the towns of Palo, Tanauan, and Dagami, which can be reached by wagons, and Tolosa, Burauen, Tabontabon, Pastrana, Alangalang, and Jaro, which can be reached by pack animals, the only means of communication between Tacloban and the remaining towns of the province is by boat.

"The coastwise trade on the east coast of the province is with Tacloban, but the entire west and south coast trade only with Cebu. There are no commercial boats plying between Tacloban and the west coast, and the only means the provincial officials have of reaching those towns is by a trip to Manila and return via Cebu or by a coast-guard boat sent especially for that purpose.

"Between Abuyog on the east coast and Baybay on the west coast the island of Leyte is quite narrow, and there is a trail leading between the towns. The province will in a few years be able to complete the coast road to Abuyog from the ordinary revenues, but on account of other pressing work it would be unable for a long time to undertake a road crossing the island. Baybay lies about the center of the west coast, and from that town a road leads north to Ormoc and south to Macrohon. A road from the east coast entering Baybay would place the whole east coast and west coast in communication and would be of great benefit to the government. The provincial board has already taken the matter under consideration and framed a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$30,000, United States currency, for the construction of the above road, and I believe the money could be used for no better purpose."

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1903-1904.

During the coming year it is planned to continue the work on the Alangalang road, and it is thought the road can be completed to Alangalang by January. However, there are many bridges to renew, the timber for which will have to be hauled an average distance of 16 miles, and the country being so flat, considerable work will have to be done in throwing up the road, etc. A protracted rain or even frequent showers will delay the work considerably.

Work is also to be started from Palo, south. The roadway from Palo to Tanauan will need very little repairing, but there are numerous small bridges and sluices to be renewed. There are also two ferries, one at the San Joaquin River near Palo, and one at the Binahaan River near Tanauan, which should be replaced with flat boats, cables, and landing stages. The present ferries are operated by private parties. The boats are constructed of four barotas with a bamboo floor placed above them, and are very poor affairs, constantly out of repair, and a source of great inconvenience to those using the road. The conditions at these crossings are such that at present it is not thought advisable to put in bridges on account of the large first cost. If bridges were put in the province would be able to carry on very little other work during the year and the ferries when well constructed and properly operated will answer every present need.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. PATTERSON,
Provincial Supervisor.

Mr. J. G. HOLCOMBE,
Chief of Supervisors, Manila, P. I.

E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERVISOR, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, *July 1, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to render to you my report of work done in this province during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and to send herewith such tracings and statements as I think necessary to a clear understanding of the question:

The road of most transit and of most importance for the provincial government is the one from Bacolod to Silay, Silay being the port nearest Bacolod at which steamers touch regularly.

This road runs through the coast all the way, mostly through rice fields, and though originally well laid out had worn and washed so badly that, instead of being higher than the surrounding country, it was in many places much lower, so that during wet weather there were many almost impassable mudholes and carabao wallows. Also, many of the bridges were either missing or very dangerous to cross. The roadway as laid off is 40 feet wide.

The military government, realizing the necessity of this road, began work on it in the year 1900, and built from Bacolod toward Silay about 4 miles of substantial macadam road well laid off, drained, and ditched, and at a small outlay, as carabaos in those days were plentiful and the jail full of prisoners (300 or more), with plenty of soldiers to guard them while at work. Also several bad bridges were temporarily repaired and two durable stone arches built in place of two flimsy wooden structures.

When the civil government was inaugurated here conditions were changed very much. The rinderpest had killed off the greater part of the carabaos and the remaining ones were hard to hire, as the sugar crop (1901) was very abundant. Also, we did not have soldiers to guard the prisoners while at work on roads. We had soon to resort to free labor, as we found it expensive and unsatisfactory hiring guards. We began paying laborers 35 cents per day, but soon raised this to 40 cents, and even though this was double what they were getting from hacenderos it was a long time before we got a small quantity of gravel, and at a high price (we paid 20 cents; the military government had paid 8 cents); so that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, we only completed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles more of this road, but well put up.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, we made every effort to complete said work, and though under great difficulties we did complete a little over 3 miles of same, besides building one bridge (queen post truss) 46 feet long, of hard wood, one stone arched bridge 25 feet 6 inches, one stone arched bridge 18 feet 6 inches long, and one 6 feet long. Also, we put down the piers for a 100-foot iron bridge over the Minuluan River at Talisay, and many old wooden bridges were replaced so as to keep them passable. Our first effort was to raise the roadbed at least a foot, and in many places 2 or 3 feet, above the surrounding rice field and to keep it thoroughly drained, then to roll the earth till firm (in many places this was a slow job, as the soil was a sort of blue clay very hard to dry out and pack down), then place and ram and roll the gravel. On this work we paid our capataces 1 peso per day, laborers 40 cents per day. For carabaos we paid from \$1 to \$2 per day, according to the work and the time or season. For the gravel we paid, according to length of haul, 15 to 20 cents per cavan. Lumber cost us from 25 to 60 cents per cubic foot, according to quality and location of work. The statements for the bridges show prices of lime, sillares, sand, etc. This may seem like a small year's work, but taking into consideration the fact that from November to May (during the sugar harvest) it is almost impossible to hire either carabaos or men and nearly as hard in August and September (rice planting), that the stone for piers had to be hauled either 10 miles from the mountains or by boat from Guimaras or Antique, the lime from Iloilo or Guimaras, and the lumber from points distant 50 miles or more, I don't think it is a bad showing. Besides, the gravel, which is our mainstay in road building, had to be hauled from 2 to 4 miles by carts or boats, and finally we had to hire 3 kilometers of tramway and haul the gravel over that after it had been deposited in piles by carts which had brought it half a mile or more from the river bed. Then from the end of the tramway we had to haul it again in carts for another mile. I at one time had charge of the construction of 17 miles of railroad in the United States, where we were surveying, clearing right of way, grading, laying rail, buying ties and telegraph poles, and building depots and cattle guards, and surfacing up, all at the same time, but I can truly say the management of this railroad, with its engineers, contractors, locomotives, and laborers, never caused me half the worry and vexation that this Bacolod-Silay road did. It could be always relied on that if my assistant and myself were both absent at the same time everything would surely stop, or, worse still, go wrong.

At first we had nothing in which earth could be carried except punques; then, after much begging, we got 50 wheelbarrows, and now have just received 10 drag scrapers. Also we had no road rollers but have finally gotten two from Manila. In lieu of rollers we used mauls and pisones or rammers.

The roadway is ditched and is rounded toward the center, on which we placed the metal 16 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Though hard on the horses' feet when first placed, the gravel soon packs down and makes a very smooth and hard roadbed. The queen post truss referred to was built by contract for \$1,550, Mexican, and a strong nipa roof (double thickness) was also placed over it by contract (\$200, Mexican).

The Malingsi stone arch was begun in May, 1902, but on account of extremely unfavorable weather was not completed until August 30, 1902. When the foundations were ready to go in a freshet came and filled up the place excavated, so we had

it all to do over again; then when the arch was nearly complete another freshet came and cleaned off everything above the foundations, besides smashing the form all to pieces. The lowest bid we received for this bridge was 1,100 pesos, gold, and in spite of all mishaps the finished bridge cost only \$1,435.01, Mexican. The lowest bid for Mambucug was \$900, gold. We built it for \$783.55, Mexican.

Bubog bridge was originally intended to be of the same size as the Malungsi, but afterwards I recommended that the size be made larger, and this latter size (25 feet 6 inches) was built very quickly and at a cost of \$1,874.20, Mexican.

The Minuluan River has always been our bugbear, for it has a layer of mud 10 feet thick before you can hope to strike a firm foundation, and, as I wanted to make a good job of it, I was slow about starting. From the first I wanted an American iron or steel bridge and wrote to several firms in the United States asking for prices. They were a long time answering, and I began to calculate on other kinds of bridges.

First, I drew plans of several types of pile bridges much used in the country here, but became convinced that such a bridge would be at best only temporary, then I drew up plans for a Howe truss wooden bridge to be constructed out of molave or ipil. I had no formulas of the breaking load for these woods and feared to presume too much on such tests as I could make with my poor appliances, but I finally decided that molave, when anywhere near straight, must be about equal to our white oak at home, ipil a little less. Then I began to realize that it was going to be a big job to get together 2,000 feet of first-class straight ipil or molave, and I turned my attention to other woods, and finally decided that guisoc or banaba was about the best wood to rely on for straight and strong timber, and that 2,000 feet ought not to cost at the most over \$2,000 Mexican, with \$2,000 Mexican for sawing, hewing, mortising, etc.; on this basis I calculated that the bridge would cost about the following:

2,000 cubic feet guisoc or banaba, \$1	\$2,000
Sawing, mortising, etc.	2,000
44 iron tie-rods (2 inches by 16 feet) with plates and nuts, at \$25 Mexican...	1,100
Nails, bolts, and spikes.	200
Paint.	100
Timber to construct caissons for piers, 750 cubic feet, at 30 cents.	225
Sawing same into planks and studs	200
Nails for same	100
3,000 cavares gravel, at 12½ cents	375
800 cavares lime, at 50 cents	400
2,000 cavares sand, at 10 cents	200
Sinking caissons and filling same with concrete	1,000
Building piers (labor) and false work for bridge	800
Total.	8,700

These figures I considered excessive, but thought it best to be on the safe side. About this time I received a plan from the American Bridge Company stating that they would furnish us a bridge, 100 feet between piers and capable of sustaining a rolling load of 1,000 pounds per running foot, and sent out in nine or ten panels already to be put together with bolts, and placed in Manila Harbor, for \$1,470 United States currency.

Estimating the cost of the piers and false work the same as for a wooden bridge, and remembering that at the time \$2.50 was approximately the rate for exchange, we would have had for piers—

False work, etc.	\$3,300.00
Iron bridge placed in Manila.	3,675.00
Freight to Talisay, 10 per cent	367.50
Labor in erecting same (1 month after false work should be completed) ..	500.00
Putting up and removing false work	500.00
Total.	8,342.50

I really believe that the price for the bridge complete would have been less than \$7,500 Mexican (light structural iron is very easily handled, as I know from my own experience in the Quinta market, Manila). I am sorry now, in view of what has since transpired, that I did not either go ahead and buy lumber for a wooden bridge or have insisted that an iron bridge should be ordered.

The provincial board agreed with me in the advisability of ordering the iron bridge, but as we were short of cash it was thought best to go ahead and get the foundations for the piers in and afterwards we would order the iron bridge to fit the piers.

To this end I devoted all my energies, and by August 15 I had everything ready

to begin constructing the caissons, and the materials had cost in some cases less than I had counted on and never higher. I calculated 30 cents for lumber and we bought it for 25 cents; I estimated the sawing at \$200, it cost \$84.76; I estimated the lime at 50 cents, it cost 40 cents per cavan; I estimated \$1,000 for sinking caissons, but made a contract to have them constructed, sunk, and filled with concrete, for \$600 Mexican. On November 1 I left on sick furlough for the United States, my health having been badly shattered by three years out here, and I turned over the property and work to the provincial treasurer. When I left, November 1, we had expended \$1,160.32½ local currency, and the caissons were nearly ready to be filled with concrete. Besides, I calculated that there would be nearly 2,000 cavan of gravel left over to finish approaches and roadway. We had the contract for the caissons at \$600 Mexican, so that I thought \$2,500 at the limit would have completed the piers. On November 12 another contract was drawn up, whereby the contractor got \$400 additional for sinking the caissons, making \$1,000 instead of \$600. (I had recommended a raise, thinking \$100 amply sufficient). Then, instead of the piers being constructed as I had intended by a gang of day laborers under charge of a competent mason, the same contractor was given the contract to build them, Government furnishing all materials, for \$1,000 Mexican, or for placing approximately 120 cubic yards of concrete above ground he received the same price as for sinking caissons through 10 feet of mud and filling same with 160 cubic yards of concrete. In addition to this another contract was given the same man to build what is called a "breakwater" on the north bank of the river, but which is really of no service whatever, for the pier as constructed is well out of the current which is on the south side, which the drawing shows to be of a more gentle slope than on the north bank. This "breakwater" cost, in addition to the lime and gravel wasted, \$700 Mexican, while for lumber used in boxing for piers and caissons for "breakwater" \$849 Mexican was expended to the same contractor.

In addition to the expense incurred above, 32 barrels of cement were bought and chucked in with the concrete, under the assumption that it would in some manner strengthen the piers, even if proportionally the amount was infinitesimal. I thought the 5,100 cavan of gravel which I had bought amply sufficient for all purposes and that there would be nearly 2,000 cavan left over to use on the roadway, but all this was expended and more bought and expended, so that when the piers were completed their cost to the province was \$5,723.92. When I left, in November, I thought it pretty well understood that the iron bridge referred to would be ordered just as soon as the province could afford the money.

But the acting supervisor entered into some agreement with an Englishman living in Iloilo (John Grindrod), whereby an iron bridge was ordered from Saigon at considerably more cost than the one I had recommended (about \$4,000 Mexican). After awhile the French company said they could not put up such a bridge, but would put up a 100-foot bridge with an intermediary steel pier, and the acting supervisor wanted to buy that, but my assistant protested so vigorously that the governor took his part and the French bridge was not ordered. My assistant recommended the American bridge and the governor upheld him, but Mr. Hollis stated that in case such a bridge was ordered two expert machinists would have to come out from the States to put it up, and that the insular purchasing agent discouraged the idea.

So the American bridge was given up, and though my assistant tried to get him to wait my return, the acting supervisor decided on a wooden bridge. My assistant urged the adoption of the Howe truss, but Puller, the contractor above referred to, said such a bridge would need stringers 110 feet long, so the insular purchasing agent was requested to supply stringers of that size, which he could not do. So the contract was given to Puller to build a bridge, of the design shown in the drawing, for \$7,500 Mexican. Considering that the same man built the Guínhalaran bridge, which is equal to one span of the Minuluan bridge, for \$1,550 Mexican, it looks pretty high to pay \$7,500 for the Minuluan bridge. Of course the center pier makes it cost a good deal more than otherwise, but hardly enough to run the price up to \$7,500.

The present contract was signed only a short while before my return, and I regret it exceedingly, for the bridge contracted for is expensive and unsatisfactory in many ways. First, getting in the center pier is going to be a hard job, and at best it will not be of a permanent character, for the wear of the water and the weight of the pier and bridge will some day cause the piles underneath the pier to give way and cause the bridge to fall; second, the channel of the river will be narrowed considerably by the building of this pier and the force of the current increased; third, because I had set my heart on one good American iron or steel bridge, or at least a substantial Howe truss of hard wood, which, in my opinion, would go further toward disseminating American ideas than all the teachers in the islands. The contract is signed now, and there is nothing to do but see it out.

I omitted to state that the caissons had to be braced heavily from the inside as they sunk lower in order to resist outside pressure.

The Bacolod-Silay work for last year cost (including stone arches)	\$14,387.42
Guinhalaran Bridge	1,750.00
Minuluan	5,723.92½
Total	21,861.32½

BACOLOD-BAGO.

This road, like the preceding, was well laid off, but through years of neglect has become badly worn and the bridges especially were mostly rotten or missing, so that a year ago I recommended to the provincial board that all these bridges be repaired and such light repairs made to the road as would keep it in a transitable condition (no heavy traffic goes over this road), and a force of men were kept at work down there all year. Last August I made contracts for enough lumber to build all these bridges, but a large part of it was lost through the breaking away of a raft during a storm. However, with what was saved and what was bought from other sources, enough timber was gotten to build four good bridges (two of hard wood), 38 and 48 feet, roofed over, and costing \$410 and \$420, respectively.

The other two were constructed of good stringers, with poor flooring, but will last two or three years. They were 40 and 50 feet long and cost \$200 and \$300, respectively. Besides this 30 small bridges were repaired and the worst places on the road drained and repaired, though it was very hard to put up a good road on account of the country being very poor and carabaos scarce, so that little or no gravel was bought. Most of the gravel that was bought was gotten to cover about a mile of road constructed by prisoners in 1901 and 1902 and to build piers for Pahanucoy Bridge (not yet built). Including the lumber lost, the total expense for the Bacolod-Bago work is \$7,023.45, local currency.

SILAY-SARAVIA.

The acting supervisor began work on this road, which is a very important one, in November, 1902, and made a contract with F. Reyes for repair of said road. Then afterwards a force was put to work, and kept there for some time. The total expenses, as shown by my record book, are \$1,770.37, for which all the worst places in the road were repaired and the bridges made passable. (See statement Silay-Saravia.)

In addition to the work already described should be mentioned the repairs to the provincial prison.

The province, fearing an outbreak among the prisoners at the jail, authorized the removal of the sides and ends (Tabique-Pampanga) of the main lockup in the jail yard and their reconstruction of brick masonry, and this was done during my absence, and the building is complete to-day excepting the doors, which we requested from the insular purchasing agent and tracings of which I attach herewith.

RIZAL INSTITUTE.

The provincial board in May, 1902, authorized the renting of two buildings to be used for a girls' and boys' secondary school, and also decided to call said institution "Rizal Institute." This Rizal Institute has been a cause of great worry to me, as the expense has far exceeded what we thought it would; besides, there is not a week or scarcely a day in which I don't have to rustle up carpenters to make repairs or changes or make furniture, or that I don't have to quit my own work in order to go shopping on account of the Rizal Institute. The institute is a great success and is well spoken of by everybody, but I think that the management of the secondary school as of all others should be under charge of the superintendent of public instruction. Fitting and furnishing (exclusive of rents) cost \$841.88.

Also, I think the management of the provincial prison should rest with the chief of constabulary, as he has better means of disciplining his men than we have of disciplining the prison guards.

My duties now embrace, besides the looking after roads, bridges, and public buildings:

1. Buying and keeping a record of provincial property. I will state in this matter that my property return has 300 headings and is usually accompanied by 100 or more vouchers and abstracts, all in duplicate, and that the preparation of my quarterly return always takes a week and sometimes longer.

2. My duties as a member of the provincial board generally rob me of a day out of each week, when we sit and listen to the reading of complaints about roads and bridges, quarrels among the native municipal officials, resignations of justices of the peace, and other matters of very trivial importance, and in case of the suspension of a town official we have to have extra sessions or "vistas," which in some cases have lasted days at a time.

3. As a member of the board of land tax appeals and of the board of revision I have a very important duty to perform, but which I am compelled to overlook almost entirely as my many other duties conflict.

4. As a member of the boards of health I made inspection last year of every town in the province, and during the cholera scare we had board meetings every day, which of course conflicted very much with my road and bridge operations, which, I think, should be considered my chief work.

5. I was on one occasion appointed by the provincial board to go up and show the boundary line between the towns of Manapla and Cadoz and render a report thereon in writing, which I did, same being forwarded to the Civil Commission in Manila.

6. On several occasions I was appointed by the provincial board as a commissioner to determine the value of lands, which duties I fulfilled, though often the lands were at a distance from Bacolod and necessitated long trips across country.

7. It seems to me that every official in Manila when he wants any information on the subject of religion, schools, agriculture, non-Christian tribes, post-offices, Negritos, census, etc., he requests the supervisor for a report of same, and I don't know how many such reports I have made.

8. I have aided the towns in the matter of road work whenever I could, and on plans furnished by me the town of Silay built a handsome queen post truss (50-foot), with concrete piers and nipa roof; and, also, I have been frequently designated by the provincial board to visit certain towns and report on schoolhouses in process of construction and their public buildings.

9. I have earnestly recommended to the provincial board, and through them to the Civil Commission, that the insular government lend us \$25,000, United States currency, to develop the roads leading into the interior, and to this end I made a plan and profile of the proposed La Castellana-Tuquis road and sent it to the Civil Commission.

I designed a ferryboat to be used in crossing the large rivers, as I consider the customary bamboo rafts unsafe for American horses, and the provincial board ordered the towns to supply same, but none ever complied.

In closing this report I wish to state that from June until October, 1902, I had no help in my office, my assistant being constantly out on the works, and that in order to do my regular duties I had to work from 7 a. m. till 6 p. m. (excepting two hours for dinner) every day I was in Bacolod; that I had to do all my own paying off, which was generally done at night, and never had a Sunday's rest unless I was too sick to get out. During the year I visited every town and important barrio in the province, and most of them many times. My traveling expense vouchers show that last year I rode or walked nearly 2,000 miles in the province.

There was not at the time of my leaving here in November a presidente whom I did not know, and very few prominent men in the province, either native Spaniards, Americans or Swiss, with whom I was not on intimate terms, and I don't think that any provincial official was in closer touch with the people than I.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend (1) that the secondary school and all purchases or rents connected therewith be placed under the immediate charge of the provincial superintendent of schools; (2) that the provincial prison and all purchases and contracts connected therewith be placed under charge of the provincial chief of constabulary; (3) that the insular purchasing agent be authorized to keep in stock iron or steel bridges of certain standard sizes, same to be furnished the provincial governments on demand; (4) that some satisfactory road law be passed so that either money or men can be had for road work (I would consider a \$1 cedula, payable either in money or work, the easiest method); (5) that there be an annual meeting of supervisors in Manila to exchange ideas and get in touch with the insular government.

Very respectfully,

J. D. FAUNTLEROY,
Supervisor, Occidental Negros.

Mr. J. G. HOLCOMBE,
Chief of Supervisors, Manila, P. I.

F.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF PROVINCE OF SORSOGON FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report pertaining to the work in my charge as provincial supervisor of the province of Sorsogon. I have found it very difficult to obtain all the desired data, owing to the fact that for six months prior to my assignment to this station the province was without a supervisor:

BUILDINGS.

In the absence of a provincial jail work was begun on a new jail in July, 1902. All work was done with prison labor, one American foreman being in charge. Barring the flooring and fixtures, all lumber was purchased in the local market. All truss timbers were sawed by prisoners. Posts were embedded in walls of rubble, mixed with mortar of one-half cement and one-half lime. The walls have a thickness of 70 centimeters and are 4 meters high, having a total of 160 cubic meters of material above surface. The building has a galvanized-iron roof of 500 sheets. The floor consists of matched Oregon pine. The total expense of labor amounted to \$945, local currency, consisting in pay of foremen and guards. The cost of material aggregated \$2,040.50 in local currency.

SURVEYS.

At the request of the insular purchasing agent a survey of Magallanes and harbor was made in February, 1903, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of establishing a coaling station at that point. Sufficient soundings in the harbor and rod readings on shore were taken to determine 1 meter contour intervals. The work had an apparent closing error of 1:600. The map was forwarded to the executive secretary at the request of the provincial governor. The total cost of the field work was \$106, local currency.

A survey was also made of the coast and road between Donsol and Pilar. Sufficient data was taken to locate the road with relation to the coast line and fixing the location of the two pueblos by a closed polygon. Elevations were determined for a profile of the road. The notes have not been reduced and platted. Total cost of field work \$80.75, local currency.

ROADS.

Having about 300 men in custody in July, 1902, and with no assurance of safety beyond the inhabited portion of the capital of the province, the provincial board agreed to put all of this labor on the streets of Sorsogon. A bed of unscreened gravel was deposited in all the main streets, a total length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers, with an average depth of 70 centimeters. Having no means of transportation, the work was greatly retarded. It was finally finished in January. The cost of labor, including guards and foremen, amounted to \$5,116.50, local currency. The cost of material was but \$147.09, local currency.

The roads proper of the province have received little attention to date and are in dire need of repairs, the last road work having been done in 1896. The Sorsogon-Bacon road bears evidence of having been in good condition at one time, but at present one-half of the road is next to impassable during the rainy season. Every effort is being made to repair the road by putting in a gravel bed 30 centimeters in depth. One and one-half kilometers have been repaired to date, leaving about 6 kilometers to be repaired. The road is of primary importance.

The Sorsogon-Gubat road is the only means of communication with the pueblos on the southeast coast. Excepting 2 kilometers which pass through a swamp, the road is well graded generally, only requiring a substantial bed. This it has never had. No work has been done on this road to date.

The roadbed from Gubat to Bulusan by way of Barcelona is in good condition. Owing to its proximity to the coast an excellent roadbed of gravel can be made at small expense. The road has a zero grade the entire length, barring a distance of about two kilometers. The road is important owing to the fact that both Bulusan and Barcelona are closed ports and depend upon the open port of Gubat for market.

The trail from Bulusan to Santa Magdalena passes through a very mountainous country, and its improvement can not be considered at present.

The Bulusan-Yrocin has some bad grades, which can not be avoided. The road is of secondary importance.

Yrocin being an inland town, depends upon Bulan for a market, making the Yrocin-Bulan road important as a commercial way. Though a fair road at one time the bed is now out of repair to such an extent that the road is impassable during the rainy season. The Bulan portion is being repaired by ditching on both sides and raising the center. More extensive repairs are necessary to make a substantial road-bed, which can not be made for want of funds.

The trail from Yrocin to Matnog, though important, can not be improved at present, requiring too heavy work. The Matnog end is in a fair condition, the difficulty being in the Yrocin territory.

Yrocin and Juban are connected by a trail that could be developed into a first-class highway at a comparatively small expense. This is one of the propositions under consideration by the provincial board. It would open up the central portion of the province for communication with the capital.

The two Juban roads, one leading to the Yrocin River and one to the main landing, are being repaired by putting in a good substantial gravel-bed. The work to date has consisted largely in the concentration of material which is progressing slowly for want of transportation. Business interests of Juban are always affected by the condition of these two roads.

The Juban-Casiguran road is in good condition. During the rainy season the road becomes soggy in places, but those are minor repairs that may have been made by the municipalities.

The Donsol-Pilar road is in need of extensive repairs. Five kilometers have been graded and cleared to date. Three out of the 5 kilometers have a sandy soil, and need no rock bed. Beyond that the entire way requires grading and a rock bed. The work is progressing as well as could be expected.

Owing to the enormous amount of hemp grown in all parts of the province, the repair of most of the roads mentioned is an urgent necessity. With the roads in their present condition, little is done in the hemp fields during the four months of rainy season in each year.

BRIDGES.

In the province few bridges remain, owing to the ravages of war and negligence in maintaining repairs.

Sorsogon bridge, on the Sorsogon-Bacon road, is a triple arch stone bridge, slightly out of repair in the matter of the undermining of one of the piers. These repairs have been provided for and will be made at once.

San Roque culverts, three culverts on the Sorsogon-Bacon road, in the vicinity of the barrio San Roque, reconstruction needed. These repairs will be made in the near future.

Buhuatan bridge, on the Sorsogon-Gubat road, has been repaired within the last year. Both the abutments and pier had been undermined to such an extent that the entire structure has settled about 3 inches. It is a double-arch masonry bridge. The work was let by contract with only fair results, there being no supervisor in the province at the time to inspect the work.

Two bridges, one 3-meter span, and one 6-meter span, and three culverts are entirely out on the Sorsogon-Gubat road.

Fifteen bridges on the Gubat-Bulusan road have been completely wrecked. The same is true of 17 bridges on the Yrocin-Bulan road. Juban bridge, on the Juban-Yrocin road, will be well underway in another month. It will be a 2-meter span concrete arch bridge.

The Casiguran bridge, on the Juban-Casiguran road and in the suburbs of Casiguran, is a proposed 8-meter reinforced concrete arch. One abutment has been completed and work on the other is progressing nicely. I expect to complete it in September.

Donsol-Pilar bridge.—This bridge is an 85-meter span, with the plans for concrete abutments and piers and wooden truss. The two abutments have been completed and the work on the five piers is progressing nicely. The lumber cut for use on the work is yacal and guijo. All the work is being done by the concentration labor of Donsol. The plans are also for a cover over the wooden truss to protect it from exposure to all kinds of weather.

I have observed that entirely wooden bridges, though built of the best native wood, do not last longer than from four to eight years. On the other hand, concrete abutments and wooden truss with cover will preserve well for twenty years, provided the best timber is used. However, in my opinion concrete arch bridges should be built wherever possible, giving the greatest degree of satisfaction.

PROPOSED WORK.

During the next fiscal year every effort will be made to, first, complete the Sorsogon-Bacon road repairs and bridge work; second, to construct the road and bridges from Sorsogon to Gubat, Barcelona, and Bulusan; third, to open up a highway from Juban to Yrocin and at the same time repair the Yrocin-Bulan road. This work will be done if funds are found available. When these roads are once constructed they can readily be maintained in repair by the province.

LABOR.

The problem of securing sufficient help has interfered to a great extent with the progress of all work in the province. Up to June, 1903, men could not be secured at a daily wage of \$1.50 local currency. The great demand for labor in the hemp fields accounted for this. The situation now is temporarily relieved by the influx of reconcentrados from Albay Province. The wages paid to men on public works range from 70 cents per day in Donsol, where concentration is effective, to \$1.50 per day in other parts of the province.

TRANSPORTATION.

It is estimated that during the last two years 90 per cent of the draft animals of the province died from disease. This places any kind of draft animal at a premium, and public work suffers accordingly. In some parts of the province carabaos can not be hired at any price, while in other portions \$2 per day is the minimum scale.

The supervisor's force of permanent employees consists of a clerk, 2 carpenters, 1 rodman, 1 blacksmith, 2 drivers and 3 foremen. This force is found necessary to look after the loading and unloading of Government cargo, keeping the property in repairs, supplying the municipalities on requisition, and taking the initiative in the inauguration of new work.

Very respectfully submitted.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,
Provincial Supervisor.

Mr. J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Consulting Engineer to the Commission.

REPORT OF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF BENGUET ROAD.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING,
OFFICE OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I., September 28, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the Benguet-road work for the fiscal year 1903:

There has been moved in approximate quantities:

Rock.....	cubic yards..	97, 924
Earth.....	do.....	64, 174

There has been erected:

Masonry.....	cubic yards..	336
Dry walls.....	do.....	834
Cribbing.....	do.....	209
Bridges, from 16 to 135 feet span.....		17
Culverts.....		14

Amount of timber cut and sawed.....	feet B. M..	66, 195
Number of cubic yards of stone crushed (and about 4 miles laid and rolled).....		6, 740

To accomplish this work there has been expended:

Powder.....	pounds..	51, 340
Dynamite.....	do.....	8, 565
Fuse.....	feet..	25, 850
Detonators.....		10, 000
Native labor.....		\$88, 642. 37
American labor.....		\$108, 163. 70

There has been purchased, but not all expended:

Provisions	\$34, 773. 35
Supplies	66, 758. 41
Rice	19, 980. 68
Transportation	18, 979. 10
Hospital	1, 689. 76

The above-stated amounts are in local currency.

Unfortunately the cholera epidemic reached our camps about the beginning of the year, causing the death of some 30 natives and 5 Americans before the line was cleared. The native laborers at once left the work, and by the middle of July all Americans, except the office force, were laid off and work suspended.

It was not possible to obtain labor again after this suspension until the middle of September, when a small force was obtained, various repairs made of damage suffered during the rainy season, and by the 1st of October a gang of some 1,200 men were at work, permitting the continuation of plans outlined for progress ahead, and by whose aid we were enabled to open a good portion of new road in advance.

The prospect at this time seemed encouraging for a number of laborers; men were apparently desirous of work after the inaction due to the cholera season, and during the month of October very good progress was made.

In November, however, the gangs fell away as usual until about two weeks before Christmas, work was practically suspended again, and not until the latter part of January was it possible to secure more than 300 men, the general average for the month being 270.

In an attempt to overcome this condition of affairs and to obtain sufficient labor to properly organize some work gangs, I had agents, both Americans and Filipinos, traveling day by day throughout the provinces, from Pangasinan to Ilocos Norte, seeking laborers. These men proceeded from the governors of provinces to presidents, to headmen of barrios, to the men themselves. They told of the work, the wages, and treatment; they offered to escort the men, and subsist them while traveling to the work, and using all persuasion in their power, assisted to some extent by provincial officials, met with but little success, as their persuasive powers were not sufficiently great to overcome, in the native mind, the deeply rooted prejudice toward unnecessary exertion.

It was found in some of the northern provinces that the food supply was short, the villages were overflowing with able-bodied men, no work to do, and no money; yet rather than relieve the community of the necessity of their support by working here for a few weeks, and at the same time earning good wages and obtaining subsistence, these men have preferred to lie idle in a state of semistarvation.

The situation was much the same in each province; villages full of men, rice harvested, no apparent work to do, and none sought. Promises were always plentiful by presidents and headmen that a certain number of laborers would be furnished, yet none, or but few, would appear, and so, despite agents, letters, and personal appeals to the sources from which our labor is drawn, no result was obtained, and the work has been suffered to drag along, so crippled by constant lack of labor as to make the most unsatisfactory progress, costing as well considerably more than would have been necessary by having a steady regular supply of sufficient labor to properly distribute among the various camps, and so allow an economical organization of office and administrative forces.

Labor.—After three years' constant observation of the Filipino as a laborer, I have been unable to discover that chord to his nature which, if played upon, would excite within him an interest in his work and cause him to apply himself with diligence and intelligence to its performance. The most deplorable quality, I should say, to the native as a laborer is his absolute and utter indifference to any work to which he may be assigned. During the hours through which he is supposed to labor the average native performs certain mechanical motions with the tool which may be assigned to him, these motions being his concession to the taskmaster, who has imposed upon him a week's labor, and during the performance of which he awaits alone with a perfect stoicism the termination of the day, endeavoring never to work with the accomplishment of a purpose in view, but concerned only with the passing of the hour, knowing that he will be forced to make so many certain motions with the pick or shovel or bar, which he does with painful regularity, cheerful in the belief of his foreman's deception, confident in his own immunity from any undue exertion, and indifferent to the accomplishment of work for such labor as he puts forth.

In handling a pick the native will raise it in the air, allow it to drop by its own weight, striking a glancing, infinitesimal blow, and so continue picking gently here

and there until observed by the American foreman, who will take the pick, deliver a few sturdy well-directed blows, thereby moving more material than the native has been able to loosen in an hour; the foreman leaving him and proceeding to another part of the gang to give the same object lesson, will return to discover his first man gently tapping at the hillside, and stolidly indifferent as to where his pick falls. Again with a shovel he places the blade with the most deliberate care in such loose dirt as he can find, gathers a small portion on the end of the shovel, turns slowly and deliberately and, if the dump be only 6 feet from him, walks to the extreme edge and then deposits the dirt with great care and walks slowly back for another small portion of a shovelful. Because of these traits it becomes necessary to have a white foreman for every 40 or 50 natives, and it is his continual care to see that they take full shovels of dirt, throw it, if the dump is not over 6 feet, instead of walking to the dump, that they pick with some strength and intelligence as to what they are trying to perform, and that they move in general with some life and spirit. Constant object lessons are given them daily by the foremen as to how the work should be done, but, notwithstanding all lessons, the eye of the foreman is no sooner removed from one part of the gang than they at once revert to their own methods.

I believe it to be possible to eventually train them to a higher state of efficiency, providing the same man would stay on the work for some length of time. As each succeeding week, however, sees new men enter and the departure of the gang working before, it is manifestly most difficult to train them, especially as one and all are totally without interest in their work, and only waiting for the week to end. It has frequently occurred when, from the nature of the work, a foreman would have his gang separated by a head or slope or point of rock, that the portion of the gang not under his immediate observation would post an outlook while one and all would cease further attempt at work. When the foreman would walk in their direction timely warning would be given, and as he stepped around the point every man would be industriously at work.

The Filipino laborer seems to have in general but little regard for the money paid him, and to not care whether he receives a full week's pay or is cut for delinquencies during the week. A laborer thus indifferent as to the price of his wage, caring naught for his position, or the amount of money the position pays, and with no interest in his work, leaves one with but little hope for his future improvement. His greatest joy would be to lose his position, and his least sorrow the cut of his weekly wage.

In general terms the native laborer has proved himself on this work to be idle, shiftless, and stolidly indifferent; approaching his work with no degree of intelligence or judgment, of a deceptive and treacherous character, wantonly careless and frequently maliciously destructive; uninterested in and indifferent to his work, unwilling to learn and impossible to teach. He refuses to work longer than one week at a time, and each successive week sees new men come in while the old return to their pueblo; I have known men to come long distances—several days' travel—arrive on their work Friday, make a full day Saturday, and after payment depart that night with the others after having worked one day, and perhaps traveled three or four to reach here.

If a number of natives are sent as packers to bring in timber, grass or supplies and American must be sent with them, or, if they have simply a Filipino capataz, they will fail to return until so close to the quitting hour that they can be put at nothing else, and yet not so late as to miss their daily issue of rice.

Although much time and pains has been taken to teach the natives proper methods of work, his efficiency is, if anything less to-day than two years ago, since he seems to have attained of a late a certain independence of spirit whereby he refuses to work at any price, while in previous times he would do so, stubbornly and unwillingly though it may be, but nevertheless work he would do of a certain nature.

The Igorrote, though disinclined to present himself for labor, and not as a rule seeking work, still when once he goes at it he makes a fairly good worker. He is cheerful and happy by nature, works with judgment and discretion, putting life and energy into each stroke, and can be trusted out of sight of an American foreman and still continue his work. He never betrays a trust imposed upon him, and, while here and there are a few who do not come up to the general standard, the majority have been found faithful and industrious, their worst point being an unwillingness to remain any very long period on the works without returning to the villages for a week or two.

The Igorrote in efficiency is worth about three Filipinos; the cheerfulness and intelligence with which he goes at his work is in strong contrast to the stupidity and apathy of the Filipino, and makes at the same time a strong bond of feeling between them and their foremen, so that an easier and more friendly relation is possible

between the laborers and foremen than usually exists when the foreman has in charge a gang of Filipinos. Orders have always been issued restraining foremen from striking or using violence of any kind toward the natives, and in several instances when this order has been disobeyed men were discharged. This has never occurred with the Igorrote, however, as none but the most kindly feelings have always existed between them and their foremen.

The general average of a Filipino laborer is from one-fifth to one-tenth that of an ordinary white laborer's work in America. In gangs where natives and Americans have worked together on the road, the following proportions have been measured:

People.	Quantity.	Length of time.
Drilling by churn drills in hard rock:	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>
3 Americans	6	6
Do	5	4
Do	10	9
Do	8	9
Do	12	9
By hammer drills:		
3 Americans	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Do	8	4
Natives with churn drills:		
3 Filipinos	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
4 Filipinos	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	7
3 Filipinos	2	9
2 Igorrotes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Igorrotes	4	9
Do	6	9

Moving loose dirt Americans will shovel, over 6 feet lead, 20 yards in nine hours; Filipinos, 3 yards in nine hours; Igorrotes (with 3 feet lead), 10.8 yards in nine hours.

These measurements are taken from daily reports and given as general averages, showing some of the smallest and largest work done per day.

It is noticeable that a white man's efficiency in this climate does not reach higher than two-thirds that of the ordinary white laborers in America. American labor, while competent, is uncertain; many of the men applying for employment here are not laborers, but have filled positions in America unfitting them for hard manual labor; others have gone through the many sicknesses peculiar to a white man in this country, and are so enfeebled and broken down that, notwithstanding the greatest desire on their part to perform their work, they are physically unable to do so; the hot sun is apt also to make ill the strongest in time, and this canyon is the abiding place of fever which sooner or later strikes down every white man resident here.

For these reasons a large American force means a large sick report, and the contingent expense of medicine, care, and subsistence. Therefore the most economical and satisfactory class of labor would seem to be either Chinese or Japanese, both of whom are well-known workers, do not demand high wages, are keen for the money they can earn, and are not subject to sickness.

The Filipino has proved himself more expensive than white labor, and one might say is practically valueless. There is, moreover, a spirit of maliciousness prevailing among these people, leading them to commit many overt acts, such as thefts, assaults, and willful destruction of property. This has been instanced in several robberies where tool boxes were broken open, some tools stolen, and others scattered around in the adjacent brush; in the slicing and nicking of freshly painted bridges; in the total destruction of a large sign "Benguet road" at the beginning of the road, as well as the destruction of numerous painted boards having bridge numbers thereon and placed beside each bridge; in the attempt to burn down one bridge, thereby destroying several stringers and portion of flooring before discovery; in the attacking of a timekeeper with bolos; the mutilation of several horses belonging to the work, slashing them with bolos, etc.; the willful destruction of portions of completed roads; damming up ditches; blocking gutters and culverts, and many other instances of similar character.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

At this date the road is passable for wagons from the beginning at the south end to a point 14 miles north, and from Baguio 5 miles south. The first 7 miles at the south is laid with stone. A horse trail extends from the end of the wagon road at the

north end to Camp No. 5, a distance of 4 miles; the next section of 3 miles has but half a mile of rock work partially completed; at Camp No. 4 there is about 1 mile mainly passable for horses, and 3 miles between there and Camp 3 untouched; from Camp 3 to Camp 2 is 2 miles of trail mainly passable for horses, excepting cliffs 3 and 4, which are not quite to grade; after Camp 2 is wagon road for 14 miles.

These totals leave about 7 miles still to make passable for horses and 12 for wagons.

Most of this route has been cut through solid rock, in excessively steep slopes requiring in places cuts to begin from 100 to 200 feet above grade; perpendicular rock cuts of 50 to 70 feet are common, while steep slopes, and cuts through tangled masses of river boulders deposited in old river terraces have caused the work to advance slowly; the unusual number of ravines and waterways require numerous bridges, many of long span or trestles of great height, while the steepness of the watershed necessitates an almost continuous line of culverts for necessary drainage.

The frequent crossing of the Bued River requires good bridges of long span, the timber for which must be brought from many inaccessible points, while the great weight of native timber makes its removal slow and costly.

The unusual steepness of all slopes renders the construction of a road bed difficult, as the disturbances of the outer soil frequently cause a small slide to start, which, increasing in destructive power as it grows larger, rapidly spreads till covering a large area of hillside it extends for hundreds of feet from top to bottom of slope. One of the peculiar conditions—topographical—of the Bued River canyon is its uniform steepness and the extreme instability of all formations, rock and earth alike.

Even solid-rock cuts must frequently be sloped down like earth, as the rock is broken and shattered to such an extent that fragments will slip out from a dozen points and slide down its face, and regardless of how much is picked out, farther back lies more loose, sliding material ready to fall in turn.

Because of the instability of these side slopes, the frequent slides, and uncertain nature of rock, 2 miles of line at the north end was forced to be abandoned, and by a series of loops and steep grades the lower levels of the slope gained and a route chosen through solid rock close to the river. The chief disadvantage to this lower route is the frequent crossing of the Bued River, requiring expensive long-span bridges and a very materially steeper grade than would have been necessary in the upper route, but this is largely compensated for by the increased stability and general safety of this line as compared to the higher one.

HOSPITAL WORK.

The past year has witnessed one bad accident caused by an explosion, resulting in the death of 2 Americans, 8 natives, and the slight injury of 2 more.

This explosion occurred through the foreman in charge loading a hole which had not cooled sufficiently from a previous shot, and is the only bad accident which has taken place this year. The cases of fever have, however, been as numerous as usual, and despite all precautions it seems to rage with equal vigor each year.

All water is boiled, and washing water is piped from springs several hundred feet up the mountain; particular attention is paid to camp cleanliness, the establishment of latrines and limeing and general policing.

There are but few mosquitoes, but an examination of those that do exist here reports them as the malaria class.

It is possible the turning over of new soil may be partly responsible, but, whatever the cause, this fever is one of the most objectionable features with which we are confronted on the work.

There have been in the hospital for treatment since June last 231 cases, chiefly bowel complaints, fever, etc., of which occurred the death of 40 natives and 11 Americans.

While the progress this last year has been unsatisfactory and disappointing, there seems to be no remedy in the future which will create a different set of conditions excepting a change in the labor supply. The Filipino has fully demonstrated his unfitness as a laborer, while the past year's experience as fully proves the impossibility of obtaining a supply, poor as it is, which would be sufficient to keep a work as extensive as this under economical operation. The cheapness of the Filipino wage is a delusion as far as economy is concerned, since, owing to their lack of interest, sloth, stupidity, and deceptiveness, they so entangle and retard work, accomplishing so little for the time expended, that they become more expensive than American labor at \$1.50 gold per day.

There is a solution to the labor problem on this work by the introduction of Chinese or Japanese labor, if the laws permitted their importation, or a sufficient supply were

found on the islands; but lacking this, if Filipino labor is depended upon, this work has every prospect of dragging along for years to come, dependent upon innumerable Filipino holidays, cockfights, and rice crops for its further progress, and meanwhile suffering yearly demolition during the rainy season over partially finished sections unable in an incompleated state to resist the heavy torrents of rain, at which time the Filipino will work at no price.

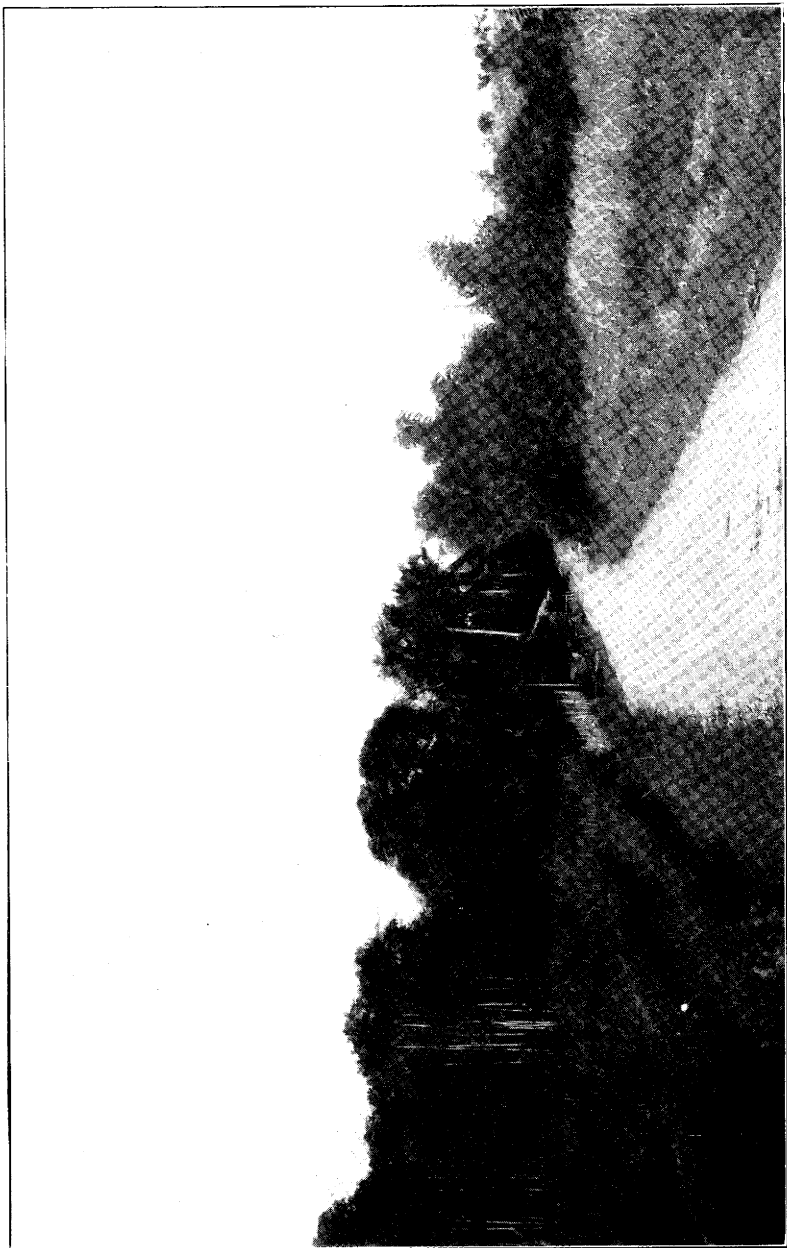
Respectfully submitted.

N. M. HOLMES,
Chief Engineer.

The Honorable CIVIL GOVERNOR.
(Through the office of the consulting engineer.)

P. S.—Photographs illustrative of the work are inclosed.

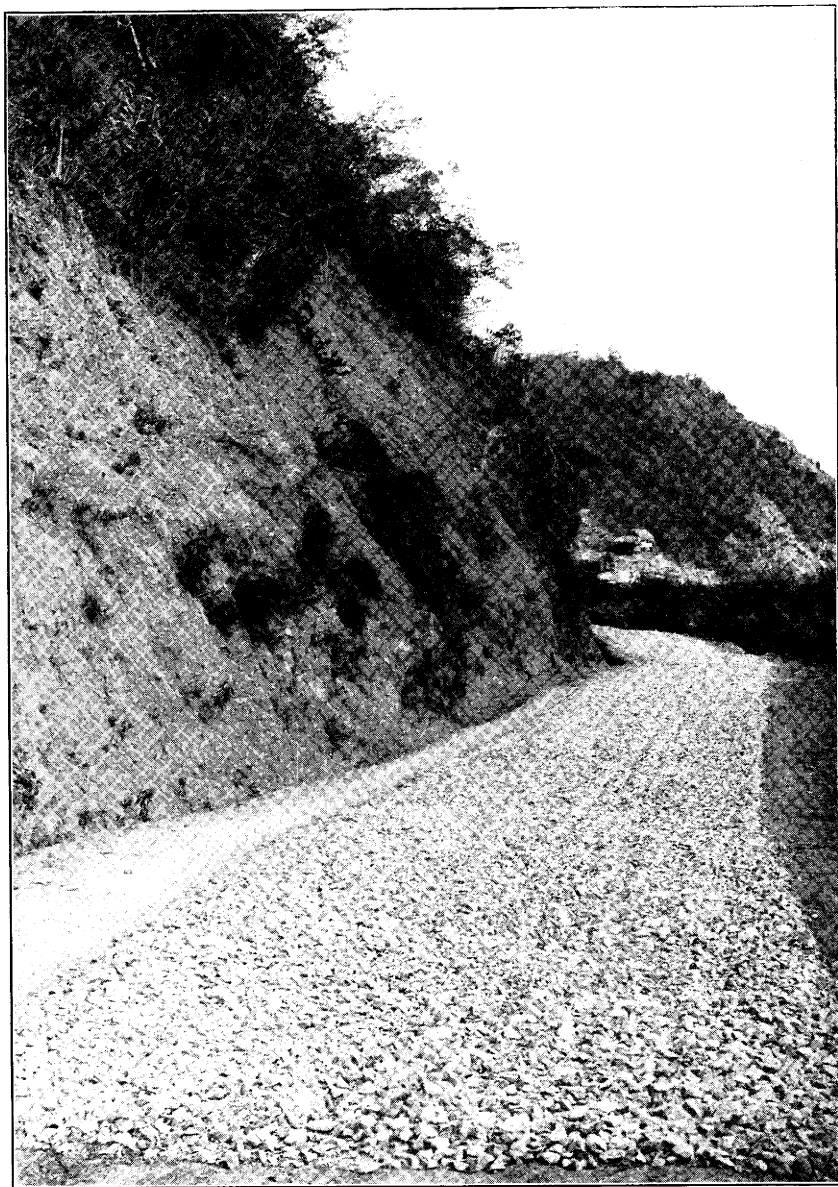
A true copy.



TWO MILES FROM BEGINNING OF ROAD.



MACADAM ROAD OVER RICE PADDIES.



FIRST DRESSING OF CRUSHED STONE.



A SECOND LAYER OF CRUSHED STONE.



UNBROKEN GRADE AND STREAM CROSSING.



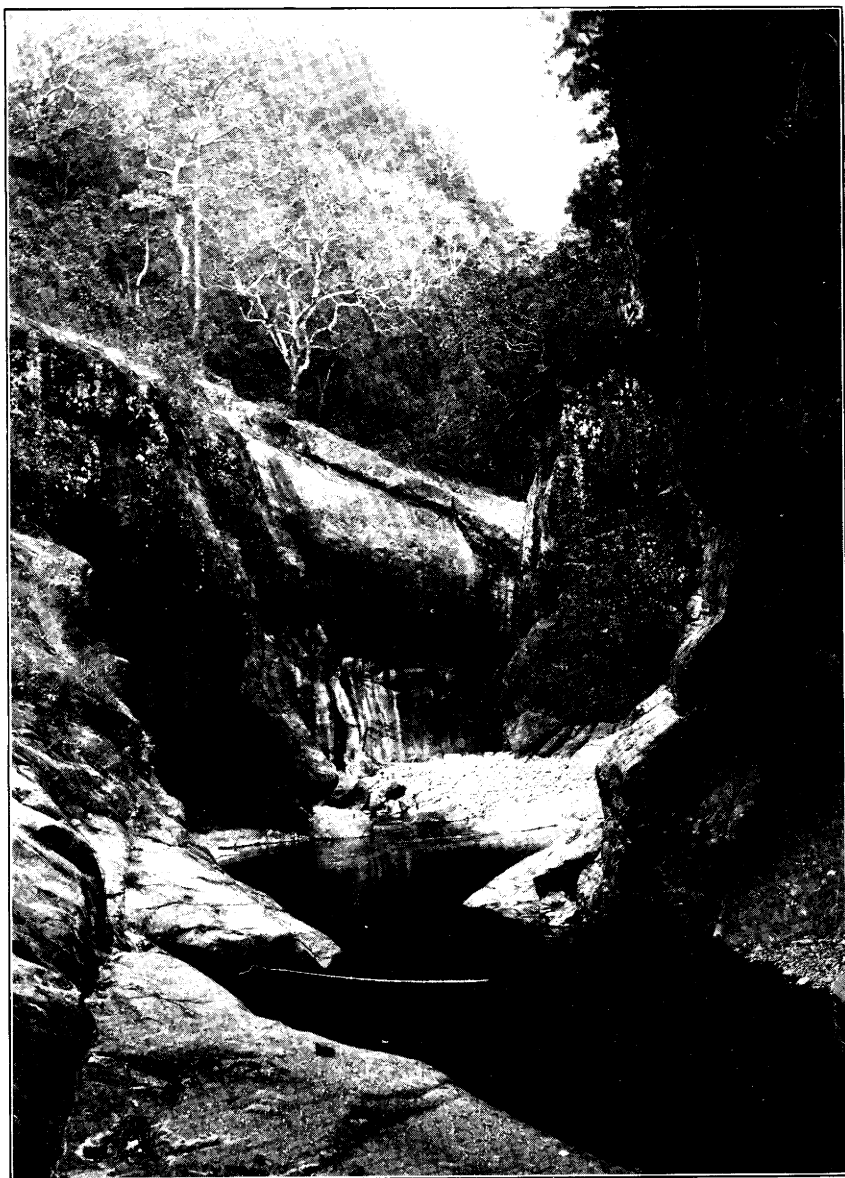
UNBROKEN GRADE ON LEFT OF PICTURE.



UNBROKEN GRADE ON LEFT, 22 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



UNBROKEN GRADE.



UNBROKEN GRADE LINE ON ROCKY BENCH, 21 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



SITE OF RIVER WHERE LINE CROSSES TO RIGHT BANK OF BUED RIVER.



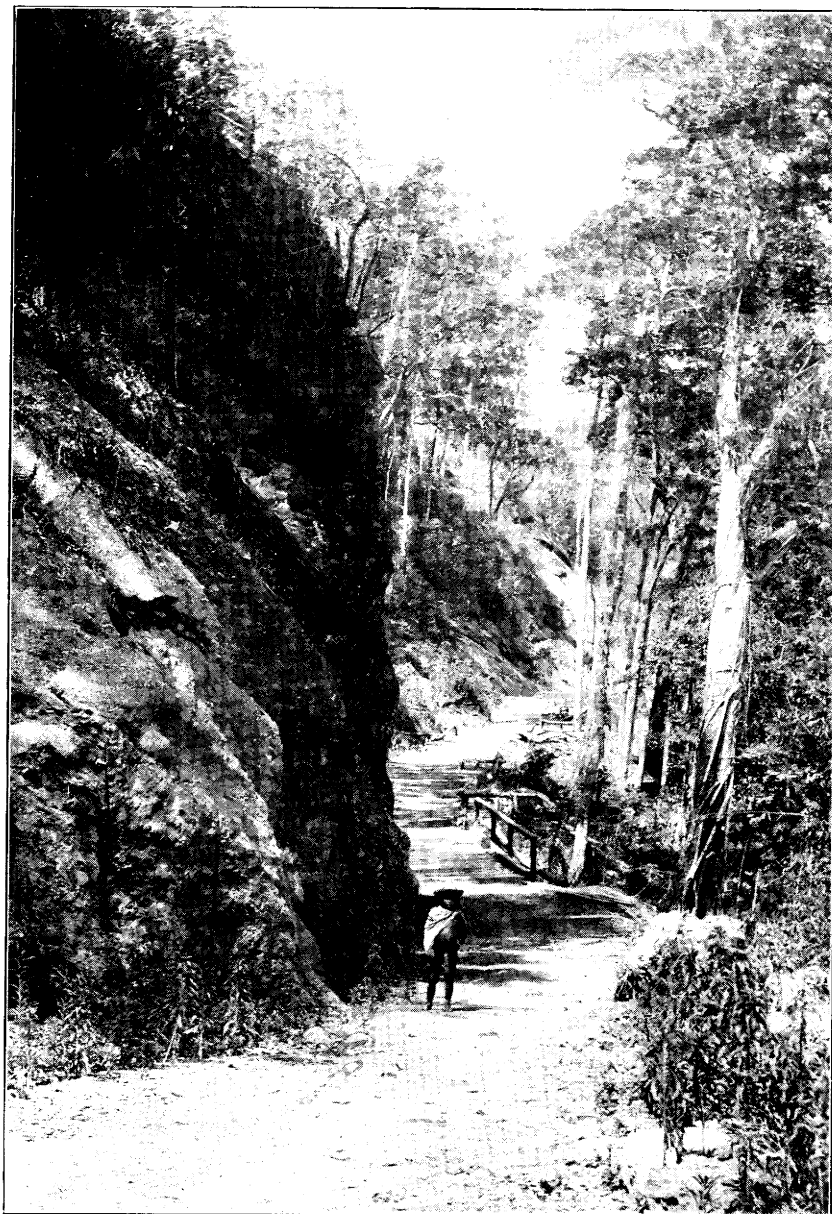
PARAPET WALL; GRADE CAN BE NOTED NEAR CENTER OF PICTURE.



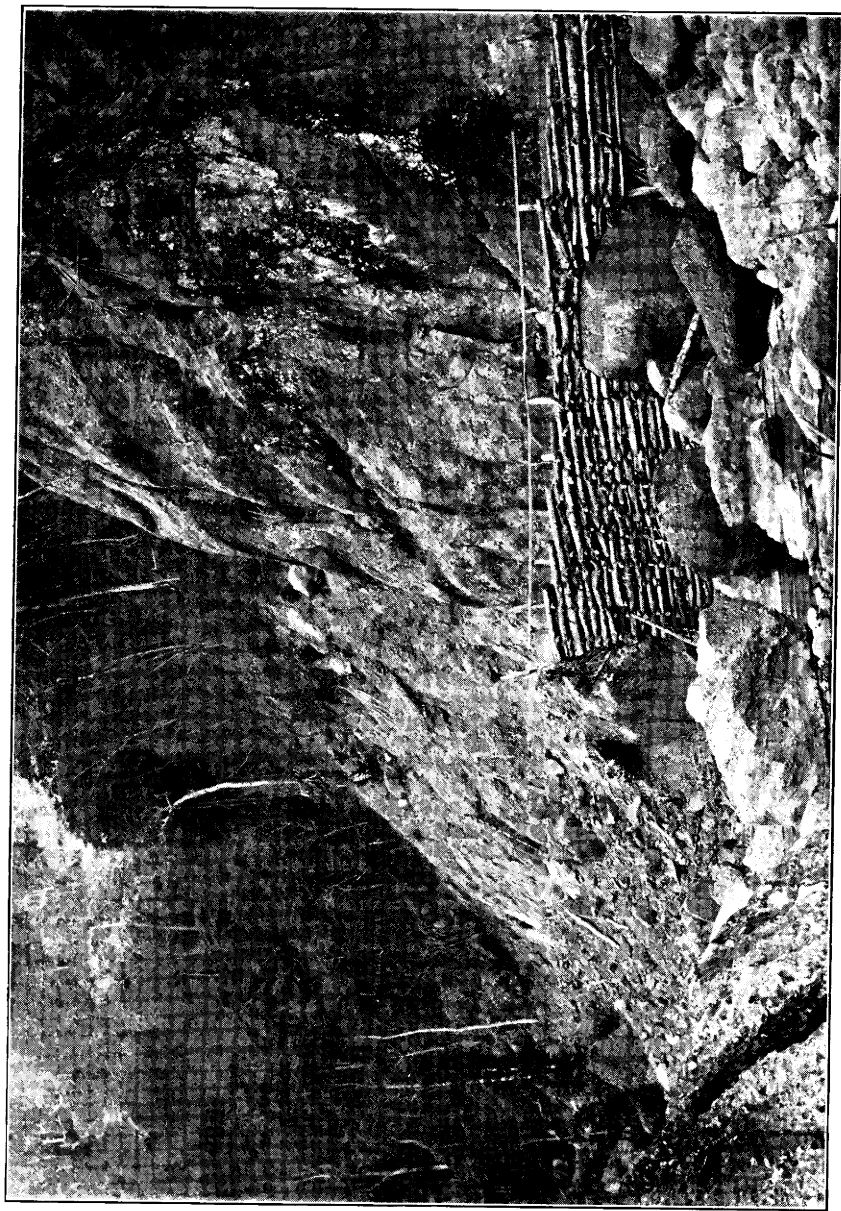
LINE CROSSES HERE TO RIGHT BANK OF BUED RIVER.



ROCK CUT.



VIEW OF THE ROAD.



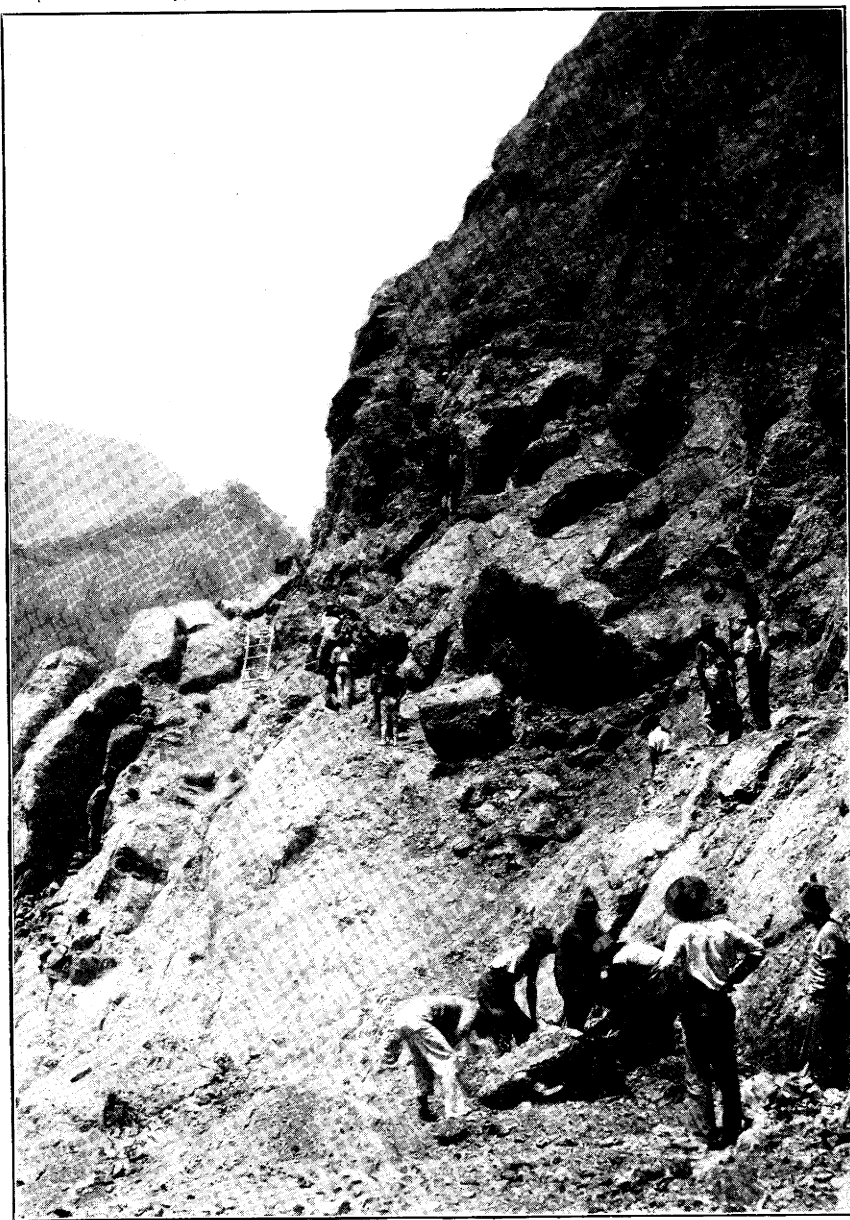
CRIBBING TO AVOID HEAVY-ROCK WORK ON CLIFF NO. 1 AT TWIN PEAKS.



APPROACH TO CLIFF NO. 3.



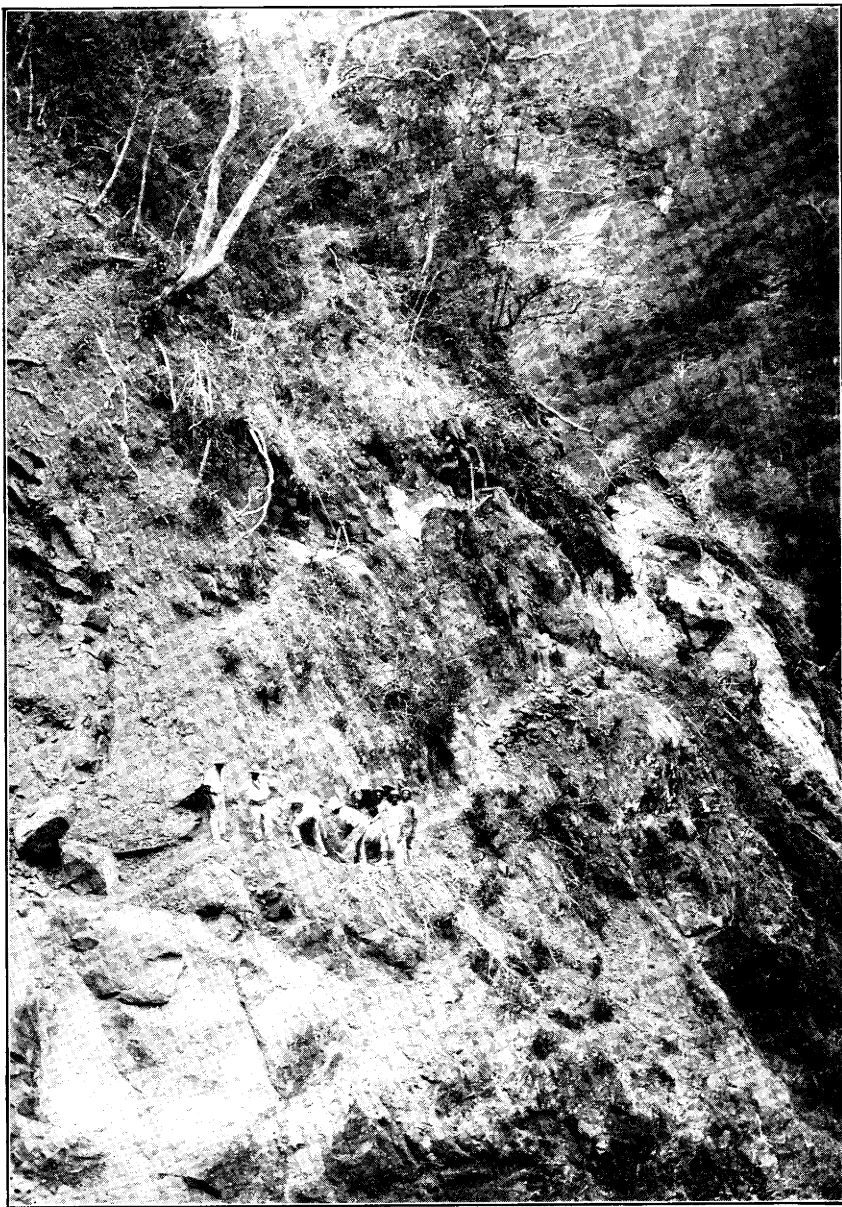
CLIFF NO. 3, SHOWING LOOSE MATERIAL.



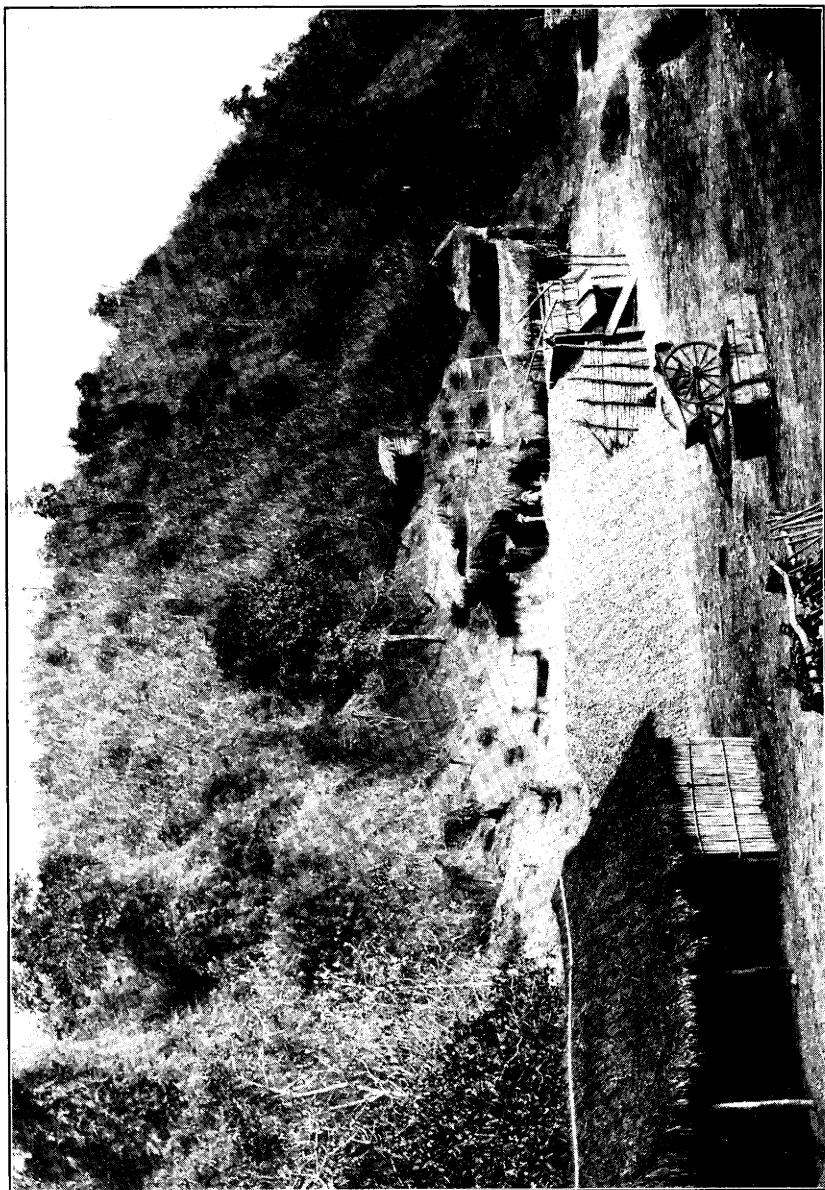
CLIFF NO. 3. 500 FEET LONG; HEIGHT OF CUTTING, 175 FEET; ROADWAY, 150 FEET ABOVE RIVER.



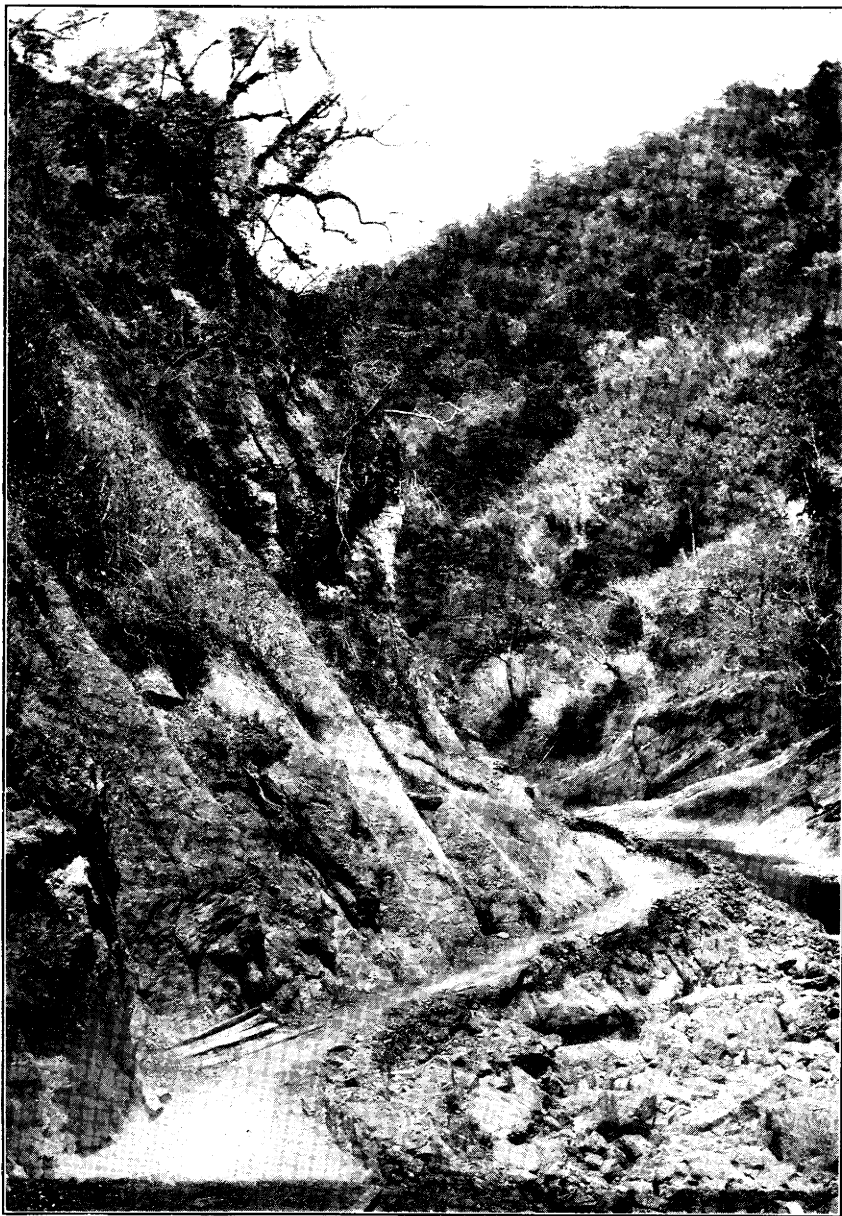
CLIFF NO. 4, 800 FEET LONG. HEIGHT OF CUTTING, 110 FEET.



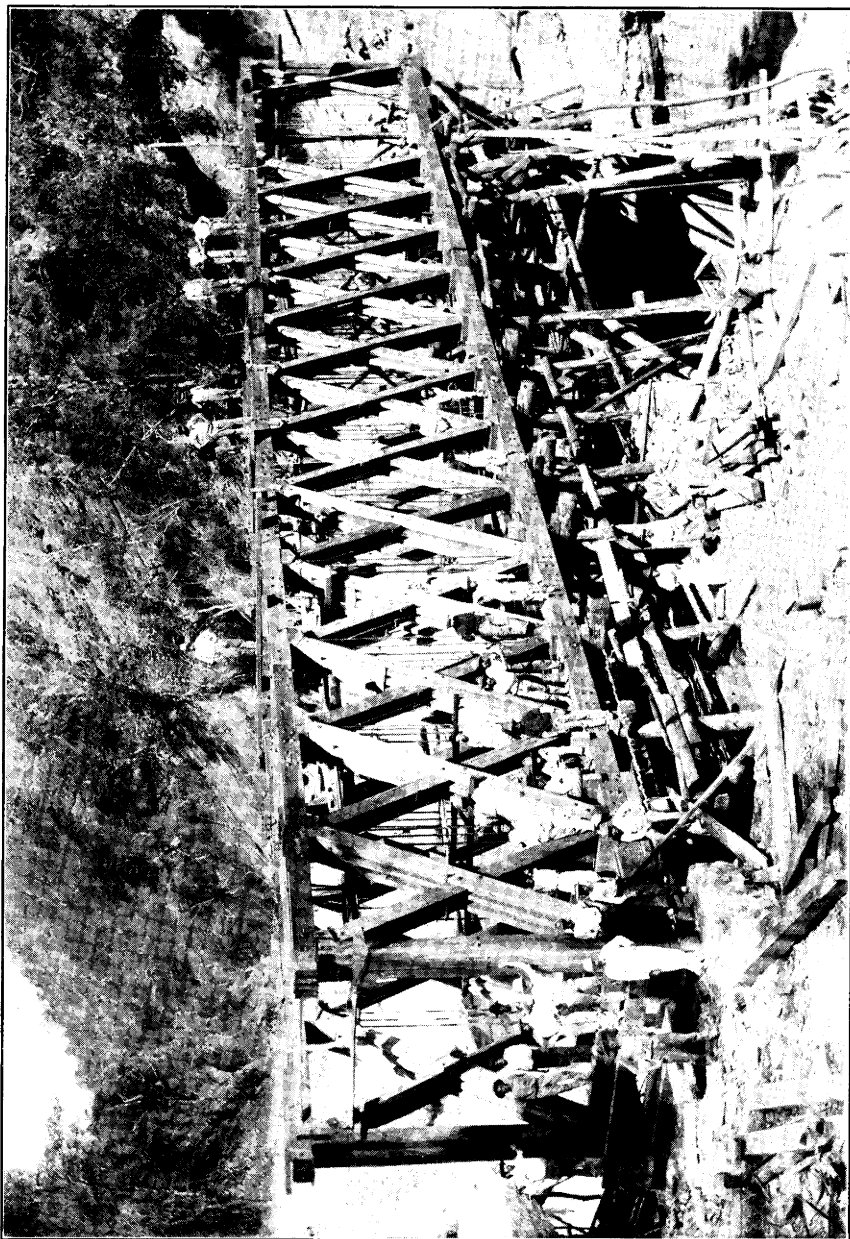
CLIFF NO. 5, THROUGH 150 FEET LONG, 80 FEET DEEP, WITH SLIDE ROCK CUT APPROACH
75 FEET.



ROCK-CRUSHING PLANT.



ENTRANCE TO ROARING LION CAÑON.



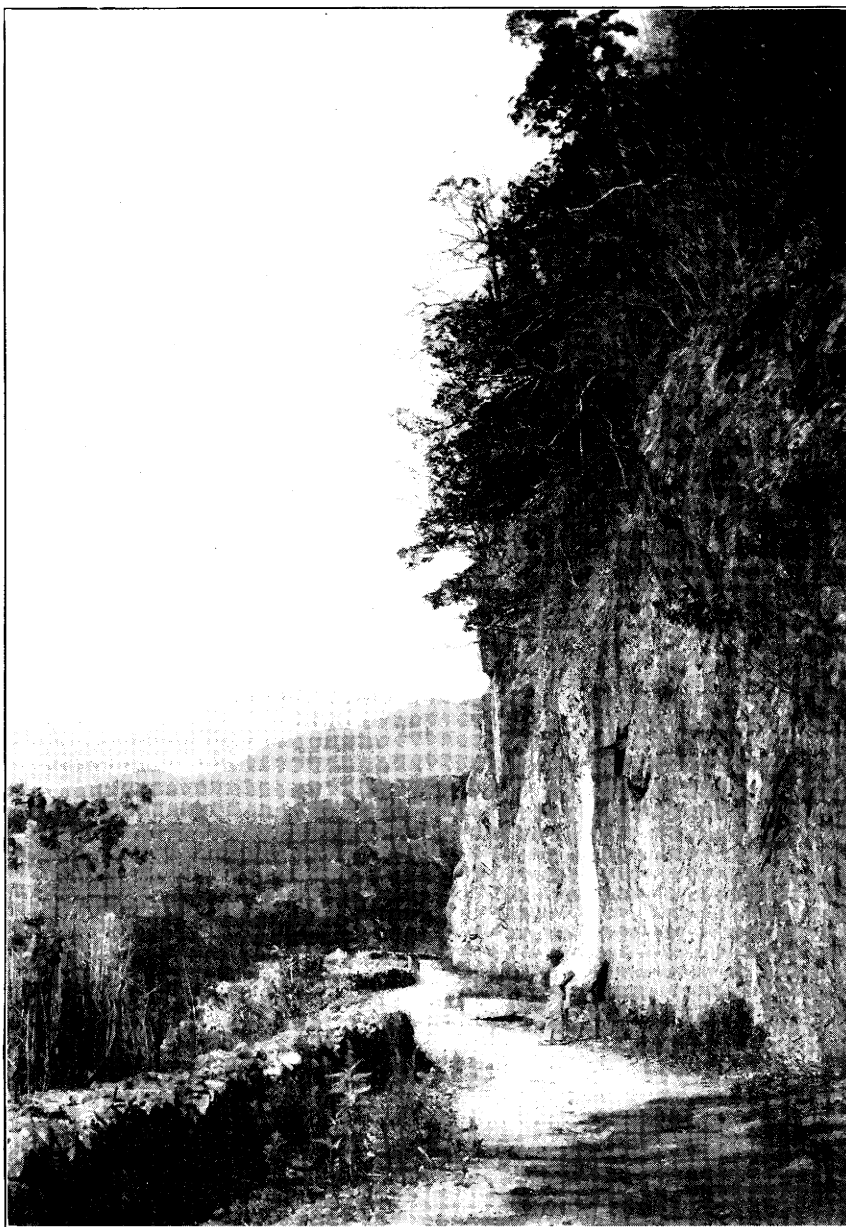
HOWE TRUSS BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, ROARING LION CAÑON.



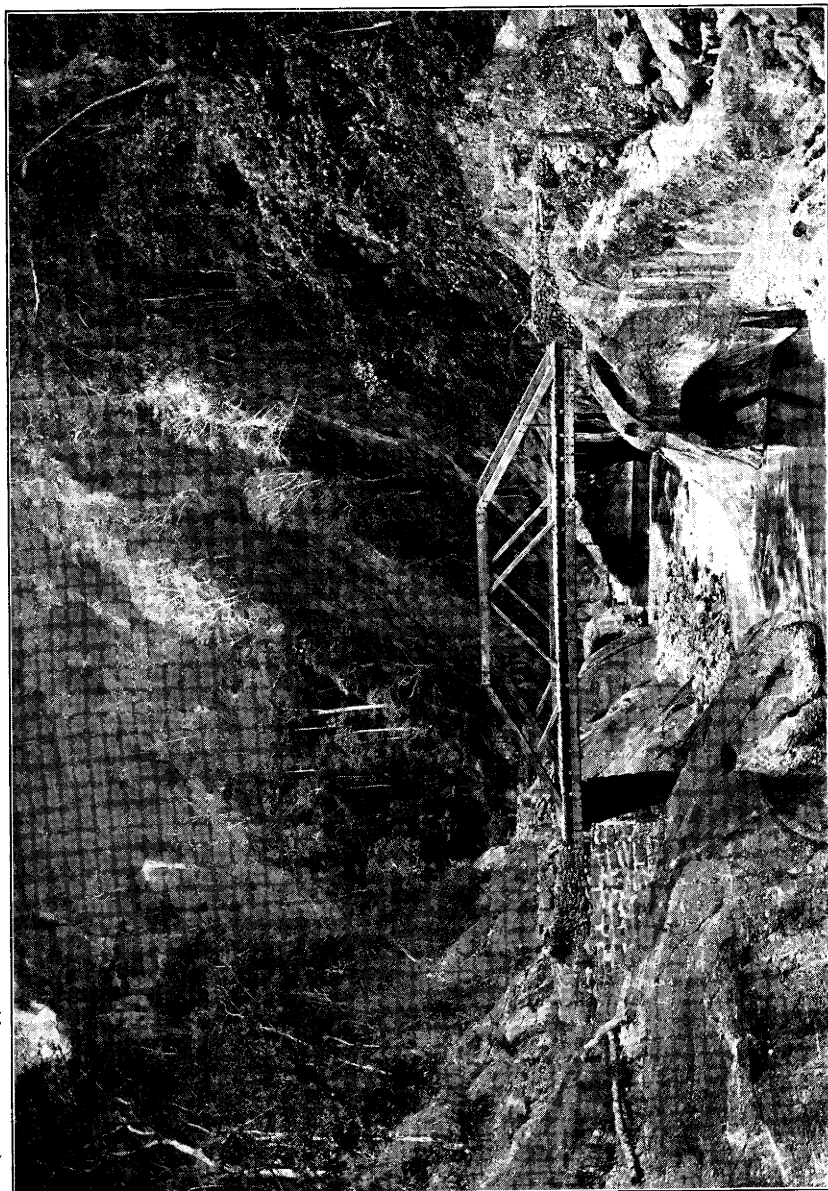
BENGUET ROAD, CAMP NO. 4.



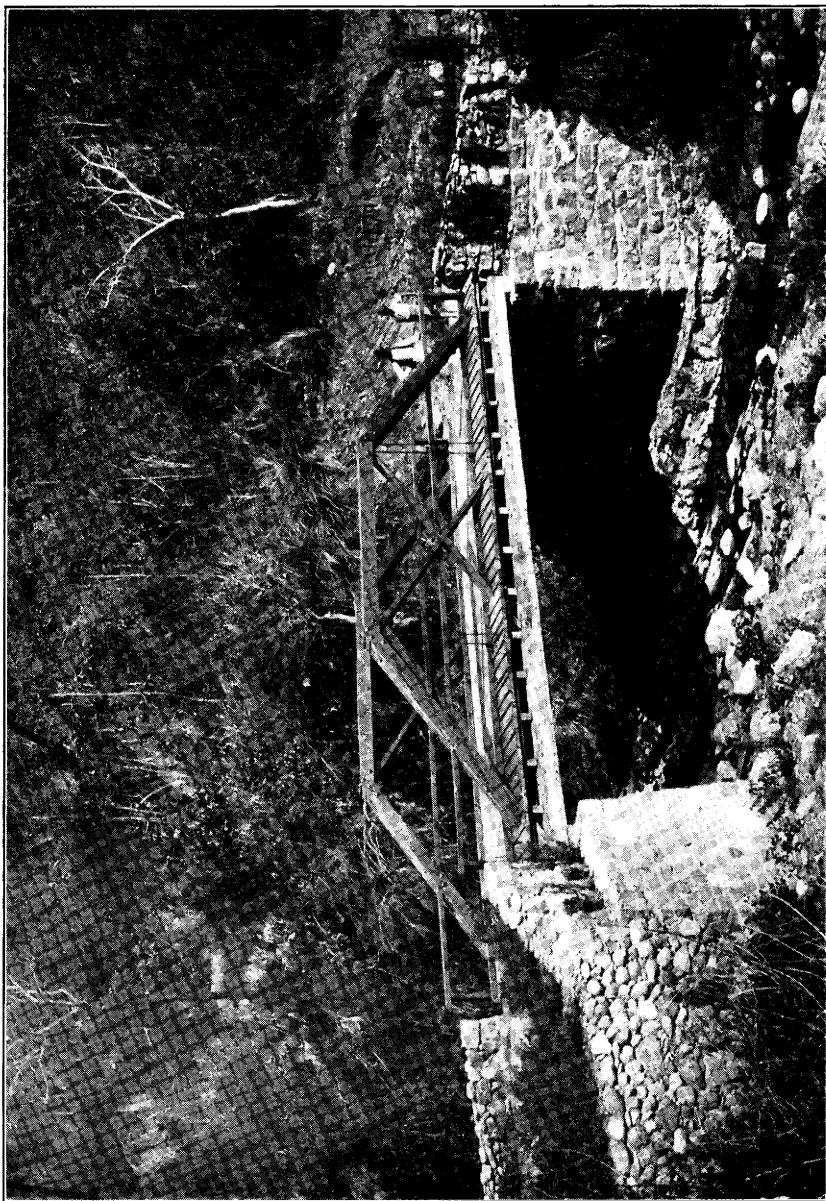
LINE RECROSSES HERE TO LEFT BANK OF RIVER AT CAMP NO. 5.



HEAVY ROCK CUT 700 FEET LONG BY 60 FEET HIGH.



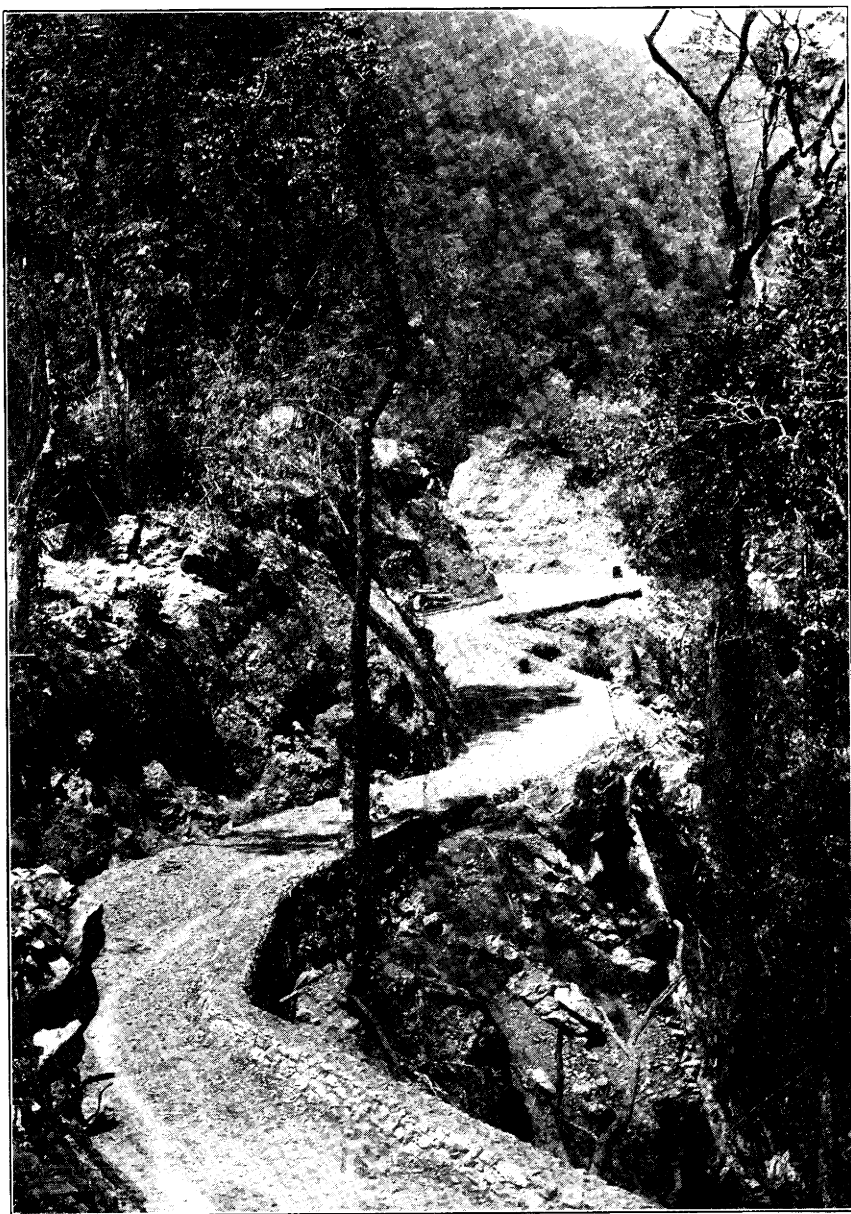
QUEEN TRUSS BRIDGE OVER BUED RIVER.



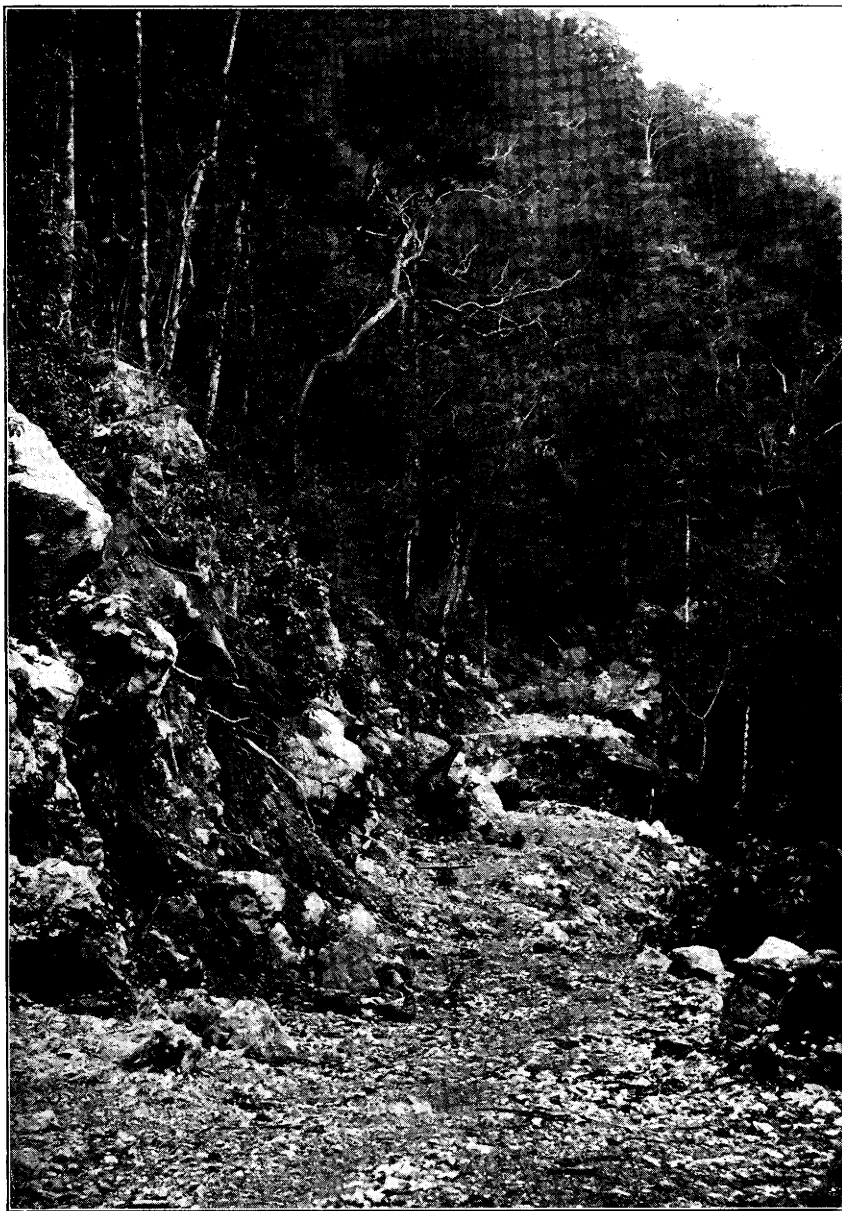
BRIDGE OVER DONGON CREEK, 11 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



KING TRUSS OVER THE TAROY. 13 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



PARAPET WALL AT HORSESHOE CUT, 16 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



PARTIALLY COMPLETED ROAD BED, 18 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.



LAST CROSSING OF BUED RIVER, 27 MILES FROM POZORRUBIO.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE
TO THE
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION
FOR THE PERIOD
FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, P. I., November 6, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit a report on matters, legislative and executive, pertaining to the department of finance and justice in the Philippine Islands, during the period from September 30, 1902, to September 1, 1903.

The statistics herein contained will be those prior to the last named date, except when otherwise stated.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

At the date of the first annual report from this office to the Commission, November 1, 1902, a complete judicial system had been inaugurated throughout the whole Archipelago, mainly under legislation enacted by the Philippine Commission during the year 1901. That system has continued in successful operation during the period of this report, and has in the main met the reasonable expectations of the public, and has completely vindicated the wisdom of the new departures involved in the reorganization of courts and judicial procedure. Experience has shown that some modifications in the system were necessary, particularly in relation to the salaries of judges and geographical boundaries of the several judicial districts, and accordingly some changes have been made in those respects which will be referred to hereinafter.

The civil business in the courts has increased as the commercial interests of the islands have become more settled and well established, and the courts have been able to furnish satisfactory tribunals for the speedy and just termination of such controversies. The accumulation of old litigation which remained upon the dockets at the termination of the Spanish régime has been very largely closed up, and the business in the courts, civil and criminal, is now mainly current in distinction from the disposition of arrears of old business. There has been a very large amount of criminal business to occupy the attention of the courts, some of it growing out of the defalcations of receiving or disbursing officers employed by the insular government, or by private persons, firms, or business corporations, and more of it growing out of the disturbed conditions incident to the recovery from several years of warfare and the prevalence of bands of ladrones or robbers in various sections of the Archipelago. In the prosecution of

minor offenses, the provincial fiscals have been able to cope successfully with the situation, aided largely by supervisors of fiscals sent out from Manila. In more important prosecutions the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, and subordinates in the office of the attorney-general have rendered efficient and valuable services. The judges, both native and American, have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and convictions have been secured in nearly every case where justice required conviction. Adequate penalties have been imposed. Justice is administered evenly, uniformly, honestly, expeditiously, and ably throughout the islands. It is not too much to say that the new judicial system has been one of the greatest benefits that has been conferred upon the islands by the American Government, and that it has brought home to the Filipino people an abiding conviction that in the courts is to be found safe and reliable protection against all unjust invasions of person or property.

The fiscals or prosecuting officers in the provinces, with one exception for a portion of the year, have all been Filipinos.

The justices of the peace are substantially all natives. It has been found very difficult in many of the municipalities to find persons who are competent to perform the duties of that office, and there have been a very large number of justices of the peace who have resigned their positions, owing in part to incapacity to perform their duties, but more owing to the burdensomeness of the duties required of them under the Spanish procedure and the small compensation provided by law for their services. Under the existing procedure in preliminary hearings of criminal prosecutions before justices of the peace all testimony offered must be reduced to writing in full and be read over to and signed by the witness. This often requires in important cases many days of investigation and a large amount of writing. In the press of other work the Commission has not yet been able to enact a new code of criminal procedure. A draft of such a law was long ago made by Commissioner Wright, and will be acted upon as soon as possible. After its enactment the most burdensome requirements that are now imposed upon justices of the peace will be largely removed, and, with perhaps some other modifications of the justice system, it is thought the difficulties will be overcome.

NEW LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE.

In the transition from military to civil government it was found that certain judgments and sentences of provost courts and military commissions which had been confirmed by order of the proper military commander, whereby persons had been finally convicted of crime, had not been executed, and could not be executed by order of the military authorities, because such authorities had ceased to have power to direct the execution of such sentences. To meet this difficulty Act No. 865 was passed on the 3d day of September, 1903, authorizing the civil governor to direct the attorney-general to present to the court of first instance having territorial jurisdiction over the place where such crime was committed a record of the proceedings, showing the conviction and sentence of the defendant in such proceedings and the confirmation thereof, when necessary, and praying that the defendant be brought before the court to show cause why the sentence should not be exe-

cuted by order of the court of first instance, and authorizing the court of first instance in such case where it appeared that the military court had jurisdiction and that the sentence had not been executed and the defendant had not been pardoned or amnestied, to direct the execution of the sentence in whole or in part, as the law might require.

On the 5th day of September, 1903, Act No. 867 was passed making new provisions for leaves of absence of the judges, and for the terms and places of holding the supreme court, and for a rearrangement of the judicial districts and the times and places of holding the courts in each province, and for creating two additional districts and providing judges for them, and revising certain provisions of law as to the special terms and the perfecting of bills of exceptions, and providing more fully as to the traveling expenses of judges, fiscals, and clerks. It is unnecessary to state in full the provisions of the act referred to. Its more important provisions may be thus summarized: It authorizes a suspension of the sessions of the supreme court and of the courts of first instance from the 1st of May to the 1st of July of each year, this period being known as the court vacation. During the court vacation one judge of the supreme court and one judge of the court of first instance for the judicial district of Manila are required to be present in Manila, one of the four judges at large to remain in the islands subject to the call of the governor, and five of the other judges of the court of first instance outside of the district of Manila to remain on duty in their respective districts, and for the alternation of the judges so to remain on duty, their selection to be made by the governor, on recommendation of the chief justice. The assignment of judges for vacation duty is to be so arranged that no judge shall be assigned for vacation duty more than once in three years. The judges of the supreme court and of the courts of first instance not assigned to vacation duty may spend their vacation either in the islands or abroad; they receive full pay during the periods of vacation and leaves of absence. Liberal provision is also made for the payment of the traveling expenses of a judge and his family, who is appointed to the Philippines bench while residing in the United States, from his place of residence to Manila. In such cases also, after three years' service, a judge is entitled to transportation for himself and family from Manila to his place of residence in the United States upon his retirement from the service. Two additional districts having been created by the act, two new judges of the court of first instance were likewise thereby authorized. Under the law as it before existed some of the judges of the courts of first instance received but \$3,000 salary, some \$3,500, some, \$4,000, some \$4,500, some \$5,000, and those in Manila \$5,500, per annum. Under the new law the minimum salary is \$4,500, payable to the judges at large and to the judges of six districts; \$5,000 is the salary now fixed for judges in all the remaining districts outside of the city of Manila. The new division of the judicial districts required some changes of times for holding courts, and the act makes the necessary provision for that contingency. The law authorizes the judge to make preliminary interlocutory orders at any place within his district, and to sign final judgments in certain cases after he has left the province in which the court was held. It likewise makes special provision for fiscals and prosecutors in the newly created mountain district and in the Moro Province. It provides for the appointment by the attorney-general, subject to the approval of the secretary of finance and

justice, of necessary clerks, deputy clerks, stenographers, typewriters, interpreters, translators, escribientes, and messengers needed for the proper transaction of the business of the courts, and the determination of the number of such employees that may be necessary in the several courts, and the salaries to be paid to them.

THE COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS, AND NEW LEGISLATION RELATING THERETO.

The court of customs appeals, as organized by the provisions of the customs administrative act, consisted of the secretary of finance and justice, ex officio president of the court, a judge of the supreme court to be detailed by the governor for that purpose, and a third judge to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission; the third judge likewise to act as clerk of the court. This court had jurisdiction of all appeals from rulings of the collector of customs, and also of all criminal prosecutions for violations of customs laws. Whenever the court was not occupied in hearing customs cases the third judge was by law assigned to act as judge of the court of first instance in judicial districts where his services might be needed. During the period of this report that judge, Hon. Amasa S. Crossfield, was engaged more than half the time in holding terms of courts of first instance under special detail, or in taking testimony under appointment by the supreme court. The court of customs appeals during the year passed upon 318 appeals from the decision of the collector of customs, involving the power and authority to collect duties upon imports; 84 appeals relating to the power and authority to levy duties and wharfage charges upon exports of products of the Philippine Islands going direct to the United States for consumption therein; 73 appeals relating to classification of imported merchandise for the purpose of determining the proper tariff to be imposed; 18 appeals from the administrative imposition of fines, etc., by the collector of customs; 11 appeals relating to the right of concessionaries of the Kingdom of Spain to import merchandise without the payment of import duties; 10 original criminal prosecutions, 11 cases brought before the court under the immigration laws, and 12 special proceedings. Final judgments were entered in all but 17 of the cases referred to within the year, and the remaining 17 have nearly all been disposed of since September 1.

The special report of Judge Crossfield of the proceedings of that court is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit 1."

While the court of customs appeals as organized under the customs administrative act furnished a convenient tribunal for the speedy determination of all controversies arising under that act, yet complaints were made that it was undesirable that judicial and administrative powers should be so far mingled as to require the secretary of finance and justice to act as a member of that court, that the system of administrative fines to be enforced by the collector of customs, without right of appeal to the courts in certain cases, constituted a taking of property without due process of law, and that there ought to be a right of appeal from the judgment of that court to the court of last resort in the Philippine Islands, from which cases might be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases where other provisions of law warranted such action. The Commission deemed the complaints to be of

such character that all reason therefor ought to be removed by legislative action. Thereupon Act No. 864, entitled "An act to amend Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, known as the Philippine customs administrative act, by changing the membership of the court of customs appeals, providing for appeals in criminal causes and for certificates of appeal in other customs cases where there is a division of opinion between the judges of the court, and specifying powers of collectors of customs in cases of fine and forfeiture, and for other purposes," was enacted on September 3, 1903. The salient features of the new legislation are:

First. That the court of customs appeals shall consist of two judges, to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, with a compensation of \$4,500 per annum each.

Second. That the court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with courts of first instance to consider all criminal prosecutions under the customs administrative act, the immigration laws of the Philippine Islands, including the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," the Chinese exclusion act, and the customs and navigation laws, the court first taking jurisdiction thereof to retain exclusive jurisdiction of the prosecutions thus begun.

Third. That there shall be a right of appeal to the supreme court in every criminal case in which the penalty of imprisonment or a fine exceeding 600 Philippine pesos, exclusive of costs, is adjudged against the defendant; in other cases the judgment of the court of customs appeals being final.

Fourth. That before any collector of customs shall administratively subject any vessel, animal, merchandise, or other property to the satisfaction of a fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture, he shall notify the owner of the vessel, animal, merchandise, or other property, or the agent in possession, in writing, of the fact that a violation of the customs administrative act, or of any customs, navigation, immigration, or exclusion act was charged, and give to such person an opportunity to be heard in reference to the offense charged, and shall fix, in writing, the fine or penalty which in his judgment ought to be imposed, issuing, at the same time, a warrant for the detention of the offending vessel, animal, merchandise, or other property, and shall fix the bond, after the giving of which, with sufficient sureties, the property may be released. If the owner or agent desires to pay the fine fixed, or the value of the property seized for confiscation or forfeiture, the collector may receive the amount in compromise of the liability; but if the person is not satisfied so to do, he may appeal to the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, who is given authority to reverse, modify, or approve the action of his subordinate, and likewise to accept a compromise as aforesaid. If no compromise is effected, the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, upon notice from the person affected that he will not consent to a compromise, must file a record of all the proceedings in the court of customs appeals, which, after due notice to the owner or agent in possession of the property, shall adjudge as to whether the fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture ought or ought not to be enforced, and to make proper orders for the enforcement thereof if such is the judgment of the court. The remedy thus provided is strictly one in rem against the property seized. But such

proceedings shall not affect the right to proceed criminally against the party offending. In case no owner or agent can be found or appears to claim the property, notice may be given by publication. The action of the court of customs appeals in this class of cases is made final whenever the fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture might not, under the statute or under the appraisement and estimate fixed by the collector, exceed \$2,000. In all other cases under this provision an appeal may be taken by the owner of the condemned or confiscated property to the supreme court of the islands.

Fifth. The court is given jurisdiction to determine all appeals from the decision of the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands in regard to the payment of duties, fees, charges, and exactions, to the court of customs appeals, and the decision of the court of customs appeals thereon is made final, except in cases where the two judges of the court of customs appeals shall disagree as to any decision, and except also in cases where the secretary of finance and justice shall certify that the public interests require a reexamination of certain questions arising therein by the supreme court, in each of which cases the supreme court is given jurisdiction to consider and decide the questions, and issue a mandate according to its decision to the court of customs appeals to enter judgment in accordance therewith.

Sixth. One judge shall constitute the court for trial of all criminal cases, as is the case in courts of first instance; in all other cases, appeals, or questions before the court of customs appeals, the court must consist of two judges.

Seventh. The judges of the court of customs appeals may be required to perform the duties of judges of courts of first instance in any province in the islands, or in the city of Manila, when directed in writing by the civil governor so to do.

Under this act the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, has appointed Hon. Amasa S. Crossfield, of Minnesota, and Hon. Felix M. Roxas, of Manila, judges of the court of customs appeals, and they have entered upon the performance of their duties. Judge Crossfield, prior to his appointment, was the regular judge of the former court of customs appeals, and Judge Roxas had been serving successfully for more than two years as judge of the court of first instance.

THE COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

It was stated in the first annual report of this office that a law had been prepared by Commissioner Ide for the registration of land titles under the Torrens system, so-called. The theory of the law, its importance, probable usefulness, and machinery for practical operation, were set forth in that report, and need not be here repeated. The law was enacted, as No. 496, on November 6, 1902, to take effect January 1, 1903. It provides for a special tribunal, to be called the "court of land registration," consisting of two judges to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, one to be termed "judge of the court of land registration" and the other "associate judge" thereof. The salary of the judge is made \$5,000 per annum and that of the associate judge, and for any associate judge that may subsequently be appointed \$4,000, with a clerk receiving a salary of \$2,500, and such other subordinate employees as are necessary for the practical working of the court. It has jurisdiction

throughout the Philippine Islands and is made a court of record. A single judge may hold sessions of the court. Registrars of deeds are provided for each of the provinces and for the city of Manila. So many examiners of titles as may be necessary are to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and approval of the Commission. Their salaries, as well as those of registrars, shall be fixed by the Commission in proportion to the amount of business and responsibility of their several offices to which appointments may be made. Appeals from the judgments and decrees of the court of land registration may be had to the court of first instance after final determination by the court first named, and such causes may pass from the court of first instance to the supreme court in the same manner as other causes pending in the court of first instance. When the only determinative question in regard to a title is purely one of law the case may be reported directly from the court of land registration to the supreme court for final decision. Persons desiring to take the benefit of the act must apply in writing for registration of title, describing the premises sought to be brought under the act. Upon filing of the application, together with a plan of the land and all muniments of title filed therewith, it is referred to one of the examiners of titles, whose duty it is to make thorough investigation of the records and all the facts in the application and file a report thereon, with a certificate of his opinion concerning the title. If the opinion of the examiner is adverse to the applicant, he is given a reasonable time in which to elect to proceed further or to withdraw his application. If the opinion of the examiner is favorable, or if the applicant, after an adverse opinion of the examiner, elects to proceed further, due notice is given by publication and otherwise to all persons claiming an adverse interest in the land, or in any way opposed to its registration, to appear before the court at a time and place stated, and show cause why the petition for registration should not be granted. At the time and place appointed the court proceeds to such action as the facts warrant, after hearing the parties and other evidence, and examining all the documents in the case, including the report of the examiner of titles. The court is not bound by the report of the examiner of titles, either when there is or is not an appearance to contest the title. If the court finds at the hearing that the applicant has title, and that the title is a proper one for confirmation, a decree of registration and confirmation is entered, and such decree binds the land and quiets the title thereto against all the world, including the insular government and all branches thereof, subject, however, to the right of any person deprived of any land or interest therein by decree of registration obtained by fraud, to file in the court of land registration a petition for review within one year after the rendering of the decree, provided no innocent purchaser for value has acquired an interest. But any person injured by such decree in any case may pursue his remedy by action for damages against the applicant or any other person for fraud in procuring the decree, and he likewise may have recourse against the assurance fund hereinafter mentioned. Immediately upon entering the decree of registration, a certified copy, under the seal of the court, is sent to the registrar of deeds for the proper province or city in which the land lies, who transcribes the same in a registration book, which constitutes the original certificate of title, all certificates being numbered consecutively, and an exact duplicate

thereof is issued to the owner and constitutes his unassailable title. Land once registered under the act forever remains registered land, the registration being binding upon the applicant and all successors of title. The owner's duplicate certificate is made conclusive evidence in all courts as to all matters contained therein. Subsequent to registration registered land may be dealt with by conveyance, mortgage, lease, or other voluntary instrument, but such instrument operates only as a contract between the parties and evidence of authority to the registrar or clerk of deeds to make registration. The fact of registration is the operative act to convey and affect the land. Upon the conveyance in fee a new certificate may be issued to the purchaser, the old one being canceled. All incumbrances upon the land by way of mortgage, lease, or otherwise, must be indorsed upon the back of the original certificate and the duplicate in each case, so that the original certificate and duplicate shall at all times show the exact state of the title and obviate all necessity for further investigation. Registered land remains liable to attachment under process or liable to an execution or to liens of any kind attaching to real estate by operation of law and to the ordinary laws of descent, right of partition, and right of taking the same by eminent domain; but all such attachments, levies, liens, acquisition of interest by descent, partition, or taking by eminent domain are required to be registered and indorsed upon the original certificate and the duplicate thereof. Similar provisions are made for cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, and analogous proceedings. Upon the registration of land the owner is required to pay to the registrar of deeds one-tenth of 1 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate, on the basis of the last assessment for municipal taxation, as an assurance fund. This fund is paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands and kept securely invested, upon the approval of the civil governor, and any person who, without negligence on his part, sustains loss or damage through any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the clerk of the court, registrar of deeds, or of any examiner of titles, or of any deputy or clerk of the registrar of deeds in the performance of their respective duties under the provisions of the act, and any person who is wrongfully deprived of any land or any interest therein, without negligence on his part, through the bringing of the same under the provisions of the act, or by the registration of any other person as owner of such land, or by any mistake, omission, or misdescription in any certificate or owner's duplicate, or by any erroneous cancellation, and who by the provisions of the act is barred from bringing an action for the recovery of the land, may bring in any court of competent jurisdiction an action against the treasurer of the Philippine Islands for the recovery of damages, to be paid out of the assurance fund. If the assurance fund should at any time prove insufficient to meet the amount called for by judgments against it, the deficiency is to be made up from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. In case of such payment, the insular treasurer is subrogated to all the rights of the plaintiff against any other parties or securities. Adequate provisions are made for the issuing of new duplicate certificates in case the original one is lost or destroyed, or if, under certain circumstances, they can not be produced for other reasons. The act provides a scale of fees for registration and imposes penalties for perjury or fraud in relation to any of its provisions. It is made applicable to all public lands belonging to the Government of the United States or to the government of the

Philippine Islands that are alienated, granted, or conveyed after its enactment. As to lands not brought under the operations of the new system, the existing system is continued in force, the act not being made compulsory at present except as to public lands.

The act likewise changes the notarial system that has heretofore existed in the islands and substitutes, substantially, the American notarial system. Under the Spanish system all conveyances of land and interests therein were public documents, the solemnities pertaining thereto to be executed before a notary public, who retained in his protocols the original of such instruments and delivered to the parties only certified copies thereof. Under the land registration act all notaries public in the islands and all other officers and persons having in their possession notarial books, records, protocols, archives, and other documents are required immediately to deliver the same to the chief of the bureau of archives, who is hereafter to be the permanent custodian thereof. The act provides a system of forms for conveyances, mortgages, leases, releases, and discharges affecting lands, whether registered under the act or unregistered, and provides that conveyances made in accordance with those forms shall be as effective to convey, encumber, lease, release, discharge, or bind the lands as if made in accordance with the more prolix forms heretofore in use. The forms are simple, easily understood, and very concise. Their use greatly diminishes the expense of dealing in lands.

Under this act, Hon. Simplicio del Rosario, of Manila, was duly appointed judge, and Hon. D. R. Williams, of California and of the Philippine Islands, who had had considerable experience in investigation of land titles in Mexico, associate judge. Judge Rosario is an excellent lawyer, residing in Manila, who has long been one of the registrars of deeds for a portion of the city of Manila. Judge Williams was a member of the bar of the State of California, and has resided in the Philippine Islands since June, 1900, serving for a time as private secretary to Commissioner Moses, and subsequently as assistant secretary and secretary to the Philippine Commission. He has a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, aside from his legal attainments.

Upon the organization of the court in February it prepared and published forms, blanks, and books of all kinds for its procedure and for use in the records of the registrars of deeds. It adopted rules and regulations, caused them to be printed in the Spanish and English languages, and distributed to all judges and clerks of the courts of first instance, all attorneys in the islands, and to each registrar of deeds. Up to the 1st day of September, 1903, 144 applications for registration had been filed with the court, from 19 provinces and from the city of Manila, covering property with a value of \$1,314,963.20 U. S. currency, exclusive of the land set apart as civil or military reservations. The number of applications in the brief time that the court has been available for the transaction of business indicates that its provisions are being more rapidly availed of than has usually been the case in other countries where the system has been introduced. Fifty applications originating in the city of Manila have been finally determined by the court, and others are pending decree. An appeal has been taken upon one case, adverse claims having been filed in 18 cases. Under subsequent provisions of law, the court of land registration is authorized to pass upon the titles of all occupants of lands set apart for

military reservations. Under the last-named act the military commander of the Division of the Philippines has filed certifications as to lands set apart for military reservations at Corregidor, Mariveles, Los Baños, Punta Calumpan, Tacloban, Calbayog, Lucena, Nueva Caceres, Iloilo, Angeles, Pasay, Zamboanga, Ormoc, Daraga, Salomague, and San Fernando. Notices have been issued for service upon all parties interested in such land, in order that it may be brought under the operation of the land registration act. By subsequent action of the Commission, land desired to be reserved by the civil government for public use may be certified to the court of land registration for its determination of title. Thirty-six certifications for civil reservations have been received by the court from the civil governor, 34 of the same being lands reserved for light-house purposes, one for the island of Batan and one for Baguio, province of Benguet, where the summer capital of the insular government is expected to be established. All persons claiming an interest in the lands set apart for military or civil reservations are required to file their claims within sixty days from the notice of such certification. A large amount of work of the character last indicated will devolve upon the court.

The operations of the act, of course, are not thoroughly understood by natives, and to enable them more thoroughly to comprehend their rights and the advantages of the system, articles explaining the act have been published in the daily papers, in both English and Spanish, and in the Official Gazette. Blank forms have been mailed to all provincial treasurers, as well as instructions. Circulars have been addressed to the banks, calling attention to the greater security for mortgage loans offered by registered lands. The operation of the act is facilitated by the fact that proposed purchasers of lands often refuse to take a title until it has been registered. This consideration will in time tend largely to increase the work of the court. The work of the court is made difficult by the multiplicity of "royal decrees," by which titles have been acquired, the lack of a proper system of registration, the loss of the greater portion of the land records, and the fact that the public domain has never been surveyed and has been occupied by the people for generations; but the fact that it offers an avenue by which an absolute and guaranteed title can be evolved from the general uncertainty now prevailing offers to capital a consideration that must form the basis for any considerable investment. From the results that have thus far been attained, it is apparent that there is a wide field of usefulness for the court of land registration, and that ultimately the law will prove to have been a measure most conducive to the development of prosperity and the security of investment in the islands.

The report of the judges of the court of land registration for the period from February 1 to September 1, 1903, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit 2."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The attorney-general and solicitor-general have transacted a large amount of business during the period covered by this report. Their services have been efficient and valuable. During the year, the assistant attorney-general, John W. Haussermann, resigned to enter the practice of his profession in the city of Manila, and he was succeeded by W. L. Goldsborough, formerly city attorney of the city of Manila.

The report of the attorney-general covering the period from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit 3."

During the year 453 written opinions have been furnished in the office of the attorney-general; 193 cases in the supreme court in which the attorney-general or solicitor-general appeared have been disposed of by brief, and 84 by motion. Six hundred and twenty-one petitions for pardons have been passed upon, and 151 appointments of employees in the bureau of justice have been made. The work of the courts is likewise summarized in the report. In the supreme court decisions have been written and opinions filed in 376 cases, petitions for extraordinary relief in 22 cases, and 19 petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been disposed of. In the court of first instance in the city of Manila, during the fiscal year 1903, 473 civil cases were filed, 476 civil cases were decided, 75 civil cases were dismissed on motion of plaintiff, and 442 civil cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year. During the same period 367 criminal cases were filed, 269 were decided, 103 dismissed on motion of the prosecutor, leaving still pending 82 cases. In the courts of first instance in the provinces, during the fiscal year 1903, 2,430 civil cases were filed, 1,316 were decided, 290 were dismissed on motion of the plaintiff, and 1,733 are pending. During the same period 5,520 criminal cases were filed, 4,125 were decided, 1,634 dismissed on motion of the prosecution, and 1,684 are pending.

CRIMINAL CODE.

The new criminal code prepared by Commissioner Wright has not yet been enacted, owing to the press of other business resting upon the Commission. It ought, however, to be stated that since September 1, 1903, and prior to the date of this report, the proposed code has been brought up for public discussion in open session of the Commission, and public hearings have been held for many days. The Filipino lawyers mainly opposed the enactment of the new code on the ground that it changes the theory of the law which has been long in operation in the islands. The American lawyers who appeared before the Commission mainly advocated the new code, as being in harmony with modern rules of law and with the systems prevailing in the United States. Final action has not yet been taken. It will undoubtedly be the purpose of the Commission to adhere so far as may be practicable to the existing code, eliminating all those provisions of that code which pertain to the sovereignty of Spain and to the union of church and state, and to the rigid restriction of discretion on the part of judges, to the right of private individuals to control and compromise criminal prosecutions, or to use them for the purpose of blackmailing and extortion. It is believed that a code can be enacted within a short time now, in view of the valuable suggestions received upon the public hearing, that will meet the reasonable desires of both of the advocates of the new and the old code.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The new code of criminal procedure referred to in the last report of this office as having been prepared by Commissioner Wright has not yet been enacted by the Commission, owing to a press of other business. It is believed that it will be acted upon early in the year 1904.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE COURTS.

Since the date of the last report from this office, two vacancies have occurred in the office of judge of the supreme court. Hon. James F. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court, was on the 1st day of January, 1903, appointed to the Philippine Commission, to succeed Commissioner Bernard Moses, resigned. To fill the vacancy in the supreme court thus made, Hon. John T. McDonough, of New York, was appointed by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." Judge McDonough was formerly secretary of state of the State of New York, but had not seen prior service in the Philippine Islands. On the 23d day of May, 1903, Hon. Fletcher Ladd resigned his position as one of the judges of the supreme court to return to his home in the States on account of illness in his family. Judge Ladd had acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and of the civil law prevailing in the islands, and had proven himself to be a thoroughly scholarly, able, and useful judge. His retirement from the service is greatly regretted. A telegram just received announcing Judge Ladd's death is the cause of profound sorrow to all who knew him in these islands. To fill the vacancy thus created, Hon. E. Finley Johnson, of Michigan, was appointed by the President on the 8th day of June, 1903, and has since entered upon the duties of his office. Judge Johnson had served as judge of the court of first instance in the Philippine Islands for more than two years at the time of his promotion, and by efficient and faithful service had merited the promotion which he received. Hon. Lyman J. Carlock, judge of the eleventh judicial district, died of cholera on the 20th day of April, 1903, while in the performance of his duty in the island of Bohol. Judge Carlock had acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, and a knowledge of the local dialect, aside from the legal attainments which he possessed at the time of his entering upon the duties as judge. He had become greatly interested in the people, and had proven a true friend to them, and had won their affection and regard. His death is a very serious loss to the interests of good government in these islands. He lost his life in the interest of his country as truly as though he had died upon the battlefield. Judge W. H. Pope, of the twelfth judicial district, by reason of tuberculosis, was compelled to leave the islands and seek to restore his health in a drier climate. The retirement of Judge Pope is likewise a distinct loss. He was one of the best of the judges of the court of first instance. By his geniality, courtesy, kindness, and interest in the people he had made himself a source of wide usefulness here. His qualities have since been recognized by the President of the United States by appointing him as a judge of the supreme court for the Territory of New Mexico. On the 1st day of April, 1903, Judge Isidro Paredes, of the first judicial district, resigned, and was appointed assistant to the solicitor-general, which position he now holds.

To fill the vacancies thus created in the courts of first instance, and also the new offices made by provision for two additional judicial districts by Act No. 867, the following appointments have been made:

Hon. Julio Llorente, of Cebu; Hon. John C. Sweeney, of Tennessee;

Hon. Dionisio Changco, of Manila; Hon. Charles H. Burritt, of Montana; Hon. Miguel Logarta, of Cebu, and Hon. A. E. McCabe, of Michigan. Judge Llorente was a lawyer of distinction, and had held important positions under the Spanish régime, had been one of the judges of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands during a portion of the time of military government under American authority, and had served for a considerable period prior to his appointment as governor of the province of Cebu, and subsequently, at great personal risk to himself, as governor of the province of Samar. Judge Sweeney came to the islands in the year 1902, after an active practice of his profession for more than twenty-five years, and served for a time as prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila, prior to his appointment as judge of the court of first instance. Judge Changco had served for a considerable time as an assistant prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila prior to his promotion. Judge Burritt has been in the Philippine Islands since 1898, having served in the Volunteer Army of the United States during a portion of the time as lieutenant, and subsequently as chief of the mining bureau, where he had performed efficient service. Judge Logarta, prior to his appointment, served as fiscal for the province of Cebu. Judge McCabe has been in the islands since the year 1898, having served as a lieutenant in the United States Volunteer Army, and subsequently as assistant chief of the forestry bureau, and after that time had been engaged for a time in the practice of his profession in Manila with the firm of Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe & Gutierrez.

INSULAR COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

During the fiscal year 1903 substantially the whole of the cold-storage space available in the insular cold-storage and ice plant was occupied by the military authorities under a contract entered into between the civil government and the military authorities, by virtue of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot per month was paid by the Army for cold-storage space. The price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot per month was a very low one, and resulted in making a great saving to the Army in the expense it had before that time incurred in the use of refrigerating ships for that purpose. The price was fixed, in connection with the probable earnings of the plant from the sale of ice, upon the theory that the plant ought to receive, after making a reasonable allowance for depreciation, a fair return upon the amount of the capital invested. Under the operation of that contract the total revenue received by the plant during the fiscal year 1903 from the Army for cold storage was \$179,076.60. There was likewise received from the United States Navy for a small amount of space available for it \$3,592.44. During the same period the plant has received for ice sold to the United States Army and Navy \$66,096.57, and for ice sold to all others, including civil institutions, civil employees, military and naval officers, and cash sales, \$78,604.76. It received additional revenues from other sources, mainly for power furnished for electric lights, for distilled water, and for rent of launches, \$4,823.80, making a total revenue of \$332,194.17. The total expenditures for the same period were \$198,338.83, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$133,855.34, which would be a more than satisfactory revenue, provided any reasonable allowance had been made for depreciation of the plant, but no such allowance was made.

Ordinarily, managers of manufacturing plants make an allowance of 10 per cent for depreciation in the plant per annum. If such an allowance were made in the present case, which manifestly ought to be made in view of the actual and manifest depreciation in the machinery and the whole land and water transportation plant, the net income would have been very small and would furnish no reasonable return upon the amount invested. That an allowance for depreciation is indispensably necessary in a country like this, subject to earthquakes, is even more manifest.

By virtue of a contract made between the Army and the civil government for the fiscal year 1904, the amount of cold storage rented by the Army is materially diminished, while its rate of rental per cubic foot per month is the same. The result is practically a reduction of \$60,000 per year in the amount that will be received by the plant for cold-storage space. The cold-storage space not taken by the Army has remained unutilized and unproductive. It is believed that the price per cubic foot now paid by the Army is inadequate in view of the smaller space which it occupies and the diminished returns made to the insular government.

The report of the operations of the plant for the fiscal year 1903, coupled with an additional report for the months of July and August, 1903, prepared by Capt. L. S. Roudiez, Twenty-fifth Infantry U. S. Army, who was superintendent of the plant down to September 1, 1903, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit 4." Upon an inspection of the total earnings of the plant for the months of July and August, 1903, as shown by said report, it appears that the total revenues for cold storage and ice and miscellaneous sources, amounted to \$51,820.86 United States money, and the total expenditures to \$40,675.51, making the excess of revenues over expenditures of \$11,145.35 for two months. The total excess of revenues over expenditures for the whole fiscal year 1904, on the same basis, would be six times that amount, or \$66,872.10, a sum which is hardly large enough to cover allowance that ought to be made for depreciation in the plant, to say nothing of any income upon the investment. The sales of ice have been gradually increasing, owing to the increased consumption by reason of a larger number of civil employees, the larger number of civil institutions that use ice, and larger cash sales at the plant. This last item, "cash sales at the plant," could be increased if it was the policy of the government to enter into competition with private establishments. Such not being its policy, it is not probable that that source of revenue can be very much increased over its present amount, but in the hands of private owners could be largely increased. It is believed that the Army can well afford to pay a larger price per cubic foot for cold-storage space than is now paid, and still secure much more profitable results than by any other means. During the latter portion of the fiscal year 1903 the ice-making facilities were taxed to the full limit. The capacity of the plant for making ice can be very largely increased by the expenditure of practically \$10,000 more, United States money, and such expenditure is recommended to enable the plant to be more productive and to meet the demands made upon it. It is not probable that the demands for ice will ever be less than at present; the probability is that those demands will increase. The ice-consuming habit seems to have become thoroughly fastened upon the inhabitants of Manila and the surrounding country, and it is improbable that that

habit will relax its hold. Several inquiries have been made during the year in regard to a possible sale of the plant. The land whereon the plant is situated is so valuable, and the plant, in the hands of a private individual or corporation, can be made so much more profitable than in the hands of the government, that it is believed, as stated in the last report from this office, that the entire property, including transportation equipment, ought not to be sold for less than \$1,000,000 United States money.

CURRENCY.

The evils resulting from the rapid fluctuations in the value of the Mexican silver dollars and Spanish-Filipino currency in the islands were fully set forth in the last annual report from this office. It was there stated that between January 1 and October 25, 1902, the insular government had sustained an aggregate loss of \$956,750.37½, measured in gold dollars, by reason of shrinkage in the value of the silver in the treasury. That loss still continued to increase by the successive changes in the official ratio between local currency and gold until the aggregate loss reached the sum of \$1,615,562.38 on June 30, 1903. During the latter portion of the fiscal year 1903, however, the official ratio had been made such that large sums of United States money had been paid into the treasury instead of local currency, so that the amount of local currency steadily diminished and of United States money steadily increased. The value of silver in the markets of the world commenced to rise in February, 1903, and has continued to rise, with more or less fluctuations, down to near the 1st of November, 1903, the date of this report. But the amount of local currency remaining in the treasury during the period of the rise in price of silver was so small compared with what it had been during the period of depreciation in the price of silver that but a very small portion of the losses caused by the depreciation were recouped.

During the period last referred to there was another source of loss to the treasury in the fluctuating currency. The official ratio between the two currencies was maintained at such a rate that very little Mexican or local currency came into the treasury in payment of public dues, it being more profitable to pay in United States money than in local currency; but as the assets of the government were largely in local currency it necessarily made its payments in local currency, and at the official ratio. This resulted in a materially larger number of Mexican dollars being paid out to satisfy the government's current liabilities than would have been paid out had the official ratio and the commercial ratio been the same. From this source there was a large loss to the treasury.

The following are the ratios in effect during the fiscal year 1903 between Mexican or local currency and money of the United States:

From July 1 to 7, 1902, the ratio existing was \$2.27 Mexican currency for \$1 of money of the United States; July 7 to September 23, \$2.35 to \$1; September 23 to October 26, \$2.40 to \$1; October 26 to November 12, \$2.46 to \$1; November 12 to November 23, \$2.50 to \$1; November 23, 1902, to January 25, 1903, \$2.60 to \$1; January 25 to March 11, \$2.66 to \$1; March 11 to April 4, \$2.60 to \$1; April 4 to May 1, \$2.55 to \$1; May 1 to May 14, \$2.50 to \$1; May 14 to June 30, \$2.45 to \$1.

To meet the manifest and universally acknowledged hardships of an

unstable currency, disastrous alike to all business interests and to the government, the Congress of the United States on the 2d day of March, 1903, passed an act entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," whereby a system of a new currency was authorized by Congress, substantially in accordance with the recommendations made by the Commission in each of its three reports. The beneficial effect of the new legislation by Congress was immediately felt in business circles. While it was impossible for the new system to be put into immediate operation, yet the fact that such a system was to be in force in a short time restored confidence to business men to a very large degree, and enabled the government to make its forecast of income and expense with more certainty. The beneficial and steadying effects of the new law were felt almost from the moment of its approval by the President of the United States. Arrangements were immediately made, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, for the purchase of silver and other metals for the new coinage and for the coinage of the same at the mints of the United States, and for the preparation of the silver certificates authorized by the act of Congress referred to, through the Bureau of Engraving at Washington. The designs which were accepted for the new coins were made by Señor Melecio Figueroa, a Filipino, and are very attractive. The purchases of silver for the new coinage undoubtedly contributed to the increase in the market value of silver, though other causes operated to produce that result. The price of silver steadily advanced from 49.1 cents per ounce in New York on March 26, 1903, when the insular government commenced to purchase, to 59.5 cents per ounce on or about November 1, 1903, when the Government ceased such purchases, it being then considered that the amount already coined and to be coined from silver and other metals purchased down to that date, coupled with the Spanish-Filipino coins and United States money in circulation in the islands, would furnish a sufficient circulating medium for all the demands of business until the commerce of the islands should increase. Down to November 1, 1903, 11,707,005 ounces of silver had been purchased for the new coinage, at a cost of \$6,317,460.63, averaging 54.108 cents per ounce. Metals for minor coins had been purchased at a cost of \$86,042.01. From the metals so purchased there had been coined and shipped to Manila down to November 1, 1903, 14,500,000 Philippine pesos, half pesos to the value of ₱1,550,000, 20-centavo pieces to the value of ₱1,070,000, 10-centavo pieces to the value of ₱510,000, 5-centavo pieces to the value of ₱362,500, 1-centavo pieces to the value of ₱79,200, and half-centavo pieces to the value of ₱54,550. Of the currency so coined ₱14,543,650 in all, including subsidiary and minor coins, had been received in Manila up to and including October 31. On October 31 there were likewise in transit to Manila, ₱1,560,000 in pesos, ₱1,000,000 in half pesos, ₱500,000 in 20-centavo pieces, ₱60,000 in 10-centavo pieces, ₱70,000 in 5-centavo pieces, ₱20,800 in 1-centavo pieces, ₱16,800 in half-centavo pieces, making an aggregate of ₱3,227,600 in transit. This makes a total of ₱17,771,250, in value of Philippine currency, received and in transit on October 31. A large portion of the minor coins so received have been stored in the insular treasury, but deposits have likewise been made in the local banks that are legal government depositories, and have by them been placed in circulation to a greater or less extent. The insular government has likewise, since the 1st of

August, 1903, distributed the Philippine pesos in payment of all its civil employees, and in payment of its other obligations so far as practicable.

Early in the inauguration of the new system a question of great practical importance arose as to what should be done with the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino coins in the islands. Strong pressure was brought to bear by the local banks and other dealers in currency to induce the Commission to enact a law to prohibit the further importation of Mexican dollars or impose a heavy tax upon such importation and agreeing to take up or redeem all the Mexican currency in the islands at a fixed valuation. It was urged that the Government, under those circumstances, might well redeem all the existing local currency, both Mexican and Spanish-Filipino, at a uniform ratio of 1 peso of the new currency for 1 peso of the old. The result of such action would necessarily have been to have given an immediate fictitious value to the local currency then in the islands and to enable the banks and others who might get possession of it to obtain a much larger price than its true and actual value. The result likewise would have been to have imposed upon the Government a great expense by reason of paying a fictitious value for the local currency in the islands, probably largely in excess of the whole profits that may be made from seigniorage on the new coins. It was also probable that the demonetization of the Mexican coins would tend of itself rapidly to expel them from the islands, and that the danger of their importation was not then imminent. After careful consideration it was determined that the ordinary laws of supply and demand should be allowed to have full sway, for the present at least, and that the Mexican dollars should be allowed to flow wherever the current naturally tended to take them, and that the Government should not redeem them, or any part of them, at any time or at any price. The result so far has demonstrated the wisdom of this conclusion. For some time before the inauguration of the new system the fact that it was to be inaugurated in connection with other large causes had tended to produce a constantly accelerated flow of Mexican dollars out of the islands. From January 1 down to March 1, 1903, and before the act of Congress had passed, the exportation of Mexican dollars amounted to approximately 1,600,000 pesos, and the importation of them to approximately 1,200,000 pesos. From that date down to the 1st day of August, when the new currency began to be put into circulation, the exports of Mexican dollars amounted to approximately 11,400,000 pesos and the imports to approximately 251,000 pesos. From the 1st day of August to the 1st day of November, 1903, the export of Mexican dollars amounted to 4,766,900 pesos and the imports to 774,707 pesos, including a small amount of Spanish-Filipino money. The importations and exportations of Mexican dollars from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of November, 1903, aggregated approximately 17,767,000 and 2,225,000, respectively, leaving a net excess of exports over imports amounting to approximately 15,541,000, which is approximately the amount of the new coinage that has been introduced into the islands. So that the currency available in the islands has not been at all diminished by reason of the export of Mexican.

It is impossible to estimate with any exactness the number of Mexican dollars still left in the islands. Mr. Jones, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Manila, estimates that not

more than 4,000,000 pesos Mexican are still remaining in the islands. Other estimates are much higher. The amount of such coins in all the banks and in the insular treasury on the 1st day of October, 1903, was much less than 1,000,000 pesos. There was no record of the amount of such coins in the islands at any time. Nearly all of them were introduced in violation of Spanish law, and therefore, necessarily, no record was made thereof. The Mexican dollars were the coinage of a foreign country, in part unlawfully introduced into the islands, and the insular government manifestly owes no duty in regard to them. Other considerations pertain to the Spanish-Filipino coins. They were issued by authority of the government that controlled the Philippine Islands and are in the hands of the residents of these islands. They are not used in Asiatic countries, so that it is impracticable to export them to those countries, as is done with the Mexican dollars. It was considered that good faith and fair dealing required that the insular government should on some just basis redeem the Spanish-Filipino coins, and it is proposed to take such action at an early date upon a basis to be hereafter determined. This basis, however, will not be in excess of the commercial value of Mexican dollars, and after a reasonable time will probably be the bullion value of the coins. The Spanish-Filipino coins that are in the insular treasury are already being transported to San Francisco to be coined into new Philippine coins in the mint there located. The official ratio between United States money and local coins, both Mexican and Spanish-Filipino, for payment of public dues has been maintained at \$1 of United States money for \$2.30 of the local coins since August 1 to the 1st day of November, 1903. This ratio was an artificial one, and gives to the local currency materially less than its commercial value. The result has been that very little of it has been paid into the treasury for payment of public dues during that period. On the 23d day of October, 1903, the civil governor issued a proclamation, in accordance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, providing that Mexican dollars would not be received for public dues after the 1st day of January, 1904. After that date another date will doubtless be fixed after which the Spanish-Filipino coins will not be received in payment of public dues, but between the dates of January 1, 1904, and the date when Spanish-Filipino coins become demonetized, the ratio between United States money and the Spanish-Filipino coins for payment of public dues ought to be a fair commercial ratio, so that such coins will come into the treasury in payment of public dues, and they ought, upon coming in, to be there retained and shipped from time to time to San Francisco, to be recoinced into the new Philippine coins. During the same period provision ought also to be made for their redemption by the treasurer at the official ratio, irrespective of whether they are or are not tendered in payment of public dues. It will require considerable time to get in the Spanish-Filipino coins, the amount of which is estimated at between 11,000,000 and 15,000,000 pesos, to expel the Mexican pesos, and to introduce the new Philippine coins throughout the remote provinces. The number of Philippine pesos, subsidiary and minor coins deposited in the banks and by them put into circulation, and put into circulation by payment directly from the treasury for salaries, wages, and other obligations of the government, is as follows, prior to the 1st day of November, 1903:

On October 31 there were held in the vaults of the treasury ₱9,517,004.22, and in circulation ₱5,026,645.78, of which last amount

₱3,246,473.50 consisted of money held in the vaults of the four principal banks of Manila. The aggregate of these two items, ₱9,517,004.22 and ₱5,026,645.78, is ₱14,543,650, the total number at that time received in the islands.

In accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress steps were immediately taken to secure the printing of the new silver certificates, such certificates, lacking only the seal and numeral, having been received in the islands up to and including October 30 to the amount of ₱5,000,000. The work of printing the numerals and seals upon them was immediately begun under the direction of the treasurer, and their disbursement, in exchange for silver pesos deposited in the treasury, commenced on the 28th day of October, 1903. From that date and during the first week in November about ₱400,000 of them were placed in circulation. They form an exceedingly convenient means of exchange and relieve the burdensomeness of making payments in the heavy silver coin, either old or new, and come as a great relief for business men and all others who have occasion to receive or pay out money.

The act of Congress above referred to, and likewise the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," provided in general terms the safeguards that might be employed to make certain the maintenance of the parity of the Philippine peso with gold. To put those provisions of the act of Congress into effect, and to supply such other means as were deemed necessary for maintaining the parity between the new currency and gold, and to supply the necessary machinery for issuing and safeguarding the issuing of silver certificates, the Commission on the 10th day of October, 1903, passed act No. 938, entitled "An act constituting a gold-standard fund in the insular treasury to be used for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso with the gold-standard peso, and organizing a division of the currency in the bureau of the insular treasury through which such fund shall be maintained, expenditures made therefrom and accretions made thereto, and providing regulations for the exchange of currencies and for the issue and redemption of silver certificates," which for brevity in this report is termed the "gold standard act."

That act provides for the creation of a "gold-standard fund," to be used for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso with the gold-standard peso provided in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903. It states that all funds in the insular treasury which are the proceeds of the certificates of indebtedness issued under said act of Congress, all profits of seigniorage made in the purchase of bullion and coinage therefrom, all profits from the sale of exchange by the insular government between the Philippine Islands and the United States, and all other receipts in the insular treasury accruing from the exercise of its functions of furnishing a convenient currency for the islands shall constitute a separate and trust fund. It can not be used to pay any of the expenses of the insular government except those connected with the purchase of bullion and the coinage of the same, those which are incident to the transportation of such money to the Philippine Islands from the place of coinage, putting of the money into circulation, including the preparation and issue of the silver certificates, and the carrying out of such financial transac-

tions as may be authorized by law to maintain the circulation of the new currency and for the maintenance of the parity of value between the silver Philippine peso and the subsidiary and minor coins with gold, with the proviso that there may be withdrawn from the gold-standard fund such amount as the Philippine Government may deem proper to pay the principal and interest of the certificates, or any part of its indebtedness incurred under section 6 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903. There is created in the bureau of the insular treasury a division of currency, the chief of the division to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, at an annual salary of ₱6,000. It is made the duty of the chief of the division of currency to examine the books of the treasurer and auditor, to make report of the funds in the treasury which are to constitute the gold-standard fund and to be segregated as such, and to make his report thereof to the treasurer. If the treasurer and auditor concur in the recommendations so made, a segregation shall be made in accordance with that report on the books of the treasurer and auditor. In case of any difference of opinion between the chief of the division of currency, the treasurer, and the auditor, the method of segregation is to be finally determined by the secretary of finance and justice. After the segregation has been effected, all receipts for moneys coming into the treasury that ought to be deposited to the gold-standard fund shall be submitted to the chief of the division of currency for his initialing and proper notation of the same. When any money is to be withdrawn from the gold-standard fund, or transferred from the treasury in Manila to a depository elsewhere, or vice versa, the warrant or draft or telegraphic transfer of the same, must state specifically that it is from the gold-standard fund, and shall be initialed and noted by the chief of the division of currency. No transaction in the treasury with reference to the coinage of money, the circulation, the maintenance and preservation of the gold-standard fund, the maintenance of the parity, or the issue and retirement of silver certificates shall take place until first submitted to the chief of the division of currency. It is made his duty to keep a set of books dealing solely with the financial operations of the government in coinage and currency matters, and in the administration of the gold-standard fund, and to make a monthly statement of the same to the insular treasurer and to the secretary of finance and justice. But the actual custody and control of all insular funds, including the gold-standard fund, remains in the insular treasurer as heretofore, and he is responsible for the same, the duties of the chief of the division of currency to be performed under his supervision.

For the purpose of maintaining the parity of the Philippine silver peso with the Philippine gold peso, which latter is the theoretical standard, under the act of Congress referred to, and of keeping the currency equal in volume only to the demands of trade, five special provisions are made. The treasurer is authorized—

First. To exchange at the insular treasury for Philippine currency offered in sums of not less than ₱10,000, or United States money offered in sums of not less than \$5,000, drafts on the gold-standard fund deposited in the United States or elsewhere, charging a premium of three-fourths of 1 per cent for demand drafts, and 1½ per cent for telegraphic transfers, and to direct the depositories of the funds of the Philippine government in the United States to sell upon the same

terms and in like amount exchange against the gold-standard fund in the Philippine Islands. The premium to be charged for drafts and telegraphic transfers may be temporarily increased or decreased by orders of the secretary of finance and justice should the conditions at any time existing, in his judgment, require such action.

Second. To exchange at par, on the approval of the secretary of finance and justice, United States paper currency of all kinds for Philippine currency, and the reverse.

Third. On like approval, to exchange for Philippine currency United States gold coin or gold bars in sums of not less than ₱10,000 or \$5,000, charging for the same a premium sufficient to cover the expenses of transporting United States gold coin from New York to Manila, the amount of such premium to be determined by the secretary of finance and justice.

Fourth. To withdraw from circulation until paid out in response to demands made upon it, in accordance with the provisions of the act, Philippine currency exchanged and deposited in the treasury.

Fifth. To withdraw from circulation United States paper currency, and gold coin and gold bars received by the insular treasury in exchange for Philippine currency, until the same shall be called out in response to the presentation of Philippine currency, or until an insufficiency of Philippine currency shall make necessary an increased coinage, in which event, for the purpose of providing such coinage, the coin so obtained shall become part of the gold-standard fund.

The insular treasurer and the treasurers of the several provinces are authorized to exchange Philippine pesos on demand for the subsidiary and minor Philippine coins, and the reverse, in sums of ₱10 or any multiple thereof.

The issue and redemption of silver certificates is to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the chief of the division of the currency, and his books are to contain detailed accounts of the issue and redemption thereof. The treasurer is authorized to issue silver certificates, upon receiving deposits of the standard Philippine pesos, in accordance with regulations fully provided in said act, which are designed to secure safety in the preparation of the plates, engraving, printing, and circulation thereof. The more important safeguards in this respect are that when the silver certificates have been entirely completed, cut, counted, and placed in proper bundles, they shall be deposited in the reserve vault, there to remain until required for circulation, and not to be considered while so remaining in the vault as available cash for the government, and shall not appear as such on the books of the treasury, although the treasurer shall be responsible for the same as money; that from time to time the treasurer shall withdraw such amount of silver certificates from the reserve vault as may be required to meet the demands for their purchase in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903. All certificates so withdrawn from the reserve vault are to be thereafter treated as cash available for the Government, and the pesos received in exchange for the silver certificates sold are to be deposited in the reserve vault and held for the payment of the certificates on demand, and shall constitute a trust fund to be used for no other purpose. Certificates mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation, when paid into the insular treasury, shall not be reissued, but retained for future destruction, with safeguards in the act fully provided.

The theory of the act of Congress referred to and of the gold-standard act passed by the Commission is substantially that a gold-standard circulating medium may be maintained at a parity with gold without any large use of a gold currency by the aid of the means provided for maintaining the parity between the two currencies. The essential elements of the system are based upon the maintenance of a reasonable gold-standard fund, the rigid restriction of the amount of new coinage so as to meet only the demands of commerce, the retirement of a sufficient amount of such coinage whenever it shall become apparent that there is more in circulation than the demands of commerce require, the issuance of more of the new currency whenever it becomes apparent that there is a shortage of such currency in circulation, and the furnishing of reasonable facilities for the conversion of gold coin or other money of the United States into Philippine currency, or the reverse, as the demands of commerce may require. The theory and system are substantially the same as those adopted by the British Government to maintain the parity of the rupee in India; by the Japanese Government to maintain the parity of the yen in Japan, and by the Dutch Government to maintain the parity between the silver coins in circulation and the gold standard in Java. The new currency system about to be inaugurated in the Straits Settlements is based upon the same theory. An attempt to introduce the same system upon a much larger scale, and particularly with reference to a silver coinage, but a gold standard, for Mexico and a coinage that shall circulate throughout the Empire of China has been under consideration during the past year largely through the instrumentality of commissions appointed by the United States Government and by the Republic of Mexico. The Philippine government is so largely interested in this question, in its larger sense, particularly as it relates to the neighboring country of China, that \$10,000 in money of the United States has been appropriated from the insular treasury toward the payment of the expenses of that Commission in its work in China.

Among other things provided by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, for maintaining the parity of the value of the silver Philippine peso and the gold Philippine peso was one authorizing the issue of temporary certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent annually, payable at periods of three months or more, but not later than one year from the date of issue, in denominations of \$25 or some multiple thereof, redeemable in gold coin or any lawful money of the United States, according to the terms of issue prescribed by the insular government, with a provision that the amount of such certificates outstanding at one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000, money of the United States, and that such certificates shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or the Government of the United States, as well as taxation in any form by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands, the proceeds of such certificates to be used exclusively for the maintenance of the parity, and for no other purpose, except that a sum not exceeding \$3,000,000 at any one time may be used as a continuing credit for the purchase of silver bullion in execution of the provisions of the act. In pursuance of this authority the insular government on the 23d day of March, 1903, authorized the sale of \$3,000,000 of such certificates, in one year, payable in gold

coin or money of the United States. These certificates were sold through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, at a premium of 2.513 per cent. The rate of interest being 4 per cent, and the time which they were to run being one year, after deducting the premium, the net interest paid would be 1.487 per cent. The money realized in this transaction was deposited to the credit of the gold-standard fund, with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York, which paid at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum for the use of the money. It therefore resulted, inasmuch as the money remained for a considerable period on deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company, that the interest received from that deposit more than paid the interest above stated that the Government must pay upon the certificates, so that the transaction cost the Government less than nothing, and was an actual source of profit.

On the 25th day of August, 1903, \$3,000,000 more of the certificates, to run for the same period and to bear the same rate of interest, were sold at a premium of 2.24 per cent, and the proceeds were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company at New York. The last issue of bonds sold at a slightly lower price than the first, because of a greater stringency in the money market of New York at the time of the second sale. The special reasons for the exceedingly favorable terms upon which the certificates were sold were, first, the entire safety of the certificates; second, the fact that they were made exempt from taxation; and, third, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States authorized their deposit by national banks as security for deposits of United States funds held by the banks. The last circumstance gave to them an especial value.

These two transactions probably are unique in the history of Government loans, in that the Government has actually made a profit out of its debts.

The facts in regard to the passage of the gold-standard act, and the introduction of the new currency have been brought down substantially to November 1, 1903, so that as much light as practicable may be thrown upon the workings of the new currency and upon the progress that has been made upon its inauguration.

Mr. E. W. Kemmerer, who was an instructor of economics in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., and had made a special study of finance and currency, has been brought to the islands to aid in the establishment and maintenance of this new system, and was duly appointed to, and now occupies, the position of chief of the division of currency created by the gold-standard act.

The opinion is confidently entertained by this office that no single step has been taken since American occupancy that will ultimately redound more to the business interests and prosperity of the islands, of its people and business men, than the successful inauguration of the new system of stable currency.

It is not to be anticipated that the new currency or United States currency can immediately supplant the use of the old. The moment that silver commences again to fall in value, the intrinsic value of the existing local coins diminishes and the more desirable they become for the use of the exporter and the large purchaser who employs native labor or buys native commodities. Selling his goods in the foreign markets of the world upon practically a gold basis, the gold which he receives will enable him to purchase more of the depreciated coin

with which to pay his employees or to purchase commodities in the interior. The habitual price of commodities and of labor being fixed in local currency, is not materially affected by the change in the world value of that local currency. So that it will always be advantageous to the class of purchasers and exporters mentioned to make use of the cheaper currency in payment instead of the better one, and it is difficult to provide, except by extremely drastic legislation, measures that will prevent such use, to a certain extent, of the existing coins. It is not certain that it is in the interest of the commerce of the country that such steps should be taken now, if at any time. The new currency upon a fixed and stable basis will have all the qualities of a legal tender, will be receivable for public dues, will be the official money of the country, can be converted at the Treasury at a moment's notice into gold money of the world, and possesses such superior elements and advantages that all commercial transactions can be based upon it with safety and certainty, and Government forecasts can be made with all the advantages of an absolute gold currency. The great economic law that where a good currency and a debased one exist side by side, both having debt-paying capacity, the bad currency drives out the good, has little application to the situation here. Such local currency as may remain in use in the islands will have no debt-paying capacity, except in fulfillment of special contracts payable in that commodity only, and will not be money in any technical sense of that term. It will be a commodity pure and simple. It will not be a case of poor money driving out good money, because the only money will be good money. Nor is it feasible for the new coinage to be driven out to other countries by the local currency, because the Philippine currency is not a coin in circulation in other countries, and will there be available only for reexportation to the Philippine Islands, or for bullion, and for bullion purposes it will not be worth its current value in the Philippine Islands, unless the market price of silver should increase to a very marked degree and for a much larger percentage than appears within the range of probability. On the whole, it seems now almost certain that the new system, with a uniform gold standard, will be the actual basis throughout the Philippine Islands and in general use therein within a comparatively few months.

It ought to be remarked that since the Philippine government has announced that it is out of the market for the purchase of silver the market price of silver has gradually fallen, owing in part to that announcement. At the same time the outflow of Mexican dollars from the islands has substantially ceased, because it is no longer profitable for purposes of exportation. It is not impossible that some may be imported in the near future.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Since the last report from this office no new banks have been established in the islands by any governmental authority, nor have new offices been opened by American or other foreign banking institutions. The funds belonging to the insular government have been more largely retained in the treasury during the fiscal year 1903 than before that time, but the funds not so retained in the treasury vaults have been distributed between the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the International Banking Corporation of Connecticut, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at New York and Manila, all authorized

depositories for funds of the United States Government and for the government of the Philippine Islands. At the close of the fiscal year 1903 funds belonging to the insular treasury were distributed as follows:

	Philippine currency.	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
In the insular treasury		\$4, 141, 304. 02	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$492, 489. 24	363, 523. 11	\$138, 001. 88
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	476, 839. 77	745, 690. 92	167, 737. 09
International Banking Corporation	463, 555. 24	735, 840. 60	177, 785. 43
Guaranty Trust Co.:			
At New York		1, 586, 873. 49	
At Manila	499, 787. 40	682, 528. 99	213, 971. 93

The so-called "American Bank" was organized in the city of Manila during the fiscal year 1902, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, which has not been increased up to the present time. That corporation was formed as a corporation by voluntary association under the Spanish laws, no new general corporation laws having been passed by the Philippine Commission, and no charter having been granted to the American Bank by the Commission. Its status as a legal corporation is doubtful, in view of the fact that the granting of franchises is deemed to be an act of the sovereign power, and that the present sovereign power has never sanctioned or authorized the granting of any franchise to the American Bank, or to any other corporation formed after the American occupancy by virtue of existing Spanish laws.

In the former report from this office a recommendation was made that Congress be urged to provide for a banking system in the Philippine Islands, or specifically to authorize the Commission to establish such system, with the right to authorize the issue of bank notes. The Congress has legislated upon the subject of currency in the Philippine Islands without providing for the creation of banks of issue. It is doubtful whether the recommendation made in the former report ought now to be renewed. Since the date of that report provision has been made for the institution of a wholly new currency system for the islands, including the issue of silver certificates by the treasurer in exchange for Philippine pesos deposited in the treasury for their redemption. While the new silver certificates are not legal tender in the payment of ordinary obligations, though they are receivable for public dues, and are not bank notes, nor money in the ordinary sense of those terms, yet they form a convenient means of exchange in ordinary commercial transactions, and perform to some degree the functions of ordinary paper currency. It is probably advisable that the workings of the new system should be observed for a time before asking for further legislation in that respect. It is possible that the new silver certificates, coupled with a large amount of United States paper currency which is now in circulation in the islands and is legal tender, together with the amount of bank notes that are in circulation issued by the Spanish-Filipino bank, will furnish all the facilities for the present that are needed. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress be not asked to legislate at its coming session in regard to the establishment of banks of issue.

THE TREASURY.

The insular treasury has continued during the past year under the control of the same faithful and efficient treasurer who has been at its

head since the organization of civil government. All his accounts, as well as the accounts of practically all receiving and disbursing officers in the islands, have been thoroughly audited in the office of the auditor, through whose zeal, firmness, accuracy, and ability enormous sums have been saved to the government, while, at the same time, it is believed that all just claims have received fair and reasonable recognition. Want of efficiency in the office of the auditor would have resulted in hopeless confusion in view of the large number of inexperienced receiving and disbursing officers necessarily employed, the uncertainties of means of communication by which funds are received or transmitted, and the difficulties arising from a fluctuating currency used side by side with a stable one. Happily the difficulties arising from the cause last named will hereafter be largely eliminated, and the other two causes are being more and more effectively dealt with as time goes on.

The several amounts in the treasury at the end of the fiscal years 1901, 1902, and 1903 were as follows, stated in money of the United States at the ratios existing on each of the several dates: On June 30, 1901, \$6,222,912.78; on June 30, 1902, \$5,995,006.49½; on June 30, 1903, \$10,633,693.13.

The several sums available for appropriations at the close of the fiscal years referred to are as follows, local currency being reduced to United States money on the bases above stated: June 30, 1901, \$3,919,420; June 30, 1902, \$3,999,426.47; June 30, 1903, \$6,849,321.28.

It will be observed that both the amount in the treasury and the amount available for appropriations were materially larger at the close of the fiscal year 1903 than at the close of either of the prior fiscal years referred to. But such a statement without explanation would be misleading. During the fiscal year 1903 more or less of the financial operations above referred to in this report for the establishment of the new coinage system were undertaken, and money was borrowed upon the certificates in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress in that behalf, and the proceeds of the sale of the first set of certificates went to swell both the amount in the treasury and the amount therein available for appropriations. In order to comprehend the true financial condition of the government at the close of the fiscal year 1903 it will be necessary to segregate all the items relating to the establishment of the new currency system from the other items in the treasury and available for appropriations, as well as to consider certain other items of an extraordinary nature that during the fiscal year 1903 have gone to increase the sum available for appropriations.

The \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of the Philippine Islands by the act approved March 3, 1903, is involved in the statement above given, from which large appropriations have been made for the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress. Eliminating all transactions, both debit and credit, relating to the new currency system and likewise the whole of the \$3,000,000 Congressional appropriation and the items that have been appropriated out of that fund by act of the Commission from the computation, and confining the inquiry to regular sources of income and ordinary and extraordinary appropriations, it appears that the true amount available for appropriations at the end of the fiscal year 1903 was \$2,173,931.28, money of the United States.

It will be observed that this sum is little more than one-half the sum that was available for appropriations at the close of the fiscal

year 1902. In addition to the sum available for appropriations at the close of the fiscal year 1902 there came into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1903 very large repayments from appropriations before that time made. The shrinkage in the sum remaining available for appropriation therefore absorbed not only nearly one-half of the surplus available at the close of the fiscal year 1902, but likewise the whole amount of the repayments referred to. There will doubtless be more or less repayments from appropriations made in the fiscal year 1903, available for use during the fiscal year 1904, but the sum thus to be made available will doubtless be materially less than in the previous year, because as time goes on appropriations are more carefully scrutinized by the Commission and excessive appropriations are eliminated, the appropriations becoming constantly more nearly the amount actually required for expenditures.

It is apparent, therefore, that a very large inroad was made upon the available surplus during the fiscal year 1903, and that a like inroad another year would leave very shallow water under our financial ship. While it is true that the purpose of a surplus is to provide needed general improvements, yet it is not considered wise to run too near the bottom at any time. There are always liable to be special emergencies by great conflagrations, earthquakes, incursions of epidemic diseases, and failure of crops, that must be met by large appropriations temporarily, and it is indispensable that there should be always available a reasonable surplus to meet such emergencies, particularly in view of the fact that Congress has not authorized the insular government to issue bonds or incur indebtedness, except in very special instances, none of which would meet the emergencies above stated. It is believed that there should be the utmost economy practiced in all parts of the Government, and that appropriations should be kept clearly within visible and certain revenue. During the fiscal year 1903 there were turned back into the Treasury the sum of \$1,027,753.44 from appropriations that had been made during that fiscal year, clearly indicating that the appropriations in many cases had been excessive. The policy of making excessive appropriations is deemed inadvisable, and it is thought to be far more desirable to bring the appropriations down to the indispensable needs of each bureau, meeting a deficiency, if such necessarily occurs, by a deficiency appropriation bill.

The total receipts and disbursements (expressed in U. S. currency) of the insular government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary revenues, fiscal year 1903, exclusive of all refundable items:

Customs revenues	\$9,215,551.88
Postal revenues	145,702.53
Internal revenues	7,867.01
Miscellaneous revenues—	
Notarial and judicial fees	50,190.06
Insular cold-storage and ice plant	330,038.56
The insular treasurer	37,711.32
The Philippine Commission	1,146.09
Department of commerce and police	74,509.91
Department of the interior	63,569.37
Department of public instruction	32,922.82
Unassigned service	5,262.82
	\$9,964,472.37

Extraordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items:

Sale of gunboats to the U. S. Government.....	\$208, 819. 67	
Seized funds (including funds seized in prior fiscal years covered into the general fund under authority of Act 608)	289, 470. 38	
Cable concessions	69, 291. 92	
		\$567, 581. 97
City of Manila		1, 542, 675. 96
		<u>12, 074, 730. 30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenditures, fiscal year 1903:

U. S. Philippine Commission.....	\$124, 835. 36	
The executive.....	460, 380. 89	
Department of finance and justice	1, 451, 180. 72	
Department of the interior.....	764, 416. 94	
Department of commerce and police.....	2, 619, 251. 09	
Department of public instruction	1, 780, 759. 33	
Unassigned service	313, 337. 35	
		\$7, 514, 161. 68

Extraordinary expenditures other than refunds and loans:

Public works	2, 041, 963. 52	
Contributions to provinces other than refunds and loans	69, 999. 72	
Public health, sanitary and other preventive measures	357, 229. 03	
The Philippine census	554, 433. 31	
The Louisiana Purchase Exposition	66, 757. 64	
Lumbang fire claims.....	4, 641. 23	
		3, 095, 024. 45
City of Manila		1, 947, 929. 93
		<u>12, 557, 116. 06</u>

Summary fiscal year 1903, including revenues and expenditures of the city of Manila.

[Values expressed in U. S. currency.]

Item.	Debit.	Credit.
Ordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items	\$11, 506, 535. 47	
Extraordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items	568, 194. 83	
Ordinary expenditures		\$8, 992, 139. 54
Extraordinary expenditures.....		3, 564, 976. 52
Excess of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures over ordinary and extraordinary revenues.....	482, 385. 76	
	<u>12, 557, 116. 06</u>	<u>12, 557, 116. 06</u>

In the foregoing statement all receipts and disbursements by reason of the new currency system and on account of the Congressional relief appropriation of \$3,000,000 are excluded.

Of the total receipts, \$9,215,551.88 came from customs duties, and that sum is 87.5 per cent of the total receipts of the government, excluding from the computation all items relating to the new currency system and the \$3,000,000 Congressional relief fund.

Included in the receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1903, and therefore contributing to the balance available for appropriations June 30, 1903, were the two following items:

Seized funds turned into the general fund	\$267, 663. 26
Sale of gunboats to the United States Government.....	208, 819. 67
	<u>476, 482. 93</u>
Aggregating	

These items are not revenue in any proper sense, and like items will not hereafter contribute to the income of the government. The seized funds have been carried as special deposits under the terms "seized funds in the insular treasury" down to the latter part of the fiscal year 1903, and by virtue of Act No. 608 of the Commission they were turned into the general fund, and no longer appear in the statement of the treasurer or auditor as seized funds. The gunboats referred to had been purchased during the military régime out of insular funds, and passed over to the United States Navy. By act of Congress the sum stated, \$208,819.67, was appropriated to reimburse the insular government for them, and that sum takes the place of a claim that had before existed against the Government of the United States, and is considered to be a final adjustment of that matter between the insular and the United States Governments.

The sums above stated are all in money of the United States.

The following tabulation shows in brief form the total receipts and withdrawals in the insular treasury during the fiscal year 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance due government July 1, 1902	\$1,256,850.90	\$10,755,613.16
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	5,428,357.31	9,185,104.12
Postal revenues	103,358.46	.....
Internal revenues	29,750.48	448,547.49
Miscellaneous revenues	433,544.51	511,965.77
E. E. A. and C. Tel. Co., Visayan concession	5,586.38	71,876.98
Seized funds turned into general treasury	14,269.78	673,497.46
Sale of gunboats to U. S. Government	208,819.67	.....
Repayments to appropriations	130,735.65	3,614,187.65
Sales of rice, emergency fund	42,271.12	848,507.31
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	10,661.85	1,219,922.04
Sales of supplies	223,956.89	3,243,915.40
Refundable export duties	243,834.14	681,076.23
Philippine pesos coined from bullion purchase	1,600,000.00	.....
Sale of bonds and premium thereon	3,075,390.00	.....
Relief fund voted by Congress	3,000,000.00	.....
Surplus, customs auctions sales (sec. 283, act No. 355)	4,154.49	5,673.04
Outstanding liabilities	15.00	233.99
Invalid money orders	5,537.76	.....
Province of Rizal (sec. 5 (g), act No. 436)	304.47	1,568.91
City of Manila	634,778.11	2,309,464.04
Currency received in exchange for equivalent in other currency	136,938.91	2,832,955.70
Balance due treasurer June 30, 1903 .....	.....	539,269.39
Total debit	16,589,115.88	36,943,378.67
WITHDRAWALS.		
Accountable warrants	4,273,348.27	32,882,330.66
Settlement warrants	217,628.06	3,705,977.26
Postal covering in warrants	103,358.46	.....
Currency given in exchange for the equivalent in other currency	1,140,978.00	355,070.75
Balance due government on June 30, 1903	10,853,803.09	.....
	16,589,115.88	36,943,378.67

Attention has been called to some of the items of receipts that are not liable to reappear in any subsequent year.

Attention should be likewise called to some of the items of disbursement for the fiscal year 1903 that may be regarded as not likely to recur and as extraordinary in their character, as well as to the large amount that has been expended during that period for public improvements of a permanent character.

The largest single item of an extraordinary character was \$582,187.36 for the Philippine census. There has been expended toward the St.

Louis Exposition \$66,436.09. There were likewise loans to the provinces amounting to \$95,966.36, and payments and contributions to provincial governments of \$162,800.97. There is also included in the expenses the sum of \$2,213,179.69 for what are considered permanent improvements. Among the important permanent improvements are the improvement of the harbor at Manila, construction of the Benguet road and other important insular roads and bridges, construction and equipment of a government laboratory, payment for boats for the coast guard and transportation service, large additions to the customs house at Manila, and expensive public improvements in the city of Manila, properly chargeable to that city although paid from the insular treasury, as are all appropriations for the city of Manila.

The matters relating to the expenditure of the \$3,000,000 Congressional appropriation for the relief of the Philippine Islands are not entered into in detail in this report, because that expenditure has been under the immediate direction of the civil governor, and it is understood that his report will cover all necessary details in that respect.

Attention is invited to the effect upon insular revenues of the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, relating to articles shipped from the Philippines to the United States. It was doubtless the purpose of that act of Congress to furnish relief to the insular treasury by providing that the duties collected upon imports from the Philippines into the United States should be returned to the insular treasury; but Congress likewise provided that of the export duties collected in the Philippine Islands on products shipped to the United States and there entered free of duty, the amount charged as export duty should be refundable from the Philippine revenues. The total amount collected in the United States as customs duties on exports of the Philippine products from the islands from March 8, 1902, when the act was passed, down to August 31, 1903, was \$298,662.04. Of this sum \$40,000 has been reserved by orders of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to pay for the expenses of collection; but it is respectfully urged that under the act of Congress the expenses of collection are not chargeable against the fund. The act of Congress makes no such provision; it creates a special trust fund out of the duties so received, and directs their return to the insular treasury, and it is considered that the trust fund in its entirety ought to be paid over to the insular treasury. During the same period the amount of export duties collected in the Philippine Islands on Philippine products shipped to the United States, and there entered free of duty under the provisions of the said act of Congress, was \$415,421.97 in United States money and \$657,602.91 local currency. Reducing the amount of local currency to U. S. currency at the existing ratio of 2.30 for 1 the total amount is \$701,336.28 U. S. currency. This money is practically all refundable from the insular treasury, upon proper proof being furnished that the articles so exported to the United States were consumed therein. Deducting the amount collected in the United States as aforesaid from the amount of refundable export duties collected in the Philippine Islands there remains a balance of \$442,674.24 U. S. currency, by which amount the insular treasury is poorer than it would have been if Congress had not made the legislation referred to. The only real effective manner in which the Congress of the United States can aid the insular revenues and aid the Filipino people by tariff legislation, is by an entire removal of or a great reduction in the duties imposed

in the United States upon products of the Philippine Islands imported therein, and a repeal of that portion of the act of Congress which provides for a refund from the Philippine revenues of amounts collected in the islands as export duties on products shipped to the United States and there entered free of duty. The market thus opened to the people of these islands would give a greatly needed stimulus to industry here, and thereby largely increase the producing capacity of the people and their ability to live in a better manner, to pay a sufficient amount of taxes to carry on the government properly, and to buy the products of the manufacturers of the United States in greater measure. The two industries that need this help and consideration more than any others are the sugar and tobacco interests. It is believed that a reduction of the tariff upon those articles produced in the Philippine Islands and imported into the United States to 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff would furnish such a degree of relief as would enable our producers to continue their production, and thereby greatly to promote the interests of all the inhabitants of the islands, without the possibility of producing formidable competition in the United States. This subject is not discussed at length in this report, because it is understood that it will be presented more fully in the report of the civil governor to the Commission, but the discussion is entirely pertinent and vital to the question of insular revenues.

SEIZED FUNDS AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Acting under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, Act No. 608 was passed on the 30th day of January, 1903, under the provisions of which the "Seized funds and special deposits" that have heretofore appeared under that heading in the treasurer's statement were converted into cash, so far as was practicable, and turned into the general fund of the treasury. The total sum thus realized during the fiscal year 1903 was \$267,663.26, and since that date \$131,582.88, which latter sum will appear in the financial statement for the fiscal year 1904.

The auditor's report, containing a detailed statement of all receipts and disbursements of every department of the government, is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit No. 5.

INSULAR BUDGET.

Since the organization of substantially all the bureaus of the insular government that are deemed necessary for its efficient operation it has become practicable to pass regular appropriation bills but twice a year, one covering substantially the first half of the fiscal year, from July 1 to January 1, and the other remaining half, from January 1 to July 1. But aside from these regular appropriation bills special acts have been necessary making appropriations for specific purposes not foreseen at the time of the enactment of the regular appropriation bills. Deficiency appropriation bills have also been necessary to meet unanticipated calls from the various bureaus. Appropriation bills for the first half of the fiscal year 1904, regular, special, and deficiency have been enacted, so that it is practicable to determine the sums appropriated for one-half of that fiscal year. By the regular appropriation bill (act No. 807) passed in July, 1903, the sum of \$4,216,165.50 was appropriated for the regular service of the insular government for the first half of the fiscal year 1904. By subsequent acts further appropria-

tions were made for expenses for the first half of the fiscal year 1904, as follows—

Number of act.	Amount appropriated.	Number of act.	Amount appropriated.
821	\$18,699.00	826	\$2,500.00
854	72,000.00	852	10,000.00
870	528.90	860	666.66
887	1,276.80	804	969,015.00
896	570.00	892	1,000.00
905	1,090.00	1010	378,959.70
927	1,500.00	1011	115,117.82
980	503.82		
810	132.80	Total	1,573,580.50

making a total of \$5,789,726, money of the United States for ordinary expenses in the first half of the fiscal year 1904.

During the first half of the fiscal year loans have been made to provinces which will probably not be able to repay them, as follows:

Act No. 972, province of Paragua	\$3,000
Act No. 963, province of Zambales	2,500

Making a total of 5,500

for this class of expenditure which ought to be treated as current expenditures, owing to the poverty of the provinces referred to and the improbability of repayment. This sum might properly be added to the above statement of ordinary expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year, making a total of ordinary expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year 1904 of \$5,795,226, money of the United States. Estimating that the regular expenses will be substantially the same for the second half of the fiscal year, the result will be that the total regular expenses for the fiscal year 1904 will be \$11,590,452.

Included within the foregoing statement are appropriations for the regular expenses of the city of Manila.

There have likewise been appropriated during the first half of the fiscal year 1904 for extraordinary expenses, the following sums, stated in money of the United States; such appropriations when made in local currency having been reduced for the purposes of this statement to money of the United States at the authorized ratio at the time of making the appropriation:

No. of act.		U. S. currency.
794	Survey of road from Naguilian to Baguio	\$7,500.00
824	Exposition board	375,000.00
801	Interest on certificates of indebtedness	60,000.00
798	Insular purchasing agent	100,000.00
831	Public works, improvements, etc.	873,148.00
840	Purchase of instruments, etc., for weather bureau	8,066.50
845	Improvement of grounds of Malacañan Palace	7,000.00
846	Repairs to school buildings at Cervantes, province of Lepanto-Bontoe	400.00
855	Benguet road	238,575.00
852	Repairs to wharves at Zamboanga, Iligan, Parang, and Jolo	10,000.00
858	Special deposit No. 29, for the province of Sorsogon	4,357.06
873	Survey of wagon road from Naguilian to Baguio	2,000.00
880	Refund to province of Tayabas, deposit made in insular treasury in 1900	1,063.50
886	Repairs to walls along the Pasig	5,460.00
893	Rizal Monument	15,000.00
912	Completion of wharf at Jolo	2,100.00
918	Wagon road from Pasacao to Nueva Cañeres, province of Ambos Camarines	25,000.00
920	Construction and repair of roads and bridges	84,000.00
923	Repair of quartermaster launch Philadelphia for forestry bureau	4,650.00
937	Expense of monetary commission	10,000.00
981	Purchase of the Oriente Hotel	293,478.26
949	Suppression of epidemic diseases, and care and support of lepers, province of Oriental Negros	1,550.00
	Total	2,128,348.32

Likewise for extraordinary expenses for the city of Manila there was appropriated by Act No. 830, for public works and permanent improvements, the sum of \$351,648, and by Act No. 808, for purchase of lands and so forth, \$26,653.98, making a total of \$2,506,650.30, money of the United States, appropriated from the insular treasury for extraordinary purposes for the first half of the fiscal year 1904. The estimates for the second half of the fiscal year 1904 have not yet come in, so that it is impossible to make an intelligent forecast as to what the demands will be for extraordinary expenditures during that period. Certain other loans, which are fully detailed in the auditor's report, have been made to other provinces, but these will doubtless be repaid in time and can not, therefore, be considered as expenditures of the insular government in any proper sense.

Many of the extraordinary expenditures above referred to are in the nature of investments, and there is permanent and tangible property to represent them; such as the Oriente Hotel, which has been purchased for much needed office room; improvement of the harbor at Manila; completion of wharf at Jolo; surveys and construction of road to Baguio; repairs to wharves at Zamboanga, Iligan and Parang; construction and repair of school buildings in various provinces; purchase of new instruments for the weather bureau; and large general improvements. Extraordinary expenditures similar to these will constantly be necessary and can not be disregarded in making estimates. The appropriation for the exposition board is, undoubtedly, much larger than will be necessary for the second half of the fiscal year; but the interest on certificates of indebtedness will certainly be as large for the remainder of the year as for the first half. Large appropriations will likewise be necessary for the completion of the Benguet road. Appropriations for the Rizal Monument will not again recur; nor will the expense of the monetary commission.

If the estimate were to be based upon the theory that the total amount required for extraordinary expenses for the fiscal year should be double the amount for the first half of the fiscal year, or \$5,013,300.60 money of the United States, the summary would be as follows:

Total estimates, ordinary expenditures.....	\$11, 590, 452. 00
Total estimated extraordinary expenditures.....	5, 013, 300. 60

Total estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1904.....	16, 603, 752. 60
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The revenues of the insular government from all sources as deposited, aside from refundable collections during the first five months of the fiscal year 1904, ending November 30, 1903, including the city of Manila, amount to \$4,776,745.26. Using as a basis the revenues last cited it is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal year 1904 will be as follows:

From all departments of the insular government proper.....	\$10, 374, 018. 31
From the city of Manila	1, 090, 170. 31
From the city of Manila land taxes, 1903 (1½ per cent on \$37,000,000), less credits	506, 832. 82
One-half land tax, 1904, due and payable before July 1, 1904 (1 per cent on \$37,000,000)	370, 000. 00

· Making a total of.....	12, 341, 021. 44
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Showing an apparent deficit of \$4,262,731.16 on deducting receipts from appropriations.

Included in the revenues for the five months above referred to are

\$131,582.88 received from the sale of seized copper coins, which had before remained as special deposits in the treasury, and the sum of \$185,443.75, for customs receipts for Philippine goods imported into the United States and passed over by the United States authorities to the Guaranty Trust Company in New York to the credit of the insular government.

In the statement of revenues collected, the refundable export duties collected in Manila on exports to the United States are not included, nor in the statement of expenditures is anything included for such refunding of export duties; such export duties appearing upon neither side of the account need not be taken into consideration in framing the budget for the year. Nor are receipts or disbursements by reason of the new currency system and money borrowed upon certificates taken into consideration, except that the interest upon such certificates is to be considered as a disbursement. On the other hand, interest received from the deposit of insular funds with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, should be included among the revenues of the insular government proper when proper statements of the amount thereof shall have been received.

But the foregoing statement probably involves an excessive estimate of disbursements. The appropriations for permanent improvements and extraordinary expenditures already made during the fiscal year 1904 are very large. It is impracticable for the insular government to continue appropriations for those purposes on the same basis, nor is it necessary to do so at present. The appropriations that are to be expended under the direction of the bureau of architecture are very largely undrawn, and must continue so for a considerable period, because the chief of that bureau has not available men to superintend and carry on the work of construction, and further appropriations for that bureau ought not to be made till the bureau is more nearly abreast of its work.

Assuming that no further appropriations for general improvements will be made, except by the city of Manila, during the fiscal year, and that the expenditures for those purposes by the city of Manila will be as stated in the estimate made by the municipal board in its report for the current year, and that the basis of income will be substantially as above stated, the estimate will be as follows:

Total of regular expenditures for the fiscal year 1904 for the insular government, including the city of Manila.....	\$11,590,452.00
Total appropriated for extraordinary expenses during the first half of the fiscal year.....	2,506,650.30
Estimated appropriations for extraordinary expenditures for the city of Manila for the second half of the fiscal year.....	200,000.00
Total appropriations for the year.....	14,297,102.30
Total estimated revenues for the year, including the city of Manila.	12,341,021.44
Showing an apparent deficit of	1,956,080.86

Attention, however, should be drawn to one other asset. The statements of the auditor show that down to November 30, 1903, there were on the books of his office \$1,376,284.58 United States currency of appropriations undrawn on account of the fiscal year 1903 and prior years. A considerable portion of this amount will not be required, and will be turned back into the treasury; but that portion of those appropriations which is devoted to the construction of public works is

continuous and will not be returned. It is estimated that there ought to be \$1,000,000 of the appropriations referred to returned to the treasury. Deducting \$1,000,000 from the apparent deficit shown above, would leave an actual probable deficit amounting to \$956,080.86.

The books of the auditor likewise show that, although more than five months of the fiscal year 1904 have elapsed, there is yet on the books of this office, exclusive of the gold-standard appropriations, the sum of \$5,392,784.68 U. S. currency undrawn on account of the fiscal year 1904. The two facts last stated indicate quite clearly that excessive appropriations have been made, and suggest the wisdom and necessity of cutting more closely appropriations for ordinary expenses and the avoidance of making large appropriations for public works long in advance of the necessity for their use. Until estimates are submitted upon more favorable bases, it will be impracticable to make valuable estimates of proposed expenditures for the year.

BUDGET OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

The aggregate of expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for the city of Manila for the first five months of the fiscal year 1904 was \$835,551.92. Assuming that the aggregate of expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for the whole year would be in the same proportion, the total for the year would be \$2,005,324.56, all figures indicating sums in money of the United States. The estimate of the aggregate expenses for the fiscal year made by the municipal board is \$2,420,663.

The aggregate of receipts deposited by collecting officers of the city of Manila for the same five months was \$457,355.92. Thirty per cent of the expenses of the city of Manila are borne by the insular government, and that 30 per cent for the year amounts to \$601,597.36, based upon a total expenditure of \$2,005,324.56. The estimate of collections from all sources of revenue for the fiscal year 1904 is \$1,974,486.98, based upon the collections that have been made during the five months aforesaid, and upon the estimate of the sum that will be received during the year for land taxes, land taxes for the fiscal year 1904 in the city of Manila having in no part been collected down to this time. Adding to the collections of revenues from all sources the sum of \$601,597.36 to be contributed by the insular government, the total available resources of the city of Manila for the year would amount to \$2,576,084.34. From all of which it appears that the income of the city of Manila will be sufficient to meet its ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1904.

The law provides for reimbursement to the insular government by the city of Manila for advances made for installing the "pail system," which advances must be considered in further estimates. The pail system is purely a local sanitary measure, and not only does the law provide that the expense thereof should be borne by the city of Manila, but it would be an injustice to the other portions of the Philippine Islands to pay such expenses from the revenues of the general government. The finances of the city are now in such condition that the reimbursement ought immediately to be made, and it is recommended that the treasurer be directed to cause the adjustment of the expense referred to. Some portion of the plant of the pail system has been destroyed by fire, but this loss should fall upon the city, in the same way that the destruction of any other property would fall upon it, and not upon the insular government.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE AND THE TARIFF.

The term customs service in the Philippine Islands embraces many functions that would be performed by separate bureaus in the United States, but which are here carried on under the direction of the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands. In addition to regular customs work the collector of customs has charge of the duties pertaining to navigation, steamboat-inspection service, revenue-cutter service, immigration, supervision of fisheries (so far as fishery rights in harbors are concerned), registration of Chinese, and the supervision of pilots and their associations throughout the islands.

Attention was called in the report from this office to the Commission, made one year ago, to the expense of bringing imported merchandise from steamers in the harbor to the custom-house and wharves, and of landing them and placing them in the proper warehouses, and of the delay in such operations, owing to the insufficient character of the lightering and landing facilities and the method of carrying on that business, and from sorting the cargo on board the incoming steamers in such way that each owner might receive his own merchandise in his own cascos or lighters, or cascos and lighters engaged by him for that purpose. Steamers had been subjected to great demurrage by the delay incident to that process and to the insufficient landing facilities at the custom-house. Since the date of that report, however, large relief has been obtained in regard to the matters complained of. The custom-house has been greatly enlarged and improved at an expense of \$75,000 U. S. currency, whereby the original amount of office room has been nearly doubled and suitable quarters have been provided for the insular surveyor's division, as well as for the marine-hospital service, branch telegraph office, and branch post-office, with money-order department. The personnel employed at the custom-house office has been increased and improved in organization during the year, and the duties formerly performed at the office of the captain of the port have been assigned to the collector of customs, and the office of the captain of the port has been abolished. The congestion of steamers, lorchas, cascos, and other craft in the Pasig River has been largely relieved, so that the dispatch of goods at the custom-house wharf has thereby been greatly facilitated. The "running check system" in the discharge of vessels has been more and more used until it has become the established rule. By that system the cargo is discharged into either lighters or cascos and transported to the custom-house wharf or other wharves immediately from the hold of the vessel without sorting on board, the sorting being all done upon the wharves. The system has resulted in much quicker dispatch of vessels lying in the harbor, which is a very important matter for mail and regular coasting steamers. On September 23, 1903, Act No. 897 was passed making appropriation for the purchase and operation of the "Arrastre" plant for unloading, conveying, and delivering imported merchandise at the Manila custom-house, and making provision for the operation of that plant under the direction of the collector of customs of the Philippine Islands. The operation called "arrastre" consists in the receiving of imported goods at the customs wharves from the lorchas, cascos, or lighters in which the same have been brought from the steamers to the customs wharves and transporting the same by tramways or other facilities to the proper customs warehouses. This oper-

ation had been performed before that time by a private firm. It was considered highly undesirable that the steam cranes and derricks for unloading goods upon the customs wharves and the tramways should belong to private individuals and be operated by them. It was particularly objectionable at Manila in view of the fact that the owners of the arrastre plant were likewise the largest owners of cascos, lorchas, and lighters for bringing the goods to the customs wharves from the steamers, and the charge was often made, justly or unjustly, that importers who did not employ the owners of the arrastre plant to do their lightering were discriminated against so that their goods were greatly delayed in landing and their demurrage expenses were made much larger. Under the provisions of Act No. 897 the government undertakes to perform the arrastre operations at actual cost, so that importers are furnished the best of facilities and all extortionate charges or discrimination are rendered impossible.

The effect of these various changes has been greatly to facilitate the discharge of imported cargoes at Manila, and to diminish the delay, expense, and difficulty before experienced in that line. It is believed that the facilities now existing are substantially adequate for the needs of the port until such time as the new harbor improvements shall have been completed. At that time a new custom-house and storehouses will be constructed on the new ground being made by the harbor-dredging operations, and the whole business will be transferred substantially from the Pasig River, where it is now carried on, to the new water front.

The change that has been made in the status of the court of customs appeals has been heretofore commented on in this report and need not further be dealt with at this time.

Much complaint has been made that the charges for interisland transportation for freight and passengers were excessive, and that a combination had been made among the various persons and corporations engaged in that traffic to maintain the excessive rates of charge without competition. Under the law as it existed, down to November 17, 1902, no foreign vessel was entitled to engage in the local coastwise trade. The trade was all in the hands of certain local persons and corporations who were abundantly fortified in their situation by the provisions of the law aforesaid. Accordingly, on the date last stated, the Commission passed Act No. 520, called the "coastwise trade act," which permitted any vessel, foreign or otherwise, to obtain a special coastwise license and to engage in the local trade upon the payment of certain taxes and compliance with certain other conditions. Under this act eighteen vessels, most of them of small tonnage, have secured licenses, four of them sailing vessels bearing the United States flag, and one a steamer bearing the United States flag; the others are Norwegian, German, or Japanese. The act also makes illegal any agreement between masters, owners, or agents of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade to fix, increase, or maintain rates of transportation for passengers or merchandise, or to divide the coastwise trade and business of these islands for the purpose of restraining and avoiding competition. The act also authorizes the civil governor to appoint a commission authorized to classify vessels, merchandise, and passengers for the purpose of carriage in the coastwise trade, and to fix the maximum rates to be charged thereunder for the transportation in the several classes of vessels of the various classes of merchandise and

passengers from one point to another in the Philippine Islands, and provides that the maximum rates thus fixed must be reasonable and established only after a public hearing of all common carriers involved. So far no appointment of a commission has been made and the combination or agreement aforesaid has been dissolved, and freight and passenger rates have been lowered to some extent, to the benefit of the commerce of the islands.

On May 29, 1902, the Commission passed Act No. 780, providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the position of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels. In pursuance of this act a board on Philippine marine examinations was convened in July, 1903, for the examination of such masters, mates, patrons, and engineers as presented themselves, and 186 licenses were issued. Section 7 of that act reads as follows:

On and after August first, nineteen hundred and three, every applicant for license as master, mate, patron, or engineer of a Philippine coastwise vessel shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: Provided, however, That any citizen or subject of any other country who may be acting as master, mate, patron, or engineer of any Philippine coastwise vessel at the time of the passage of this act may, upon application to the insular collector of customs, be granted a certificate of service, which shall authorize him to continue to act in the Philippine coastwise trade as such master, mate, patron, or engineer, as the case may be, upon his making proper showing to the board hereinbefore created, either by the presentation of a properly authenticated license from some other recognized maritime country satisfactory to the board or by such other evidence of competency and good character as the board in its discretion may deem sufficient.

It is also provided that he shall have seen at least two years' service in the coastwise trade of these islands under the American flag and that he shall take the following oath:

I hereby solemnly swear that I acknowledge the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands and of the government constituted by the United States herein, and that while in the islands I will support and maintain the same, and that I will not at any time hereafter while in these islands or while serving under this license at any place aid, abet, or incite resistance to the authority of the United States or of the government established by the United States in these islands, and that I take this oath voluntarily, without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God.

Under this section 142 certificates of service have been issued.

Many subjects of the Kingdom of Spain who had been acting as master, mate, patron, or engineer of Philippine coastwise vessels prior to the passage of the act above mentioned have declined to submit evidence of competency and good character, in accordance with the provisions of said section 7, claiming that under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, whereby the Philippine Islands were ceded by the Kingdom of Spain to the United States, they are protected in the pursuance of their regular employments and vocations without having new and additional burdens imposed upon them, and that by the provisions of said section 7 they are placed upon a parity with citizens or subjects of other countries which had no treaty stipulations with the United States. Their rights in this contention have not as yet been permanently determined. It is probably advisable that there should be a judicial determination thereof, and such steps will probably be taken as will enable them to continue in the performance of their duties without submission to further examination, provided the court shall hold that they are entitled so to continue.

By act No. 787, passed on June 1, 1903, organizing the Moro Province, the legislative council of that province is authorized to provide by regulations for the use, registration, and licensing of boats of Moro or pagan construction of less than 10 tons' measurement, and that the gross amount of customs receipts collected within the province, less the cost of their collection, shall constitute a special fund to be expended, in the discretion of the legislative council of the province, for provincial, district, and municipal purposes.

The imports and exports to and from the ports of Iloilo and Cebu show a large increase during the past year. For the purpose of improving the harbor of Iloilo the Commission has appropriated the sum of \$150,000, and for the purpose of improving the harbor and port at Cebu the sum of \$350,000 has been appropriated. It is expected that these improvements will be executed as soon as the proper contracts can be let.

Under the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, whereby all export duties upon produce of the islands imported into the United States and there consumed are to be refunded to the exporters, there has been a great increase in the amount of hemp shipped from these islands to the United States in order to obtain a refund of the duties paid on its exportation here. The following table will show the increase in that trade and the stimulus that has been given to it by the act of Congress referred to:

Tons of hemp exported from the Philippine Islands to the United States direct.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1898.....	7,965	1901.....	30,336
1899.....	25,713	1902.....	57,693
1900.....	20,304		

For the first nine months of 1903 there were 46,156 tons of hemp exported. At the same rate of export for the last quarter of 1903, the total exportation for the year would be 61,541 tons.

The effect of this act, as before shown in this report, has been very materially to diminish the revenues of the islands. It has at the same time doubtless enabled consumers in the United States to obtain their hemp at a lower price than they ever obtained it before. This result is in a sense an exploitation of the islands for the benefit of the hemp consumers in the United States. These consumers and dealers in the United States obtain an advantage over consumers and dealers in Manila hemp in other parts of the world, but that advantage is obtained at the expense of the revenues of the insular government. It would be largely to the benefit of the islands to have that provision of the act of Congress repealed, unless compensation be provided by reduction of the duties imposed upon other products of the islands imported into the United States, so that their production may be stimulated here by opening to our people in the islands the large markets of the United States on a favorable basis. It is not deemed equitable that the insular revenues should be discriminated against in the manner that they are under the provision of the act of Congress as to hemp without adequate compensation in the manner indicated. It has already been demonstrated by experience, as elsewhere stated in this report, that the

features which were introduced into the act of Congress intended to be compensatory are not compensatory in any proper sense and are entirely inadequate.

Detailed statistics in regard to all imports and exports into and from the islands during the period covered by this report, the countries from which such imports have come and to which such exports have gone, and the quantities and classes of goods imported and exported, the values thereof, and the ports of the islands at which such imports and exports have been made, the items of receipts and expenditures at the several ports, as well as the number of Chinese arriving at and departing from the several ports, licenses and certificates of protection issued at the different entry ports of the islands to coastwise vessels and the tonnage of each class thereof, and the list of vessels engaged in trade between the Philippine Islands and foreign ports, together with the names and flags thereof, and lists of open coastwise ports and sub-ports in the Philippine Islands, will be found in the special report of W. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit No. 6."

For purposes of comparison, attention is invited to the following statement of the values of imports and exports into and from the Philippine Islands for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, represented in United States currency, gold and silver coin included:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1899	\$13,637,417.00	\$16,041,302.00
1900	23,043,856.00	21,756,440.00
1901	32,818,411.00	26,431,262.00
1902	41,072,738.00	27,157,087.00
1903	35,099,842.00	39,674,328.00

Government free entries are not included in the foregoing statement.

It will be observed that there has been a gradual increase in the imports each succeeding year until the year 1903, when there was a falling off of practically \$6,000,000, due in part to the decreased purchasing power of the islands, owing to the industrial depression caused by rinderpest, locusts, and the ravages of cholera; and more largely to the fact that there were imported during that year less than \$2,000,000 Mexican, while during the year 1902 there were imported \$8,652,648 Mexican. On the other hand it will be observed that there has been each year an increase in exports from the islands, and for the fiscal year 1903 the exports for the first time exceeded the imports. This increase in exports is accounted for in part by the high price for hemp and the large exportations thereof, as well as by the increased exportation of copra and raw sugar, and the exportation of \$5,977,741 Mexican. Of articles of import, rice includes a far larger value than any other commodity. The large importation of rice is almost wholly the result of depressed agricultural conditions. Its importation ought to be less in future years as the producing capacity of the islands increases. In fact, no rice ought to be imported. The islands are entirely capable of producing all the rice that is needed for consumption in them, besides a large amount for export.

The chief articles of import into the Philippine Islands, in the order of values imported, are rice, cotton goods, opium, flour, illuminating oil, beer, bituminous coal, cocoa, and refined sugar. England still

controls a large proportion of the import trade in cotton goods. No reason is apparent why that trade should not be secured by the United States, and greatly extended and increased.

Experience has demonstrated that there are inequalities in the existing tariff which might be corrected without impairment of the revenues and with advantage to the general commercial interests of the islands. In order that such inequalities may be effectively demonstrated, the civil governor has appointed a commission of representative business men and of employees in the customs service for the purpose of making investigation and report upon this whole subject. That commission is now engaged in public hearings, at which all importers and dealers and the public generally are invited to express their views; its report will soon be available, and it is not considered desirable to make any recommendations upon this subject until that report is at hand.

On March 27, 1903, the Commission passed Act No. 702, regulating the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved April 29, 1902, relating to the exclusion of Chinese from the United States and its insular possessions. By said Act No. 702 the registration was intrusted to the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, and he was directed to employ for that purpose the personnel of the Philippine customs service, the provincial and military officers therein provided, and such other persons as might be necessary. In accordance with the provisions of this law, the collector of customs proceeded to prepare regulations for the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Archipelago, with forms of applications and certificates, and appointed the necessary registrars and deputies. Down to October 8, 1903, less than 30,000 applications for registration had been received from Chinese persons residing in the city of Manila. It was contemplated that the work of registration would be completed by the 29th day of October, 1903, but on the latter date it was found necessary to extend the period within which the registration should be completed two months more. The number of Chinese to apply for registration is much smaller than had been anticipated by many people. The Chinese themselves are not favorable to the registration and manifestly prefer to take their chances of subsequently proving that they are citizens of the Philippine Islands, having been born here, and are therefore not subject to registration or deportation, than to make the direct admission required by the registration. The sentiment of the community likewise is not favorable to the discovery of unregistered Chinese. Business men of the islands are generally of the opinion that the Chinese-exclusion laws are more drastic and rigid than the needs of the islands require, and that no conditions exist here demanding the rigid enforcement of those laws in the same manner in which they are enforced in the United States. The collector of customs, however, has enforced the laws so far as was practicable. Some evasions have occurred, and Chinese not entitled to admission have in some instances succeeded in gaining entrance to the islands, but the number of such illegal entries is comparatively small, and they present no question of large importance. It is very apparent that the number of Chinese now in the country is not sufficiently large to constitute any menace to the peace or industries of the country.

Some difficult questions have arisen under the so-called "contract-labor laws" of the United States, which are extended to the Philippine Islands by act of Congress of March 3, 1903. An expert accountant, who had come to the islands for the purpose of serving in one of the banks under a contract for a period of service, was denied admission by the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands on the ground that he was a contract laborer within the meaning of the law and was not entitled to admission under any of the exceptions stated in the law. The case was taken to the supreme court of the islands on habeas corpus. The right of the collector to exclude him was assailed, not only upon the ground that he was within the excepted classes and therefore entitled to admission, but also upon the ground that under the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, the administration of that act had been placed under the Department of Labor and Commerce of the United States, and that consequently the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands had no jurisdiction whatever to admit or exclude the accountant, and that he was, therefore, unlawfully restraining the accountant from his liberty. The insular supreme court has decided the second question in favor of the collector, a majority of the court holding that while the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, extended the provisions of substantive law therein enacted to these islands, it did not extend the machinery therein provided to these islands, and that, therefore, the control of the whole machinery was within the competence of the insular government, which has intrusted the collector of customs with that duty. The minority of the court held that the whole act of March 3, 1903, including the machinery for its enforcement, was extended to the Philippine Islands, but that until the new machinery therein provided should be set in motion the officials before that time authorized to perform these duties and engage in the active performance of them could lawfully continue to perform their duties and execute the law. The result in either view, therefore, was that the collector was not acting without authority. The question of facts as to whether the accountant came within the expected classes named in the act of Congress the court has reserved for further hearing; but upon the subject of the future construction of the act of Congress as to the extension of all the machinery therein provided to the Philippine Islands, this government has great interest. It is believed to be especially undesirable that the Department of Labor and Commerce, or any other department of the United States, should interfere with the administration of laws in the Philippine Islands. Such an interference would result in confusion, conflict with authority, duplication of officials, and division of responsibility. Two sets of officials would be at work under different authorities in the harbors of the islands dealing with incoming vessels and Chinese and other passengers on board and with matters of quarantine and customs. The policy of the Government of the United States heretofore has been to make the government of the Philippine Islands responsible for every branch of the administration throughout the whole archipelago, and to impose upon it the obligation of enforcing the laws and of furnishing the appropriations and machinery necessary for the carrying out of the laws. This has been true of the whole customs service, the whole postal service, the quarantine service, and every other branch of the government. It is considered extremely undesirable that that policy shall be departed from and a new one inaugurated. The whole gov-

ernment reports now directly to the Secretary of War, who likewise has authority in the matter of all military forces stationed in the islands. All conflict of authority is thereby avoided and one central ruling power has tended to uniformity of action and the securing of the very best results. In view of the divided opinion of the insular supreme court upon the actual meaning of the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, in this respect, it is recommended that the ambiguity be cleared by legislation of Congress, and that Congress be asked to declare expressly that the machinery for enforcing the exclusion act in the Philippine Islands shall be operated by the insular authorities as heretofore, and that if the act as now standing is not capable of such construction, it be so amended as to secure that result.

Attention is invited to that portion of the report of the collector of customs which treats of the coastwise laws, and reads as follows:

COASTWISE LAWS.

The coastwise shipping laws of the islands have been for some time past, and still are, in an unsatisfactory condition. This fact, coupled with the natural uncertainty on the part of possible investors of new capital as to the date and form of permanent legislation on the subject, has done much to retard the development of what may be termed "the arteries of commerce in the Philippines."

Shortly after the American occupation of these islands on July 8, 1899, the War Department issued tariff circular No. 81, publishing an Executive order, dated July 3, 1899, prescribing the form and rules of issuance for "Certificates of protection" and the flag of the United States to vessels in the Philippine Islands.

This order restricted the right to engage in the coastwise trade of these islands to vessels bona fide owned by a citizen of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands, or a native inhabitant upon his taking the oath of allegiance, or a resident of the islands who had become a citizen thereof by virtue of the Treaty of Paris.

Under this order a number of private individuals, firms and corporations, domiciled here and actually owning and operating a considerable proportion of the available coasting vessels would have been prevented from continuing in that trade.

So great was the exigency requiring that such vessels should continue in the coasting trade that no close investigation into the bona fides of transfers of such vessels, where made from the then owners to citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and where the transferees took out certificates of protection, was deemed wise by the military government. To have excluded vessels obtaining certificates of protection in this manner would have brought disaster to the business of the islands and have done great damage to their inhabitants. The result, however, of the leniency with which the transfers mentioned were regarded by the military authorities is that many of the large coasting vessels now engaged in trade under the flag of the United States would have much difficulty in establishing by evidence their rights to this privilege under the terms of section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act hereinafter quoted.

The Spanish commercial laws of these islands regulating the formation of corporations or companies are decidedly different from those in the United States, in that the laws here permit the incorporation of a body of foreigners resident in these islands.

Shortly after the undersigned assumed charge of this bureau over two years ago, strict instructions were issued that no certificates of protection should be granted to any vessel not bona fide owned by one of the three classes of individuals mentioned in the original Executive order of July 3, 1899, and subsequently embodied in section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act.

No reason has since appeared for departing from those instructions.

The following extract from a special report previously rendered by this office explains the present conditions in regard to the local coastwise trade:

"* * * It is clear, however, that whatever subsequent action might be taken by either the legislature or the judicial branch of the Government, the President intended to limit the 'protection and flag of the United States' to such foreign-built vessels as precedent in similar cases, such as the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, showed him would be the only vessels to which Congress would grant American registers.

"Viewing the matter in this light, the Executive order of July 3, 1899, is very clear and exact in its terms; it needed no liberal interpretation in order to be understood and obeyed. It took what is probably the only stand in the matter of granting

American registry which Congress would affirm, and any deviation from the exact and provident terms of that order could only be excused on the grounds of a strictly military necessity. As it is, that order has been for over two years and is being to-day violated by what has been termed a 'broad and liberal interpretation' thereof. That the present condition of trade in these islands urge and advise such a measure nobody will deny, but that the present situation of the insular government as to the Philippine coastwise trade is a safe or satisfactory one nobody dare affirm.

The President's order granted the protection and flag of the United States 'on the high seas and in all parts'—in other words, any place on the face of the globe where a vessel could go. Under these conditions the necessity of safeguarding this privilege and restricting it to owners of vessels owing allegiance to the United States is only too apparent. This was the precise effect of a fair interpretation of the order in question. Any pretended construction by which, in the guise of a corporation, a body of persons owing allegiance to a foreign power were granted the protection and the flag of the United States completely nullified and derogated this reasonable and clearly expressed intention."

In the light of subsequent experience, however, and especially in view of the evident hesitation which has existed on the part of American capital to invest in local shipping interests during the past two years, it seems imperative that the vessels actually engaged in the coastwise trade at this time should be permitted to continue therein.

To this end the following statement of the law and prevailing conditions is given:

Section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, states that until July 1, 1904, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, or between ports in the Philippine Archipelago.

The question of what action, if any, will be taken by Congress affecting this trade after the 1st of next July is therefore of vital interest to ship owners and agents both here and in certain portions of the mainland territory.

For the purpose of discussion, it is convenient to consider the question in two parts:

(1) The general or technical coastwise trade, or rather what will become such, in case these islands are made a great coasting district of the United States after July 1, 1904; and (2) the purely local coastwise trade—i. e., between ports in the Philippine Islands.

It is believed that in all legislation affecting these two phases of the question, they should be considered as separate and distinct, since the conditions involved differ widely and the effects of a change in the present laws would be correspondingly varied.

At the present time both the trade between these islands and the mainland territory of the United States and the trade between ports in these islands are open to the vessels of the world, irrespective of flags or owners. The protection and flag of the United States is, however, limited to the vessels mentioned in section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 117. Collectors of customs may issue a certificate of protection entitling the vessel to which it is issued to the protection and flag of the United States in all ports and on the high seas, if the vessel is owned by—

"(a) A citizen of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands;

"(b) A native inhabitant of the Philippine Islands upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States;

"(c) A resident of the Philippine Islands before April 11, 1899, hitherto a subject of Spain, upon abjuring his allegiance to the crown of Spain and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States;" and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, "which vessels are engaged in lighterage or other exclusively harbor business," under section 3 of the act of Congress above referred to.

Act No. 520 of the Philippine Commission, however, by its terms permits strictly foreign vessels to engage in the Philippine coastwise trade only until July 1, 1904.

In the absence of prior legislation, therefore, the local coastwise trade of these islands will of necessity be carried on in the vessels at present operating under section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act above set forth. It has already been shown that these vessels are inadequate to the present demands of trade, as well as utterly insufficient to handle the steadily growing water commerce of these islands.

A list of the licensed vessels of all kinds at present in these islands, giving their rig, gross tonnage, date, and place of construction, is hereto attached, marked "Appendix E."

These vessels are almost without exception foreign built. The largest ones, belonging to the most important lines, are owned by Spanish or British subjects, either individually or in firms or corporations. A number of the small steamers are owned by citizens of these islands.

It will be admitted without question that eventually the coastwise trade of these islands should be carried on only in American or Philippine bottoms (including those now here which may be given American registry), and only by citizens of the United States or Filipinos. Just how soon that result can be accomplished will depend largely upon the commercial prosperity of the Philippines and the readiness of American capital to come here.

Meanwhile it is believed that some comparatively permanent policy and legislation should be adopted to meet the existing situation and encourage the investment of capital and local shipping.

In seeking a base for immediate legislation by Congress on this subject, it may be safely premised that no course should be adopted which will place any additional burden in the way of freights on Philippine products shipped either locally or to the mainland territory for some years to come. For a similar reason no law should be passed which will appreciably increase the freight rates from the mainland territory to these islands.

Cheap and adequate transportation between the mainland territory and these islands and between Philippine ports is vitally necessary to successful development here.

At the present time the greater part of the freight traffic between the Philippines and New York is carried on in foreign bottoms. So far as indications go, any law which prevented the continuance of that trade in foreign bottoms until an equal tonnage of cheaply operated American freighters are actually available to take up that trade and maintain healthy rate competition would result in a decided increase over the present rates of freight. This additional burden would fall upon the already weakened resources of these islands, and such a result would be more than lamentable from every standpoint.

The tonnage plying between these islands and the Pacific coast is about equal to the present freight supply, and no change in the present law seems advisable so far as trans-Pacific routes are concerned.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the present laws, so far as they permit foreign bottoms to trade between these islands and the mainland territory of the United States, be not changed for a period of at least five years from July 1, 1904, and that positive legislation to that effect be had by Congress at an early date.

With regard to the vessels at present operating in the Philippine coastwise trade, under the certificate of protection and the United States flag, granted by section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act, hereinbefore set forth, it is believed that early legislation should be had by Congress, granting American registry to such vessels as actually possess certificates of protection on the date of the passage of such a law, provided that said vessels are bona fide owned on that date wholly by—

- (1) Citizens of the United States;
- (2) Citizens of the Philippine Islands;
- (3) Jointly by both;
- (4) A corporation created under the laws of any of the States of the United States;
- (5) A corporation or company duly constituted under the existing laws of the Philippine Islands, provided that at least three-fifths of the entire stock shall be at all times owned by citizens of the United States or citizens of the Philippine Islands, or jointly by both; and provided, further, that all transfers of stock, by way of mortgages or otherwise, shall be at once registered in the books of the corporation and company concerned and in the records of the custom-house nearest the head office of said corporation or company.

Provisions similar to those in the United States navigation laws should be made for the enrollment of certain vessels and the licensing of those employed only in river or bay work.

Such a law should also provide for the granting of American registry to vessels subsequently entering the local trade, provided that said vessels were built in the United States or the Philippine Islands and are owned by one of the classes of persons or corporations mentioned above.

A provision in effect that vessels built in the Philippine Islands would be required to pay only one-half of the regular license fees and other maritime charges would tend to encourage the establishment of shipyards and docking plants, which are greatly needed here.

To the end that all trade between these islands and the mainland territory may in the course of a few years be carried on in American and "Americanized" bottoms, it is believed that the Pacific army transport service should be greatly reduced, if not entirely abolished, and that all Government freight and passenger traffic should be given, under regular contracts, to commercial lines plying that course.

A similar policy in regard to the interisland army transport service would do much to assist in extending the Philippine merchant marine.

These recommendations of the collector of customs are approved so far as they relate to needed legislation by Congress. While it is true that the interisland coastwise trade ought to be carried on in vessels owned by citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and while such will undoubtedly be the ultimate condition, yet for the immediate present vessels so owned are not available, and if the existing law is enforced on and after July 1, 1904, the Philippine Islands will be in the condition of having all the arteries of commerce within them immediately cut; the whole life of interisland trade would be destroyed. It is exceedingly important that action should be taken upon this matter by the Congress of the United States at its present session, otherwise it is difficult to see any method of maintaining the interisland business life after July 1, 1904.

On September 9, 1903, the Commission passed Act No. 875, providing for the collection of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the islands for use of the insular, provincial, or municipal governments. The primary purpose of this act was to place goods imported for the purposes stated upon a par with goods imported by local dealers and contractors, so that such dealers and contractors might bid on fair terms for the government business, and might thus be able to carry larger stocks than heretofore. It is probable that this result will follow from the legislation referred to. The effect upon actual insular revenues and disbursements will not be important. The customs revenues will necessarily be larger than heretofore, but the increase will be paid out of the insular treasury. This legislation was not intended as a revenue-producing measure.

The work of the bureau of customs has been well performed under the direction of the efficient head of that bureau.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of Mr. Albert W. Hastings, acting collector of internal revenue for the Philippine Islands, and city assessor and collector for the city of Manila, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit No. 7." It covers the period from September 1, 1902, to August 31, 1903. During that period the collector of internal revenue had jurisdiction for collections of revenue over the city of Manila, the island of Mindanao (with the exception of the provinces of Surigao and Misamis), and over the whole of the Jolo Archipelago, internal revenue in other provinces being collected by the provincial treasurers and devoted to provincial and municipal purposes in accordance with law. In the island of Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago, officers of the Army and Marine Corps have performed the duties of collectors under detail for that purpose. This arrangement was very unsatisfactory, because the officers so detailed were not relieved from their military duties and were frequently changed in connection with the changes of troops, so that it was difficult for the collector of internal revenue to keep closely in touch with them and to receive seasonable notice of changes that

were made. The collector has, however, performed his duties as thoroughly and efficiently as was practicable under the circumstances.

Since the organization of the Moro province, the duties of the collector of internal revenue are confined mainly to the city of Manila, aside from supplying revenue stamps to all provincial treasurers, making forestry collections, and rendering opinions in matters pertaining to the imposition and collection of industrial and stamp taxes for all parts of the islands.

The following is a summary of the internal-revenue stamps handled through the office of the collector of internal revenue during the period stated, values being given in Mexican or local currency:

On hand September 1, 1902	\$895, 929. 07
Received from printers	338, 102. 00
Received from other offices	14, 951. 95
Total	<u>1, 248, 983. 02</u>
Invoiced to office of city assessor and collector	177, 059. 20
Invoiced to other offices	85, 469. 30
Condemned and destroyed by committee appointed by acting executive secretary March 16, 1903	226, 900. 37
Balance on hand August 1, 1903	<u>759, 554. 15</u>
Total	<u>1, 248, 983. 02</u>

The percentage of expenses to collections, including the city of Manila, has been approximately 6 per cent. Included in the expenses have been the preparation and furnishing of internal-revenue stamps for the city of Manila and for the provincial governments of the islands, without charge.

The total revenue collected in the island of Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago for the year was \$41,006.10 Mexican and \$3,319.29 United States currency; the total disbursement for the year in the same territory was \$2,802.69 Mexican currency and \$1,268.32 United States currency. The total of forestry collections during the same period, stated in money of the United States, local currency being reduced to money of the United States at the official rate of exchange when collected, was \$93,748.86.

A draft of a new internal-revenue law has been prepared by Commissioner Ide and is in readiness for submission to the Commission; but the Commission has not yet had time to consider the law. The draft repeals more or less of the existing industrial taxes and substitutes in their place a general system of taxation based largely upon the internal-revenue system of the United States, with some important modifications suited to local conditions, and modeled in part upon the new system of internal-revenue taxation that now supplies practically all of the revenue for the operation of the Government in the island of Porto Rico. If enacted, the new law will make a large increase in the available revenue of the insular government and will make a uniform system throughout all the islands, not subject to the varying rules of municipal councils. The law is considered to be a very important one, in view of the fact that ultimately it is most probable that the tariff barriers between the United States and the Philippine Islands will be more largely broken down and commercial intercourse be less hampered than at present by customs duties. But it is impossible to abolish customs duties on imports coming into the islands at present, because the insular government is so largely dependent upon those

duties for all its revenues. The new system ought to furnish other sources of revenue so as to make the abolition of duties in whole or in part more feasible.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The following summary will show the general financial condition of the provincial and the municipal governments. It does not, however, make a complete statement of all the financial resources of the municipal treasuries on account of the fact that certain minor license taxes are paid directly to the municipal treasurers and do not appear in this statement:

SUMMARY SHOWING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PROVINCES.

Province of Abra (organized August 19, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$4,157.59 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$6,504.96 U. S. currency and \$17,402.58 Mexican currency; payments from insular treasury by warrant, \$13,556.96 Mexican currency, of which sum \$12,550 was insular loans and the balance refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$362.08 U. S. currency and \$6,448.60 Mexican currency.

Albay (organized April 26, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$24,929.93 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$53,280.75 U. S. currency and \$212,300.80 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$29.77 U. S. currency and \$2,685.22 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$3,154.46 U. S. currency and \$4,782.15 Mexican currency.

Ambos Camarines (organized April 27, 1901).—Balance in treasury July 1, 1902, \$33,900.83 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$15,290.99 U. S. currency and \$104,896.23 Mexican currency; refunds from insular treasury by warrant, \$41.90 U. S. currency and \$16,520.94 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$1,857.34 U. S. currency and \$28,031.40 Mexican currency.

Antique (organized April 13, 1901).—The office of treasurer was consolidated with that of supervisor February 10, 1903. Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$5,311.42 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$14,842.30 U. S. currency and \$32,647.11 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from insular treasury, \$94.38 U. S. currency and \$12,507.01 Mexican currency, of which sum \$12,250 was an insular loan, the balance being refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$139.15 U. S. currency and \$6,024.08 Mexican currency.

Bataan (organized March 2, 1901).—Balance in treasury July 1, 1902, \$6,151.42 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$6,029.79 U. S. currency and \$29,390.98 Mexican currency; refunds from insular treasury by warrant, \$6,468.35 Mexican currency, balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$158.59 U. S. currency and \$3,319.06 Mexican currency.

Batangas (organized May 2, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$12,216.64 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$34,476.93 U. S. currency and \$63,263.99 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from insular treasury, \$10,034.58 U. S. currency and \$38,945.48 Mexican currency, of which sums \$10,000 U. S. currency and \$38,250 Mexican currency were insular loans, the balance being

refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$4,183.47 U. S. currency and \$32,961.56 Mexican currency. Owing to the depressed condition of agriculture due to war, rinderpest, cholera, and locusts this province was exempted from payment of land taxes for 1902 by Act No. 457, and by Act No. 907 the payment of the 1903 land taxes was postponed until January 1, 1904.

Benguet (organized November 23, 1900).—This province is supported entirely by insular appropriations. Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$1,884.88 U. S. currency; received by warrant from insular treasury, \$25,604.23 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$5,305.88 Mexican currency.

Bohol (organized April 20, 1901).—Balance in treasury July 1, 1902, \$23,072.17 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$15,280.62 U. S. currency and \$80,589.50 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$2,649.64 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$7,172.02 U. S. currency and \$11,402.89 Mexican currency.

Bulacan (organized February 27, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$17,982.14 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$52,464.21 U. S. currency and \$113,596.66 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$5,319.20 U. S. currency and \$5,137.34 Mexican currency, \$5,000 U. S. currency being an insular loan and the balance refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$1,726.44 U. S. currency and \$22,291.95 Mexican currency.

Cagayan (organized September 1, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$34,142.49 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$46,707.32 U. S. currency and \$98,033.98 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$8,462.94 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$10,135.67 U. S. currency and \$43,539.54 Mexican currency.

Capiz (organized April 15, 1901).—Office of the treasurer was consolidated with that of supervisor February 10, 1903. Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$19,401.73 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$22,685.44 U. S. currency and \$65,396.72 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$7.70 U. S. currency and \$1,131.48 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$85.83 U. S. currency and \$3,263.24 Mexican currency.

Cavite (organized June 11, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$13,131.82 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$44,851.97 U. S. currency and \$80,609.89 Mexican currency; receipts by warrants from the insular treasury, \$66.51 U. S. currency and \$50,639.31 Mexican currency, of which sums \$50,000 Mexican currency was an insular loan and the balance refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$6,506.74 U. S. currency and \$37,589.66 Mexican currency.

Cebu (organized April 18, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$30,981.04 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal receipts, \$74,135.45 U. S. currency and \$235,580.05 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$4,338.09 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$7,156.60 U. S. currency and \$32,908.42 Mexican currency.

Ilocos Norte (organized September 1, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$12,217.57 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal

taxes collected, \$20,717.96 U. S. currency and \$114,649.32 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$4.23 U. S. currency and \$3,424.29 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$2,344.48 U. S. currency and \$35,525.27 Mexican currency.

Ilocos Sur (organized September 1, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$14,467.36 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$44,776.82 U. S. currency and \$134,089.53 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$199.39 U. S. currency and \$2,614.64 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$902.58 U. S. currency and \$19,099.32 Mexican currency.

Iloilo (organized April 11, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$30,018.05 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$59,504.83 U. S. currency and \$244,721.25 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$921.16 U. S. currency and \$22,350.74 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$2,754.19 U. S. currency and \$14,090.01 Mexican currency.

Isabela (organized September 10, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$9,518.29 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$16,400 U. S. currency and \$50,652.26 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$7,340.38 Mexican currency; balance in treasury June 30, 1903, \$667.92 U. S. currency and \$8,992.54 Mexican currency.

Laguna (organized July 1, 1902).—Transfer from collector of internal revenue, Laguna Province, to provincial treasurer, \$3,941.89 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$14,817.70 U. S. currency and \$72,386.51 Mexican currency; refunds by warrants from insular treasury, \$10,213.70 U. S. currency and \$1,553.27 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$12.30 U. S. currency and \$20,498.02 Mexican currency. On account of the distressed condition of the people of Laguna they were exempted from payment of the 1902 land tax, and by Executive Order No. 78 of September 8, 1903, the time of payment without penalty of the 1903 land tax was extended to February 1, 1904.

Lepanto-Bontoc (organized May 28, 1902).—This province is almost entirely supported by appropriations from the insular treasury. Provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$267.61 U. S. currency and \$1,742.23 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$6,815.30 U. S. currency and \$44,335.98 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$12,410.20 Mexican currency.

Leyte (organized April 22, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$38,834.76 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$40,094.33 U. S. currency and \$227,231.25 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$110.87 U. S. currency and \$10,983.20 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$98.75 U. S. currency and \$42,969.07 Mexican currency.

Marinduque (organized May 1, 1901).—Island of Mindoro added June 23, 1902. Abolished as a separate province, the island of Marinduque being attached to Tayabas Province and the island of Mindoro being organized into a separate province November 10, 1902. Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$3,537.04 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected to November 10, 1902, \$8,352.68 U. S. currency and \$2,166.79 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from insular treasury (being insular appropriations for general expenses of the province), \$17,572.67 Mexican currency; transferred to

treasurer of Mindoro Province, \$69.20 U. S. currency and \$1,887.65 Mexican currency; transferred to the treasurer of Tayabas Province, \$254.41 U. S. currency and \$22 Mexican currency.

Masbate (organized March 18, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$12,876.86 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$5,771.91 U. S. currency and \$22,608.47 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$13,882.06 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$61.47 U. S. currency and \$4,771.72 Mexican currency.

Mindoro (organized November 10, 1902).—Transferred to provincial treasurer of Mindoro upon separation from province of Marinduque, \$69.20 U. S. currency and \$1,887.65 Mexican currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$638.50 U. S. currency and \$18,859 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$5.53 U. S. currency and \$44,102.41 Mexican currency, of which sums \$6,500 Mexican currency was an insular loan, \$34,725 Mexican currency was appropriated from the insular treasury for general provincial expenses, \$130 Mexican currency was a gift to non-Christian tribes, and the balance refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$1.40 U. S. currency and \$4,791.02 Mexican currency. January 1, 1904, was fixed by the act organizing the province as the date when the 1903 land tax should become delinquent.

Misamis (organized May 15, 1901).—The office of the treasurer was consolidated with that of the supervisor February 10, 1903. Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$10,495.70 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$18,918.94 U. S. currency and \$70,467.96 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$33.79 U. S. currency and \$7,959.73 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$845.23 U. S. currency and \$9,770.52 Mexican currency.

Nueva Ecija (organized June 11, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$6,730.37 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$23,902.45 U. S. currency and \$54,853.80 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$3,124.05 U. S. currency and \$21,479.89 Mexican currency, \$3,000 U. S. currency and \$15,300 Mexican currency of which sums being insular loans; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$2,349.19 U. S. currency and \$16,183.15 Mexican currency.

Nueva Vizcaya (organized January 28, 1902).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$2,193.82 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$13,369.40 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury (insular appropriations for the general expenses of the province), \$34,576.41 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$9,467.70 Mexican currency.

Occidental Negros (organized April 20, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$51,086.72 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$46,389.78 U. S. currency and \$111,763.58 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$475.13 U. S. currency and \$8,653.42 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$745.86 U. S. currency and \$5,284.33 Mexican currency.

Oriental Negros (organized May 1, 1901).—The office of the treasurer was consolidated with that of the supervisor May 26, 1903. Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$20,889.38 U. S. currency; provincial

and municipal taxes collected, \$34,382.91 U. S. currency and \$64,609.62 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$1,820.59 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$954 U. S. currency and \$14,676.40 Mexican currency.

Pampanga (organized February 13, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$58,012.18 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$48,571.50 U. S. currency and \$146,062.37 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$21,890.01 U. S. currency and \$59,386.51 Mexican currency.

Pangasinan (organized February 18, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$30,705.60 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$66,072.79 U. S. currency and \$285,350.83 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$323.97 U. S. currency and \$3,879.36 Mexican currency; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$176.26 U. S. currency and \$30,577.48 Mexican currency.

Paragua (organized June 23, 1902).—Provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$623.41 U. S. currency and \$13,405.47 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury \$14,981.90 Mexican currency, of which sum \$13,350 Mexican currency was insular loans and the balance refunds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$2,262.46 Mexican currency.

Rizal (organized June 11, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$29,300.14 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$27,616.96 U. S. currency and \$55,925.62 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$298.47 U. S. currency and \$7,188.25 Mexican currency, of which sums \$2,600 Mexican currency was an insular loan and the balance refunds. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$1,398.24 U. S. currency and \$1,609.64 Mexican currency.

Romblon (organized March 16, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$2,835.62 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$3,529.83 U. S. currency and \$29,681.59 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$50.54 U. S. currency and \$2,928.19 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$78.11 U. S. currency and \$2,613.49 Mexican currency.

Samar (organized June 17, 1902).—Provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$25,069.87 U. S. currency and \$168,145 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$2,553.19 U. S. currency and \$35,142.16 Mexican currency, of which sums \$2,553.19 U. S. currency and \$25,000 Mexican currency were insular loans and the balance refunds. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$1,166.81 U. S. currency and \$94,209.54 Mexican currency. The act organizing the province of Samar exempted the people thereof from paying the 1902 land tax, and the 1903 land tax did not fall due until after the close of the fiscal year.

Sorsogon (organized April 30, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$23,281.13 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$35,422.42 U. S. currency and \$114,298.97 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$105.63 U. S. currency and \$8,459.47 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$8,443.10 U. S. currency and \$1,359.64 Mexican currency.

Surigao (organized May 15, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$9,888.45 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes col-

lected, \$8,171.59 U. S. currency and \$46,282.34 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from insular treasury, \$1,296.74 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$66.49 U. S. currency and \$2,702.64 Mexican currency.

Tarlac (organized February 18, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$18,175.43 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$33,649.79 U. S. currency and \$101,621.41 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$13.45 U. S. currency and \$8,935.76 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$10,156.56 U. S. currency and \$27,105.25 Mexican currency.

Tayabas (organized March 12, 1901).—Balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, \$26,612.60 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$65,491.18 U. S. currency and \$148,002.85 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$14.43 U. S. currency and \$38,515.20 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury June 30, 1903, \$9,165.20 U. S. currency and \$37,345.20 Mexican currency.

Union (organized August 15, 1901).—Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$11,286.62 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$14,608.73 U. S. currency and \$56,598.54 Mexican currency; receipts by warrant from the insular treasury, \$75.08 U. S. currency and \$18,209.05 Mexican currency, of which sums \$15,960 Mexican currency was an insular loan and the balance refunds. Balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, \$2,863.34 Mexican currency.

Zambales (organized August 28, 1901).—The office of the treasurer was consolidated with that of the supervisor February 10, 1903. Balance on hand July 1, 1902, \$11,428.64 U. S. currency; provincial and municipal taxes collected, \$9,346.52 U. S. currency and \$54,433.38 Mexican currency; refunds by warrant from the insular treasury, \$5.49 U. S. currency and \$6,951.37 Mexican currency. Balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, \$826.41 U. S. currency and \$2,820.96 Mexican currency.

The balances in the provincial treasuries at the close of the fiscal year shown in the foregoing statement relate solely to provincial funds, municipal funds on deposit with provincial treasurers and amounts due to municipalities not being taken into consideration.

The report of the auditor for the fiscal year 1903 shows that the total collections in the provinces for provincial and municipal purposes aggregated \$1,078,259.85 U. S. currency and \$3,601,060.50 Mexican currency, aside from the aggregate of advances from the insular treasury as refunds, loans, and direct appropriations, amounting to \$40,937.44 U. S. currency and \$581,149.69 Mexican currency. At the close of the fiscal year there were in the provincial treasuries cash balances of provincial funds aggregating \$107,890.60 U. S. currency and \$745,046 Mexican currency, and cash balances due the various municipalities aggregating \$17,834.97 U. S. currency and \$185,109.66 Mexican currency.

HENRY C. IDE,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

The PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

EXHIBIT 1.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

MANILA, P. I., *September 15, 1903.*

The SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to report that the court of customs appeals has been open at all times during the year ending August 31, 1903.

The secretary of finance and justice, or the acting secretary of finance and justice, and Judge Arellano, president of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, have been on duty with the court of customs appeals during the entire year.

As the third member of the court I have been detailed away from the court by order of the honorable civil governor, as judge of the court of first instance, under the provisions of section 289, act 355, a little more than five months during the year, and have been assigned as commissioner to take testimony for the supreme court of the islands for a little more than two months of the year.

Five hundred and eighty-six cases have been brought before, heard, and considered by the court, which, for better understanding, may be subdivided as follows:

Appeals from decisions of the collector of customs involving power and authority to levy duties upon imports.....	318
Appeals from decisions of the collector of customs involving the power and authority to levy duties and wharfage charges upon exports.....	84
Appeals from the decisions of the collector of customs involving the power and authority to levy duties and wharfage charges upon the export of products of the Philippine Islands, going direct to the United States for consumption therein, as contemplated by section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902	38
Appeals from the decisions of the collector of customs classifying imported merchandise for the purpose of determining the proper tariff to be imposed.....	73
Appeals from the imposition of fines, etc., by the collector of customs.....	18
Appeals from decisions of the collector of customs involving the right of concessionaries of the Kingdom of Spain to import merchandise without the payment of import duties.....	11
Criminal cases.....	10
Cases brought before the court under the immigration laws.....	11
Special proceedings.....	12

Trials or hearings have been held in every case, and final judgments have been entered in all but 17 cases.

During the early part of the year the court considered and passed upon questions vital to the financial interests of the government of the Philippine Islands, viz, the authority and power to levy and collect duties on imports from and exports to the United States.

On account of the terms of the treaty between the United States and Spain, conclusions arrived at in these questions covered also the rights

of merchandise imported from and exported to Spain; to exemption from duties in like manner as merchandise imported from and exported to the United States.

The trial of cases arising from the classification of merchandise for tariff purposes has required much labor and technical information and knowledge, though it is believed that the conclusions arrived at have been in the main satisfactory, and were correct.

Adding many articles to the enumerated, classified tariff lists as they appear in the tariff-revision act, and so avoiding question and conflict, would undoubtedly prove more satisfactory to importers as well as the government.

In view of the recent amendments made to the "Philippines customs administrative act," I will make no comment upon or recommendation in relation thereto.

Very respectfully,

A. S. CROSSFIELD, *Judge*.

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EXHIBIT 2.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

MANILA, P. I., *September 14, 1903.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of August 21, 1903, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of work of this court for the period February 1, 1903, the date of organization, to September 1, 1903:

"The land registration act" of the Philippine Islands became effective February 1, 1903, and has now been in operation some seven months. The court was organized with Simplicio del Rosario, judge; D. R. Williams, associate judge; and J. R. Wilson, clerk.

The court, with but few precedents to guide it, has prepared and published the various blanks having to do with its procedure; has designed and issued the certificates of title evidencing registered ownership of land; and has prepared and had printed the various registration, entry, and index books having to do with the work of the court and the records of registers of deeds under the provisions of the new law. The rules and regulations of the court have been printed in both Spanish and English, and copies of same have been mailed to all judges and clerks of courts of first instance, all attorneys in the islands, and a supply has been furnished to each register of deeds throughout the Archipelago for distribution.

The court has in contemplation the issue of a pamphlet for general distribution throughout the islands, giving detailed information both as to the benefits to accrue from the act and the procedure to be pursued thereunder. It has been thought advisable, however, to delay this publication until all questions as to proposed amendments to the act are disposed of, and until legislation is had covering the classes of claims referred to in sections 13, 14, and 15 of act of Congress of July 1, 1902, affecting lands in the Philippine Islands.

Up to the 1st of September, 1903, 144 applications for registration were filed as follows: Manila, 108; Benguet, 1; Batangas, 1; Iloilo, 4; Jolo, 1; Pagasinan, 3; Sorsogon, 1; Albay, 4; Bulacan, 1; Cagayan, 1; Ilocos Norte, 5; Leyte, 2; Pampanga, 1; Tarlac, 1; Ambos Camarines, 1; Bataan, 1; Cavite, 6; Isabela de Luzon, 1; Mindanao, 1; Rizal, 1.

The value of the property included in the applications thus far made to the court amounts to \$1,314,963.20, U. S. currency, exclusive of lands set apart as civil or military reservations, which compares very favorably with results achieved in like time in other States and countries which have adopted the Torrens system of registration.

Fifty applications, all originating in the city of Manila, have been heard by the court and decrees entered; one application has been dismissed and four withdrawn by the applicants, while 11 are pending decree. An appeal has been taken in one instance only, certificates of title having been issued in the other cases. Adverse claims have been filed in 18 cases.

As no examiners of titles have yet been appointed for districts outside of Manila, no action has been taken on the applications received from the provinces.

Under certification from the commanding general of the division of the Philippines received through the civil governor, pursuant to Act No. 627, notices have been published and served by this court on all occupants of the military reservations of Corregidor, Mariveles, Los Baños, Punta Calumpán, Tacloban, Calbayog, Lucena, Nueva Caceres, Iloilo, Angeles, and Pasay. Notices are ready for service as soon as officers are designated to perform this work upon the reservations of Zamboanga, Ormoc, Daraga, Salomague and San Fernando. Certifications of 36 civil reservations have been received from the civil governors, 34 of same being lands reserved for light-house purposes, one for the island of Bataan and one for Baguio, province of Benguet. Notice by publication has already been made, but as yet posting and personal service of notices upon the said reservations has not been made. Applications are beginning to be received by the court as a result of these certifications, and as all persons claiming to own lands within the limits of such reservations are required to file their claims within six months from date of notice it is expected that the court will shortly receive a large number of applications from this source.

Every effort has been made to bring to the attention and knowledge of the public the advantages to be derived from registering their lands in this court. Articles explaining the operation of the act have been published in the daily press, both English and Spanish, as also in the Official Gazette which goes to every municipality in the islands. Blank forms of application have been mailed to all provincial treasurers with a full letter of instructions. A circular letter has been sent to all the banks in the city, calling attention to the greater security for mortgage loans offered by registered lands, and asking their cooperation in impressing this fact upon prospective borrowers, either by expressing their purpose not to loan money upon unregistered lands, or to loan it at a lower rate of interest upon lands which are registered. There is a widespread demand for money throughout the islands, there being a general lack of capital among the people to develop and improve their lands. Most of the banks now established do not make mortgage loans, or, if they do, only in exceptional cases. If mortgage banks could be established throughout the islands, either by the Government or through private enterprise, and it was made a condition of their loans that the lands offered as security must be registered by this court, there would, undoubtedly, be a very large influx of applications.

While the registration of titles under the new act is left optional with landowners, the old system of registration being continued as to lands not brought under its provisions, it is hoped that the advantages offered by the new system over the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs will early recommend themselves to property owners. In the meantime, however, it furnishes an adequate measure of relief to

all persons buying lands, as it is within their power to insist, as a condition of purchase, that the lands be first registered under "the land registration act."

Among the causes that have combined to retard the general acceptance by all classes of the new system of registration may be noted the following:

First. A lack of definite knowledge of the purposes sought to be accomplished by the act and of the procedure necessary to bring themselves under its provisions. Added to this, of course, is the general disposition, particularly noticeable in this climate, to postpone definite action in every matter, even where the advantages to be derived are conceded, when such action is not imperative.

Second. The present lack of movement in real estate.

The great majority of landholders in the islands, while they may not have a good record title to the lands occupied, have what might be termed a good title of possession, that is, their right to the land is conceded by their neighbors, and so long as no attempt is made to negotiate same the deficiencies in their titles cause them no concern. With the influx of capital, however, and the incentives which will follow to mortgage or sell their property, the fact that their titles are not negotiable will become patent, and they will be obliged to resort to the court of land registration to perfect them.

Third. The expense of registration.

In addition to the usual fees connected with the application, which practice has shown to average about \$20 U. S. currency, the law requires one-tenth of 1 per cent of the valuation of the property for examination of title and one-tenth of 1 per cent for the "assurance fund," payable upon issuance of the certificate. The applicant, however, has other expenses. If he anticipates a contest or lacks confidence in himself, he employs an attorney to attend to the proceedings; furthermore, he must secure a survey of his property and file a complete plan of same with his application. So much looseness has existed heretofore in the matter of plans that new surveys are almost invariably necessary. Owing to the absolute character given to a certificate of title, the court has been obliged to establish stringent rules in the matter of survey and description of properties sought to be registered. By reason of the few competent surveyors now available and the demand for their services, the cost of survey is very considerable, frequently far more than it should be, and in many cases more than the people can afford. This fact, coupled with the scarcity of ready money, deters a great many from registering their lands.

Fourth. The lack of registers of deeds and examiners of titles in the provinces.

At the present time provincial treasurers act as registers of deeds. Owing to their other numerous and important duties, such treasurers are unable to give the matter of land registration the attention indispensable to bring correct knowledge of the new system to the attention of the people, nor are they able to properly familiarize themselves with the provisions of the mortgage law and other acts having to do with the authentication and registration of documents. Manila is a long way off to most of the people, and until the system is brought directly home to them and becomes a tangible thing, satisfactory results in this regard can hardly be expected. Most of the applications thus far received from the provinces are faulty in one or more

particulars owing to the lack of some person to properly supervise and direct their preparation. This difficulty will be overcome, however, by the appointment of registers of deeds and examiners of titles throughout the islands, a part of whose duty it will be to extend the system by explaining to the people the method of bringing themselves within its provisions.

The equitable adjustment of the various problems affecting land titles in the Philippines undoubtedly offers one of the most difficult pieces of work now before the authorities. The multiplicity of "royal decrees" under which titles have been acquired, the lack of any proper system of registration, the loss and destruction of the greater portion of the land records, the indifference and lack of initiative of the people, the fact that the public domain has never been surveyed and has been occupied indiscriminately by generations of people—all combine to make the situation not only immensely complicated but different from anything encountered elsewhere. The land registration act, by affording an avenue through which an absolute and guaranteed title can be evolved from the general uncertainty now prevailing, offers to capital that security which must form the basis for any considerable investments. From the results thus far accomplished, it can safely be said that the court of land registration has demonstrated its usefulness and that a wide field for further good lies before it.

Very respectfully,

J. R. WILSON,
Clerk of the Court.

EXHIBIT 3.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., September 15, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with the direction contained in your communication of August 21, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of this bureau for the year ending August 31, 1903:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Written opinions rendered by the attorney-general to the chief executive, the heads of the four executive departments, chiefs of bureaus, and other officials.....	453
Cases in the supreme court disposed of by brief and argument.....	193
Cases in the supreme court disposed of by motion, etc.....	84
Suits against the United States, or officers of the Army or Navy, receiving attention	3
Petitions for pardon passed upon.....	621
Permanent appointments of employees in the bureau of justice.....	121
Temporary appointments of employees in the bureau of justice.....	30
Official communications written, or receiving the attention of the office and disposed of, other than opinions, cases, pardons, and appointments.....	3, 445

In addition to the above a large number of convictions have been secured in the provinces by the attorney-general, the supervisor and deputy supervisor of fiscals, and the assistant attorneys of the office.

The opinions of the office have included the construction of acts of Congress, proclamations of the President, instructions of the Secretary of War, military orders, the laws of war and military occupation, acts of the Philippine Commission, executive orders, admiralty and maritime law, Spanish royal decrees, orders, grants and concessions, and customs, civil service, and other regulations relating to a great variety of subjects, including amnesty, arms and ammunition, arrests, attorneys at law, aliens, banks, bonds, civil and criminal procedure, confiscations, claims for and against the United States and Philippine governments, contracts, constabulary, copyrights, customs duties, costs, cemeteries, churches, corporations, citizenship, crimes, cockpits, court officers, condemnation proceedings, Christian Science, coins and coinage, collisions, domestic relations, defalcations, deeds, death penalties, delinquent taxes, druggists, dramatic performances, disbursing officers, estates of decedents, elections, electors, electricity, exclusion act, extradition, explosives, franchises, fees, fiscals, fines, forestry, gambling, habeas corpus, health, holidays, insurgent funds, illegitimate children, insane persons, justices of the peace, leases, leaves of absence,

land, industrial, and other taxes, land and buildings held by the navy, mail, money orders, mines, mortgages, Moros, municipal ordinances, military reservations, municipal police, municipal lands, mandamus, non Christian tribes, naturalization, negotiable instruments, nuisances, organization and power of provinces and municipalities and their boards and officers, pardoning power, prisons, patents, public lands, passports, privileges of foreign consuls, powers and duties of insular, provincial, and municipal health officers, police jurisdiction, postmasters, preliminary investigations, public water supply, quarantine, real-estate titles, rate of exchange, registrars of property, railroads, rights of way, religion, Spanish seized funds, sanitation, schools, status of the Sultan of Jolo, submarine cables, sedition, telegraph lines, trade-marks, tax assessments, tribute of infidels, United States troops, water rights, water power, wills, and wharfage.

Besides the trials and convictions above mentioned, a number of important investigations have been conducted in the provinces, generally by the supervisor of fiscals, and occasionally by the deputy supervisor of fiscals, and the assistant attorneys in this office. The work done during the year by the provincial fiscals is approximately indicated by the following figures:

Cases instituted	3, 000
Cases tried	1, 600
Cases disposed of by dismissal, death of accused, etc	1, 400

SUPREME COURT.

Written opinions, rendered and filed	376
Petitions for extraordinary relief disposed of	22
Petitions for writ of habeas corpus disposed of	19

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA.

[Year ending June 30, 1903; figures for year ending August 31, 1903, not compiled.]

Civil cases filed	473
Civil cases decided	476
Civil cases dismissed on motion of plaintiff	75
Civil cases pending	442
Criminal cases filed	367
Criminal cases decided	269
Criminal cases dismissed on motion of prosecution	103
Criminal cases pending	82
Costs received, in Mexican currency	\$9, 696. 23
Costs received, in U. S. currency	\$3, 432. 37

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE IN THE PROVINCES.

[Year ending June 30, 1903; figures for year ending August 31, 1903, not compiled.]

Civil cases filed	2, 430
Civil cases decided	1, 316
Civil cases dismissed on motion of plaintiff	290
Civil cases pending	1, 733
Criminal cases filed	5, 520
Criminal cases decided	4, 127
Criminal cases dismissed on motion of prosecution	1, 634
Criminal cases pending	1, 684
Costs received, in Mexican currency	\$70, 124. 95
Costs received, in U. S. currency	\$8, 314. 88

Very respectfully,

L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT 4.

**ANNUAL REPORT INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, AND SUPPLEMENTARY
REPORT FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1903.**

By Capt. LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., September 12, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report relating to the operation of the insular cold storage and ice plant for the period ending June 30, 1903, with additional tables bringing the business of the plant down to include August 31, 1903.

REVENUES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying monthly statements and tables showing steady increase in the revenues of the plant. The monthly statements are in U. S. currency, Mexican currency, and Philippine currency. The tables are all in U. S. currency.

BUSINESS WITH THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY, AND THE U. S. NAVY.

Attention is respectfully invited to the tables showing the amount of business done with each of these departments.

The agreement under which business with the Subsistence Department and the Quartermaster's Department was transacted was practically the same as that which existed during the preceding year. The amount received for cold storage was practically the same, but the amount received for ice sold to the Subsistence Department was somewhat larger, owing to the increased demand.

The business transacted with the U. S. Navy was subject to the provisions of a new agreement, as stated in last year's report, the increase of revenue on that account being the difference between \$1,131.50 (revenues for 1902) and \$2,592.44 (revenues for 1903).

The sales of ice to the Navy show but a slight increase.

SALES OF ICE TO OTHERS THAN ARMY AND NAVY.

These sales have increased steadily, and at one time taxed the capacity of the plant to the fullest extent.

DISTILLED WATER.

The price of distilled water has been reduced to 2 cents per gallon. It was reduced to three cents per gallon some time before the end of the fiscal year. The sales of water remain the same. There seems to be a prejudice against paying for drinking water in Manila. However, the fact remains in all large cities in the United States the price of distilled water, delivered at the customer's residence, varies from 5 to 10 cents U. S. currency per gallon.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

This subject has been under consideration during the entire year. It is my opinion, based on actual trials and reports of the chief engineer of this plant, that the Japanese "yunokibara" coal is more advantageous to the plant than the grade of Australian coal heretofore furnished by the insular purchasing agent. The most recent trials gave a daily consumption of coal of 20 tons yunokibara against 22 tons and a fraction of Australian. It should be stated, however, that the Australian coal furnished, on which these tests were based, was not the best Australian coal in the market.

I have no recommendations to make at this time.

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Superintendent.

*Articles of agreement for furnishing cold storage to the subsistence department, U. S. Army,
by the insular government of the Philippine Islands.*

This agreement, entered into at Manila, Philippine Islands, this first day of July, nineteen hundred and three, between Colonel E. B. Atwood, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, of the first part, and the insular government of the Philippine Islands, of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said Colonel E. B. Atwood, chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, for and in behalf of the United States of America, and the said insular government of the Philippine Islands, covenant and agree to and with each other as follows:

I. That the said insular government of the Philippine Islands shall and by these presents does hereby demise, let, rent, and lease to the United States of America rooms numbered 1 A, 1 B, 1 C, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 in the insular cold storage and ice plant, Manila, P. I. (two hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen cubic feet), to be used by the subsistence department, U. S. Army, for the storage of fresh meat and subsistence supplies, to have and to hold the same from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and three, to the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four, inclusive.

II. That the said insular government of the Philippine Islands agrees to maintain at all times in each of the rooms aforesaid such temperature as is required by the subsistence department, not less than eighteen degrees Fahrenheit, and to keep at all times in serviceable condition the loading and unloading devices, carrying rails, elevators, and scales appertaining to said plant, and to furnish the use as well as the necessary mechanics to operate the same free of charge whenever the devices can be used to facilitate and expedite the movement of stores in and out of cold storage.

III. That the insular government of the Philippine Islands shall furnish the insulated lighters and steam tug of the said insular cold storage and ice plant to receive ex-ship Manila Bay all fresh beef and mutton to be kept in cold storage for the sub-

sistence department, but the said insular government shall not be required to furnish the labor, checkers, etc., necessary to bring the same to the scales or elevator at the outer doors of the cold-storage side of the plant or to move the same from one room to another whenever necessary for the convenience of the subsistence department.

IV. That the insulated lighters and steam tug of the insular cold storage and ice plant shall be used to deliver fresh meat to transports in the harbor of Manila and to the subsistence depot on the Pasig River; but the said insular government is not to be required to furnish the checkers and labor required for such services; the insular cold storage and ice plant to deliver the fresh beef, mutton, and other stores at the scales or foot of elevator, at the outside door of the cold-storage rooms: *Provided*, That the insular cold-storage and ice plant shall not be compelled to furnish its steam tug or insulated lighters for the transportation of beef or mutton to United States transports or other Government vessels in the harbor of Manila when the quantity to be transported is less than one (1) ton.

V. The superintendent of the insular cold-storage and ice plant shall receive from and give receipts to the subsistence department for the subsistence stores and fresh meat to be placed in cold storage when delivered at the scales or foot of elevator at the outer door of the cold-storage side of the plant, and the unit specified therein shall be the quarter of beef, specifying whether fore or hind quarter, the carcass of mutton, the box, and the crate. The receipt for boxes and crates will state their gross weight and the name of the stores "said to be contained therein."

VI. The Subsistence Department, through its authorized representative stationed at the insular cold storage and ice plant, shall receive from and give receipt to the insular cold-storage and ice plant for all subsistence stores and fresh meat taken out of cold storage and delivered by the plant at its scales or foot of elevator at the outer door of the cold-storage side of the plant.

VII. The management of the cold-storage rooms aforesaid, the regulation of the temperature required by the subsistence department and the operation of all the machinery and plant used for producing cold and for transporting meat and other supplies from the river front to the rooms where they are to be stored, and for returning the same to the river front when needed shall be under the control and management of the superintendent of the insular cold-storage and ice plant.

VIII. That in case any beef, mutton, or other stores belonging to the Subsistence Department shall be lost by perils of the sea or marine disaster within the harbor of Manila while being transported to or from the insular cold-storage and ice plant, the insular government shall not be liable for any loss or damage so sustained by the Subsistence Department.

IX. That in case the building belonging to the insular government, in which the cold-storage space hereby leased is contained, should be destroyed by fire, earthquake, or typhoon, or other casualty, or so materially injured by either of said causes that it becomes impracticable for the said insular government to complete this contract, this contract shall thereupon cease and be determined, without liability for damage on the part of either party: *Provided*, That in the event of an accident to the machinery or appliances, due to any imperfection in said machinery or appliances, or to the carelessness of the employees of the said insular cold-storage and ice plant, which renders it impossible to maintain the temperature of the cold-storage rooms at a degree of cold low enough to preserve the meat and other stores belonging to the Subsistence Department, the insular government shall provide cold storage elsewhere for said supplies, or pay to the Subsistence Department the money value of such of the said supplies as may be so damaged as to be unserviceable, the amount to be determined by a military board of survey.

X. That for and in consideration of the above covenants and agreements the United States shall pay to the said insular government of the Philippine Islands the sum of three and one-half cents ($3\frac{1}{2}$ cents) U. S. currency, per cubic foot per month for all the cold-storage space by this instrument leased.

XI. That payment shall be made at the end of each calendar month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the office of the disbursing quartermaster at Manila, P. I., in the funds furnished for the purpose by the United States.

XII. That neither this lease nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and in case of such transfer the United States may refuse to carry out this lease, either with the transferor or the transferee, but all rights of action for any breach of this lease by the said insular government of the Philippine Islands are reserved to the United States.

XIII. That no member of or delegate to Congress, nor any persons belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States, is, or shall be admitted to any share or part of this lease, or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

XIV. That this lease shall be subject to approval of the major-general, U. S. Army, commanding the Division of the Philippines.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands the date first hereinbefore written.

Witnesseth:

J. A. SCOTT, as to

E. B. ATWOOD,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

FRANK W. CARPENTER, as to

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Secretary of Finance and Justice.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, July 22, 1903.

Approved.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

A true copy.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Contract for furnishing cold-storage space to the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903.

This agreement entered into at Manila, Philippine Islands, this 30th day of June, nineteen hundred and two, between C. F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, of the first part, and the insular government of the Philippine Islands, of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said C. F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, for and in behalf of the United States of America, and the said insular government of the Philippine Islands, covenant and agree to and with each other as follows:

I. That the said insular government of the Philippine Islands shall, and by these presents does hereby demise, let, rent, and lease to the United States of America rooms numbered 1A, 1B, 1C, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the insular cold storage and ice plant at Manila, P. I., embracing all the present available cold-storage space in said plant (four hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-three cubic feet), to be used by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, for the storage of fresh meats and subsistence supplies, to have and to hold the same from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, to the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and three.

II. That the said insular government of the Philippine Islands agrees to maintain a temperature of not less than eighteen degrees nor greater than twenty-four degrees Fahrenheit, when required, in all the rooms occupied by the Subsistence Department, and to keep at all times in serviceable condition the loading and unloading devices, carrying rails, elevators, and scales appertaining to said plant, and to furnish the use as well as the necessary mechanics to operate the same free of charge to the United States, whenever the devices can be used to facilitate and expedite the movement of stores in and out of cold storage.

III. That the said insular government of the Philippine Islands shall furnish the insulated lighters and steam tug of the said insular cold storage and ice plant to receive ex-ship Manila Bay all fresh beef and mutton to be kept in cold storage for the Subsistence Department, but the said insular government shall not be required to furnish the labor, checkers, etc., necessary to bring the same to the scales or elevator at the outer doors of the cold-storage side of the plant or to move the same from one room to another whenever necessary for the convenience of the Subsistence Department.

IV. That the insulated lighters and steam tug of the insular cold storage and ice plant shall be used to deliver fresh meat to transports in the harbor of Manila and to the subsistence depot on the Pasig River, but the said insular government is not to be required to furnish the checkers and labor required for such service; the insular cold storage and ice plant to deliver the fresh beef, mutton, and other stores at the scales or foot of elevator at the outside door of the cold-storage rooms: *Provided*, That the insular cold storage and ice plant shall not be compelled to make deliveries of or furnish insulated lighters for the transportation of beef or mutton to U. S. transports or other Government vessels in the harbor of Manila when the quantity to be delivered or transported is less than one (1) ton.

V. The superintendent of the insular cold storage and ice plant shall give receipts for the fresh meat and stores placed in cold storage, and the unit specified therein shall be the quarter of beef, specifying whether fore or hind quarter, the carcass of

mutton, the box, and the crate. The receipt for boxes and crates will state their gross weight and the name of the stores "said to be contained therein."

VI. The management of the cold storage rooms aforesaid, the regulation of the temperature, and the operation of all the machinery and plant used for producing cold and for transporting meat and other supplies from the river front to the rooms where they are to be stored, and for returning the same to the river front when needed, shall be under the control and management of the superintendent of the insular cold storage and ice plant.

VII. That in case any beef, mutton, or other stores belonging to the Subsistence Department shall be lost by perils of the sea or marine disaster within the harbor of Manila while being transported to or from the insular cold storage and ice plant, the insular government shall not be liable for any loss or damage so sustained by the Subsistence Department.

VIII. That in case the building belonging to the insular government, in which the cold-storage space hereby leased is contained, should be destroyed by fire, earthquake or typhoon, or other casualty, or so materially injured by either of said causes that it becomes impracticable for the said insular government to complete this contract, this contract shall thereupon cease and be determined without liability for damage on the part of either party: *Provided*, That in the event of an accident to the machinery or other appliances, due to any imperfections in said machinery or appliances, or to the carelessness of the employees of the said insular cold storage and ice plant which renders it impossible to maintain the temperature of the cold-storage rooms at a degree of cold low enough to preserve the meat and other stores belonging to the Subsistence Department, the insular government shall provide cold storage elsewhere for such supplies or pay to the Subsistence Department the money value of such of the said supplies as may be so damaged as to be unserviceable, the amount to be determined by a military board of survey.

IX. That for and in consideration of the above covenants and agreements the United States shall pay to the said insular government of the Philippine Islands the sum of three and one-half (\$0.03½) cents U. S. currency per cubic foot per month for all the cold-storage space by this instrument leased.

X. That payments shall be made at the end of each calendar month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the office of the disbursing quartermaster at Manila, P. I., in the funds furnished for the purpose by the United States.

XI. That neither this lease, nor any interest therein, shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and in case of such transfer the United States may refuse to carry out this lease either with the transferrer or the transferee, but all rights of action for any breach of this lease by the said insular government of the Philippine Islands are reserved to the United States.

XII. That no member of or delegate to Congress, nor any person belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this lease, or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

XIII. That this lease shall be subject to approval of the major general, U. S. Army, commanding the Division of the Philippines.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands the date first hereinbefore written.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. WHITE, as to:
Capt. of Cavalry, Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

JACKSON A. DUE, as to:

C. F. HUMPHREY,
*Assistant Quartermaster-General,
U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.*

INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

By HENRY C. IDE,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

(Executed in sextuplicate.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, July 28, 1902.

Approved.

By command of Major-General Chaffee:

H. O. HEISTAND, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1902.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy.

HENRY C. IDE,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

Articles of agreement for furnishing ice to the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, by the insular government of the Philippine Islands.

This agreement, entered into at Manila, Philippine Islands, on this tenth day of July, 1903, between Colonel Henry G. Sharpe, A. C. G., United States Army, for and in behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and the insular government of the Philippine Islands, party of the second part, witnesseth:

I. That the said party of the second part agrees to furnish as much ice per day as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, Division of the Philippines, not to exceed two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the capacity of the insular cold storage and ice plant owned and operated by the party of the second part at Manila, which ice shall be pure and merchantable and made from distilled water and shall be delivered at the following places: 1st, On the loading platform of the plant; 2d, launches' side at plant's dock; 3d, at wharf in front of the captain of the port's office; 4th, at ship's side, Manila Harbor; and the said party of the second part shall deliver ice at the places above enumerated without additional cost, and at such other places within the city limits of Manila as may be designated by the said party of the first part.

II. That the said party of the first part hereby agrees that for each pound of ice so delivered and received by the party of the first part, it will pay fifty cents United States currency per hundred pounds, to the party of the second part, payable monthly at the office of the depot commissary, Manila, Philippine Islands.

III. That this contract shall continue in force from the first day of July, 1903, to the thirtieth day of June, 1904, inclusive.

IV. That neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and in case of such transfer, the party of the first part may refuse to carry out this contract either with the transferer or the transferee, but all rights of action for any breach of this contract by the said insular government of the Philippines are reserved to the United States.

V. That no member of or delegate to Congress, or any person belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States, is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

VI. That this contract shall be subject to the approval of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands on the day first hereon before written, James F. Smith, acting secretary of finance and justice, having been authorized to execute this contract by virtue of a resolution of the United States Philippine Commission, adopted on the 10th day of July, 1903, reading as follows:

"Be it resolved by the United States Philippine Commission:

"That the acting secretary of finance and justice be hereby authorized to contract with the United States of America for furnishing ice to the United States of America from the insular cold storage and ice plant for the period of one year from the first day of July, 1903, to the thirtieth day of June, 1904, inclusive, upon such terms and conditions as shall seem to the said acting secretary of finance and justice expedient."

Witness:

W. H. ELDRIDGE,
Manila, P. I.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Capt., Twenty-fifth Infantry.

HENRY G. SHARPE,
Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army,
for and in behalf of the United States of America.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By JAMES F. SMITH,
Acting Secretary of Finance and Justice.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., July 13, 1903.

Approved.
A true copy.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
W. H. HAET,
Captain, Commissary, U. S. Army.

Contract with Subsistence Department U. S. Army for furnishing ice during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This agreement entered into at Manila, Philippine Islands, on this the 30th day of June, 1902, between Colonel C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G., United States Army, for and in behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and the insular government of the Philippine Islands, party of the second part, witnesseth:

I. That the said party of the second part agrees to furnish as much ice per day as may be required by the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, Division of the Philippines, not to exceed two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the capacity of the insular cold storage and ice plant, owned and operated by the party of the second part at Manila, which ice shall be pure and merchantable and made from distilled water and shall be delivered at the following places: 1st, On the loading platform of the plant; 2d, launches' side at plant's dock; 3d, at railway station, Tondo, Manila; 4th, transport's side, Manila Bay; and the said party of the second part shall deliver to the places above enumerated without additional cost, and to such other places within the city limits of Manila as may be designated by the said party of the first part. And the said party of the second part also hereby agrees that it will provide the party of the first part ice of the quality aforesaid in excess of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the capacity of the plant, if desired, whenever it is practicable for it to do so without impairment of its obligations to other persons entitled to receive ice from the plant.

II. The said party of the first part hereby agrees that for each pound of ice so delivered and received by the party of the first part, it will pay one-half of one cent (\$0.005) per pound, United States currency, to the party of the second part, payable monthly at the office of the chief commissary, Division of the Philippines.

III. This contract shall continue in force from the first day of July, 1902, to the thirtieth day of June, 1903, inclusive.

IV. That neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and in case of such transfer, the party of the first part may refuse to carry out this contract either with the transferor or the transferee, but all rights of action for any breach of this contract are reserved.

V. That no member of or delegate to Congress, or any person belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States, is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

VI. That this contract shall be subject to the approval of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands on the day first hereon before written, Henry C. Ide having been authorized to execute this contract by virtue of a resolution of the United States Philippine Commission, adopted on the 27th day of June, 1902, reading as follows:

"Be it resolved by the United States Philippine Commission: That Henry C. Ide, secretary of finance and justice, be hereby authorized to contract with the United States of America for furnishing ice to the United States of America from the insular cold storage and ice plant for the period of one year from the first day of July, 1902, to the thirtieth day of June, 1903, inclusive, upon such terms and conditions as shall seem to the said secretary expedient."

Witnesses:

B. E. TREMAINE.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
for and in behalf of the United States of America.
Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army,

JACKSON A. DUE.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By HENRY C. IDE,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., July 30, 1902.

Approved.

By-command of Major-General Chaffee:

H. O. HEISTAND, *Adjutant-General.*

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy.

HENRY C. IDE,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., April 15, 1903.

Mr. JOHN ROSS MARTIN,
Paymaster, U. S. Navy, Cavite, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to a copy of your letter of July 29, 1902, in connection with our agreement relating to the storing of the navy beef and mutton in the insular cold storage and ice plant, and to respectfully request to be informed as to the intention of your Department in connection with this matter for the year ending June 30, 1904.

I believe it is of some importance that the matter should be satisfactorily settled before the expiration of the present fiscal year. This office has no objection to a renewal of the agreement under which we are working at present.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., July 29, 1902.

SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of June 23, I have the honor to inform you that the commandant of this station has instructed me to advise you that he accepts the terms contained in your kind letter, viz, 3 cents per cubic foot per month for the cold storage of beef and mutton for the Navy for the fiscal year 1903.

Very respectfully,

JOHN ROSS MARTIN,
Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Capt. LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
*Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Superintendent Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, Manila, P. I.*

A true copy.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., April 22, 1903.

SIR: In reply to your favor 15th April, I am directed by the commandant to inform you that it is his desire to continue for the fiscal year, 1904, the present arrangements for storing beef and mutton, i. e., 3 cents per cubic foot per month.

Respectfully,

JOHN ROSS MARTIN,
Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

The SUPERINTENDENT, INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
Manila, P. I.

[Copy.]

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 23, 1902.

Paymaster JOHN ROSS MARTIN, U. S. Navy,
Cavite, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to copy of correspondence herewith inclosed. This formed the basis of an agreement covering the keeping of beef and mutton for the Navy by the insular cold storage and ice plant. At the time this agreement was made the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, although paying for the entire cold storage space then available, used only about two-thirds of it, and it was thought that the navy beef could be handled in connection with the commissary beef and mutton, shifting it from room to room as required by the quantity of meat to be kept for the Subsistence Department. All the space being taken by the Subsistence Department, the charge made was intended to cover the cost of handling

the meat without any charge for refrigeration or storage. Early this year it was found, however, that the amount of fresh meat to be kept for the Subsistence Department would take up the entire space available, and in order to carry out our agreement with the Navy I found it necessary to fit up a small room for the special use of the meat kept for that Department. This caused an additional expense directly chargeable against this duty, and it will be seen that under the circumstances it is practically impossible to take care of the navy beef at the present rate, which is \$2 per ton. The United States Subsistence Department pays at the rate of 3½ cents per cubic foot for the space it occupies, but for this amount we not only bring the beef from the refrigerating ship to the plant, but also deliver it to transports, etc. As in the case of the Navy these deliveries are omitted, I believe that a rate of 3 cents per cubic foot per month, or fraction thereof, would be a fair charge for the service.

The room now exclusively used for the navy fresh meat contains 9,979 cubic feet, and while it does not quite hold all the meat when first received from the ship, requiring shifting into and from other rooms, a few issues soon relieve the congestion and the room is made to accommodate the meat safely and conveniently.

Ice can be supplied as heretofore at the rate of one-half cent per pound.

Kindly give this matter your early attention and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Superintendent.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., July 29, 1902.

SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of June 23, I have the honor to inform you that the commandant of this station has instructed me to advise you that he accepts the terms contained in your kind letter, viz, 3 cents per cubic foot per month for the cold storage of beef and mutton for the Navy for the fiscal year 1903.

Very respectfully,

JOHN ROSS MARTIN,
Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Capt. LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Superintendent, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, Manila, P. I.

True extract copy of correspondence.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 20, 1901.

SIR: I am just in receipt of the following telegram from Admiral Kempff, and desire to know, in order that I may answer the telegram, upon what terms you can store the fresh beef and ice mentioned therein:

"I respectfully request to be informed if I can store about 40 tons of fresh beef and 100 tons of mutton, Government cold storage, early next week. The *Glacier* will sail about August 1 and the *Celtic* will not arrive until early September, thus necessitating the cold storage of meat."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

Capt. LEON S. ROUDIEZ, U. S. Army,
In charge Government Cold Storage Plant, Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., July 22, 1901.

His Excellency Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 20, 1901, and replying thereto I would say that the fresh beef can be stored at the cold-storage plant at the rate of \$2 per ton, or fraction thereof.

The navy ice can not be stored, but ice manufactured at this plant can be supplied to the Navy at the rate of \$10 per ton, delivered at the plant's dock, Pasig River, near the Suspension Bridge.

The navy beef can be taken by our insulated lighters ex ship Cavite.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Superintendent.

JULY 20, 1901.

Admiral KEMPF,
Flagship Kentucky, Cavite:

The fresh beef we can store at the rate of \$2 a ton for thirty days, or fraction thereof. The ice we can not store, but we can furnish you ice at the rate of \$10 a ton, launch side, Pasig River, near Suspension Bridge. Will take beef ex ship Cavite by our refrigerator lighters.

TAFT.

A true copy.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Monthly statement of revenues insular cold-storage and ice plant during the year ending June 30, 1903.

INSULAR COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., August 11, 1902.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold-storage and ice plant during the month of July, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

Ice on hand July 1, 1902.....pounds..	321, 900	
Ice drawn during the month of July.....do....	2, 471, 400	
		2, 793, 300
Ice delivered during the month of July.....do....	2, 161, 151	
Ice on hand July 31, 1902.....do....	366, 600	
Wastage during the month of July.....do....	265, 54c	
		2, 793, 300

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14, 923. 05	
9,999 cubic feet under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299. 97	
		\$15, 223. 02

ICE ACCOUNT.

1,150,662 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at ½ cent per pound	\$5, 753. 31	
490,739 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent per pound..	2, 453. 70	
106,200 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent per pound...	531. 00	
279,595 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent per pound....	1, 397. 98	
133,955 pounds, cash sales at plant, at 2 cents Mexican per pound	1, 133. 02	
		11, 269. 01

OTHER REVENUES.

Electric lights furnished Subsistence Department.....	\$14. 25	
Electric current furnished Signal Corps	16. 37	
		30. 62
Total revenues		26, 522. 65

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$26, 719. 33	
Revenues from cold storage.....	15, 223. 02	
Revenues from ice making.....	11, 269. 01	
Revenues from other sources.....	30. 62	
		<u>\$53, 241. 98</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$1, 133. 02	
Sale of coupon books ^a	1, 404. 61	
On outstanding accounts.....	23, 571. 15	
		<u>26, 108. 78</u>
Balance outstanding.....	27, 133. 20	
		<u>53, 241. 98</u>
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. Roudiez,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., September 13, 1902.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold-storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

Ice on hand August 1, as per last report.....pounds..	366, 600	
Ice drawn during the month of August.....do....	2, 131, 800	
		<u>2, 498, 400</u>
Delivered during the month.....do....	1, 992, 683	
On hand August 31.....do....	234, 900	
Wastage during the month.....do....	270, 817	
		<u>2, 498, 400</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14, 923. 05	
9,979 cubic feet under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	\$299. 37	
Less overcharge on last statement (9,999 cubic feet).....	. 60	
		<u>298. 77</u>
		<u>\$15, 221. 82</u>

ICE ACCOUNT.

1,068,439 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at 1 cent....	\$5, 342. 20	
478,334 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent.....	2, 391. 67	
93,400 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent.....	467. 00	
248,180 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1, 240. 90	
104,330 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	^b 887. 82	
Error in December statement.....	. 08	
		<u>10, 329. 67</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water (tickets).....	\$346. 00	
Electric lights furnished Subsistence Department.....	14. 25	
Labor supplied U. S. Navy.....	12. 71	
		<u>372. 96</u>
Total revenues.....		<u>25, 924. 45</u>

^a Unredeemed coupons, \$534.85.

^b Actually amounts to \$887.66 U. S. currency, but the difference arises from the fact that the computations were made daily instead of in the sum aggregate.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding as per last report	\$27, 133. 20
Revenues from cold storage.....	15, 221. 82
Revenues from ice making.....	10, 329. 67
Revenues from distilled water.....	346. 00
Revenues from other sources.....	26. 96
	<u>\$53, 057. 65</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$887. 82
Sale of coupon books ^a	1, 202. 44
Sale of water tickets.....	346. 00
On outstanding accounts.....	24, 432. 86
	<u>26, 869. 12</u>
Balance outstanding.....	26, 188. 53
Error in December statement of outstanding accounts.....	6. 00
	<u>26, 194. 53</u>
Total outstanding.....	
Respectfully submitted.....	

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,

Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., October 15, 1902.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of September, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

Ice on hand September 1, as per last report.....pounds..	234, 900
Ice drawn during month of September.....do.....	2, 467, 200
	<u>2, 702, 100</u>
Ice delivered during the month.....do.....	1, 855, 193
Ice on hand September 30.....do.....	519, 900
Wastage during the month.....do.....	327, 007
	<u>2, 702, 100</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14, 923. 05
9,979 cubic feet under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299. 37
	<u>\$15, 222. 42</u>

ICE ACCOUNT.

902,436 pounds to Army, Navy, and marines, at ½ cent.....	\$4, 512. 18
464,117 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent.....	2, 320. 58
91,020 pounds to Government bureaus, at ½ cent.....	455. 10
262,695 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1, 313. 48
134,925 pounds to cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	1, 144. 26
	<u>9, 745. 60</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$304. 60
Electric light furnished Subsistence Department.....	14. 25
Sale of mineral wool.....	22. 50
Sale of insulating paper.....	3. 00
	<u>344. 35</u>
Total revenues	<u>25, 312. 37</u>

^aOutstanding coupons \$570.01, in which is included \$73.62 erroneously omitted in September statement.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding as per last report	\$26,188.53	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	9,745.60	
Revenues from distilled water	304.60	
Revenues from other sources	39.75	
		<u>\$51,500.90</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sale of ice	\$1,144.26	
Sale of coupon books ^a	1,390.47	
Sale of distilled water	304.60	
On outstanding accounts	21,326.17	
		<u>24,165.50</u>
Balance outstanding		27,335.40

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., November 14, 1902.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of October, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand, October 1, as per last report	pounds..	519,900	
Drawn during month of October	do.....	2,421,600	
			<u>2,941,500</u>
Delivered during month of October	do.....	2,285,026	
On hand November 1	do.....	303,300	
Wastage during the month	do.....	353,174	
			<u>2,941,500</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with the U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

1,120,792 pounds to Army, Navy, and marines, at ½ cent	\$5,603.96	
517,554 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent	2,587.77	
99,795 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent	498.98	
Errors, government bureau (May)	50.00	
270,380 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent	1,351.90	
276,505 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican	2,281.39	
Error, cash sales (June statement)	9.59	
		<u>12,383.59</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$317.05	
Electric lights, Subsistence Department	14.25	
Electric lights, printing plant (July, August, September, and October)	64.00	
Sale of galvanized iron	41.67	
		<u>436.97</u>
Total revenues		<u>28,042.98</u>

^a Outstanding coupons, \$647.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding as per last report	\$27,335.40	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	12,383.59	
Revenues from distilled water	317.05	
Revenues from other sources	119.92	
		<u>\$55,378.38</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice	\$2,281.39	
Sale of coupon books ^a	1,580.34	
Sale of water tickets	317.05	
On outstanding accounts	22,787.60	
On outstanding accounts (error, February)	.25	
		<u>26,966.63</u>

Balance outstanding	28,411.75
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Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., December 15, 1902.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant, during the month of November, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand, November 1, as per last report	pounds..	303,300	
Drawn during the month of November	do....	2,728,500	
			3,031,800
Delivered during the month	do....	2,138,950	
On hand December 1	do....	473,400	
Wastage during the month	do....	419,450	
			<u>3,031,800</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, at 3½ cents per cubic foot	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

982,467 pounds to Army, Navy and Marines, at ½ cent	\$4,912.34	
474,225 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent	2,371.12	
92,690 pounds to government bureaus	463.45	
328,700 pounds to coupon customers	1,643.50	
260,868 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican	2,093.21	
		<u>11,483.62</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$223.80	
Electric lighting and supplies	31.05	
Sale of old galvanized iron, etc	60.77	
		<u>315.62</u>
Total revenues		<u>27,021.66</u>

^a Outstanding coupons, \$875.44.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$28,411.75	
Revenues from cold storage.....	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making.....	11,483.62	
Revenues from distilled water.....	223.80	
Revenues from other sources.....	91.82	
		<u>\$55,433.41</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$2,093.21	
Sale of coupons ^a	1,451.03	
Sale of distilled water.....	223.80	
On outstanding accounts.....	24,414.82	
		<u>28,182.86</u>
Balance outstanding.....		<u>27,250.55</u>

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,

Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., January 13, 1903.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of December, 1902:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand December 1, as per last report.....	pounds..	473,400	
Drawn during the month of December.....	do....	2,252,400	
			<u>2,725,800</u>
Delivered during the month.....	do....	2,174,872	
On hand January 1, 1903.....	do....	320,100	
Wastage during the month.....	do....	230,828	
			<u>2,725,800</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

1,057,354 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at ½ cent....	\$5,286.77	
471,983 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent.....	2,359.92	
93,440 pounds to government bureaus.....	467.20	
349,455 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1,747.28	
202,640 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	1,558.76	
		<u>11,419.93</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water.....	608.10	
Electric lighting.....	30.25	
		<u>638.35</u>
Total revenues.....		<u>27,280.70</u>

^aOutstanding coupons, \$682.97.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$27,250.55	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	11,419.93	
Revenues from distilled water.....	608.10	
Revenues from other sources	30.25	
		<u>\$54,531.25</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$1,558.76	
Sale of coupons ^a	1,880.32	
Sale of distilled water.....	608.10	
On outstanding accounts	23,322.82	
		<u>27,370.00</u>
Balance outstanding		27,161.25
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,

Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., February, 1903.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of January, 1903.

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand January 1, as per last report.....pounds..	320,100	
Drawn during the month.....do.....	2,075,700	
		2,395,800
Delivered during the month.....do.....	2,205,566	
Wastage during the month	148,234	
On hand February 1, 1903.....do.....	42,000	
		<u>2,395,800</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

1,166,567 pounds to Army, Navy, and marines, at ½ cent....	\$5,832.84	
94,015 pounds to Government bureaus, at ½ cent	470.08	
460,894 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent	2,304.47	
371,140 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1,855.70	
112,950 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican	864.55	
		<u>11,327.64</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$413.85	
Electric lights.....	30.25	
Sale of lorchas (\$165)	63.46	
		<u>507.56</u>
Total revenue.....		<u>27,057.62</u>

^a Outstanding coupons, \$816.01.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$27,161.25	
Revenues from cold storage.....	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making.....	11,327.64	
Revenues from distilled water.....	413.85	
Revenues from other sources.....	93.71	
		<u>\$54,218.87</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$864.55	
Sale of coupons ^a	1,596.13	
Sale of distilled water.....	413.85	
On outstanding accounts.....	23,495.21	
		<u>26,369.74</u>
Balance outstanding.....		27,849.13
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., March 7, 1903.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of February, 1903:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand February 1, as per last report.....pounds..	42,000	
Drawn during the month.....do.....	2,004,300	
		<u>2,046,300</u>
Delivered during the month.....do.....	1,821,725	
Wastage during the month.....do.....	112,675	
On hand March 1, 1903.....do.....	111,900	
		<u>2,046,300</u>

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

917,288 pounds to Army, Navy, and marines, at ½ cent.....	\$4,586.44	
88,585 pounds to Government bureaus, at ½ cent.....	442.93	
402,062 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent.....	2,010.31	
310,285 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1,551.42	
103,505 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	778.24	
		<u>9,369.34</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water.....	\$128.40	
Electric lights.....	30.25	
Sale of refuse lumber.....	9.40	
Sale of refuse galvanized iron.....	16.00	
		<u>184.05</u>
Total revenues.....		<u>24,775.81</u>

^aOutstanding coupons, \$556.44.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding as per last report	\$27,849.13	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	9,369.34	
Revenues from distilled water	128.40	
Revenues from other sources	55.65	
		\$52,624.94

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice	\$778.24	
Sale of coupons ^a	1,480.83	
Sale of distilled water	128.40	
On outstanding accounts	24,287.29	
		26,674.76

	25,950.18	
Less rebate to commissary, September, 1901	2,417.45	

Balance outstanding	23,532.73	
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,

Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Memoranda regarding rebate to commissary department (1901) shown on statement of business for February, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
Manila, P. I., March 7, 1903.

Under the original contract with the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, dated June 20, 1901, the Subsistence Department was entitled to a certain rebate, as shown by the following extract from the contract.

"* * * And it is further agreed that in consideration of the price herein made that the said party of the second part shall, from month to month, deduct from the bill for ice purchased by the said party of the first part under this agreement one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the amount received by the said party of the second part for any ice and all sold to any and all parties over and above the said three hundred and fifty (350) tons per month contracted for by this agreement. * * *"

This contract only remained in force during the months of July, August, and September, 1901, and during that period the following rebates were given:

	U. S. currency.	
July, 1901	\$1,881.73	
August, 1901	2,671.90	
September, 1901	2,417.45	

These rebates were properly entered on my books, and those for months of July and August were entered on the statement of business for September, 1901, but, through an oversight, the rebate for September has never appeared on any "statement of business transacted," therefore is taken up on the attached statement.

A. C. ROBERTS, *Bookkeeper.*

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., April 8, 1903.

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of March, 1903:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand March 1, as shown by last report	pounds..	111,900	
Drawn during month, as per certificate	do....	2,461,200	
			2,573,100
Delivered during the month	do....	2,245,413	
On hand March 31, 1903	do....	182,700	
Wastage during the month	do....	144,987	
			2,573,100

^a Outstanding coupons, \$485.85.

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALE OF ICE.

1,144,374 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at ½ cent....	\$5,721.87	
103,465 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent	517.33	
445,304 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent.....	2,226.52	
386,030 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	1,930.15	
166,240 pounds cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	1,269.13	
		<u>11,665.00</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$404.85	
Electric lights.....	30.25	
Sale of condemned horses.....	335.00	
Rent of lorchas	75.00	
		<u>845.10</u>
Total revenues		<u>27,732.52</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$23,532.73	
Revenues from cold storage.....	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making.....	11,665.00	
Revenues from distilled water.....	404.85	
Revenues from other sources.....	440.25	
		<u>\$51,265.25</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$1,269.13	
Sale of coupons ^a	2,118.95	
Sale of distilled water	404.85	
On outstanding accounts.....	23,139.98	
		<u>26,932.91</u>
Balance outstanding		<u>24,332.34</u>
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 18, 1903.

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of April, 1903.

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand April 1, as shown by last report	pounds..	182,700	
Drawn during month, as per certificates	do.....	2,452,800	
			<u>2,635,500</u>
Delivered during the month	do....	2,336,749	
On hand April 30	do....	264,900	
Wastage during the month	do....	33,851	
			<u>2,635,500</u>

^a Outstanding coupons, \$674.65.

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299.37	
		\$15,222.42

SALE OF ICE.

1,088,014 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at ½ cent.....	\$5,440.07	
465,780 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent	2,328.90	
105,300 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent	526.50	
410,036 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent.....	2,050.18	
267,619 pounds to cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	2,158.44	
		12,502.09

OTHER REVENUES.

Sales of distilled water.....	\$165.30	
Electric lights.....	30.25	
		195.55
Total revenues		27,920.06

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$24,332.34	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	12,502.09	
Revenues from distilled water.....	165.30	
Revenues from other sources	30.25	
		\$52,252.40

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$2,156.44	
Sale of coupons ^a	1,757.94	
Sale of distilled water	165.30	
On outstanding accounts	10,563.43	
		14,642.11
Balance outstanding		37,610.29
Respectfully submitted.		

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 18, 1903.

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of business transacted by the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, during the month of May, 1903:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand May 1, as per last report.....pounds..	264,900	
Drawn during the month of May.....do.....	3,059,100	
		3,324,000
Sold during May.....do.....	2,848,213	
On hand May 31.....do.....	227,400	
Wastage during the month	248,387	
		3,324,000

^a Outstanding coupons, \$382.41.

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet under contract U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot	299.37	\$15,222.42

SALES OF ICE.

1,179,813 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at ½ cent	\$5,899.06	
514,614 pounds to officers and civilians, at ½ cent	2,573.07	
121,760 pounds to government bureaus, at ½ cent	608.80	
476,850 pounds to coupon customers, at ½ cent	2,384.25	
555,176 pounds to cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican	4,459.01	15,924.19

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water	\$219.75	
Rent of lighters	50.00	
Electric lights	30.25	300.00
Total revenues		31,446.61

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding as per last report	\$37,610.29	
Revenues from cold storage	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice making	15,924.19	
Revenues from other sources	300.00	\$69,056.80

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice	\$4,612.49	
Sale of coupons ^a	2,479.46	
Sale of distilled water	207.75	
On outstanding accounts	22,697.07	29,996.77
Balance outstanding		39,060.03

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., July 10, 1903.

I hereby certify that the following is a true statement of business transacted by the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, during the month of June, 1903:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand May 31, as per last report	pounds..	227,400	
Manufactured during June	do....	3,158,400	3,385,800
Sold during June	do....	3,153,681	
On hand June 30	do....	36,300	
Wastage during the month	do....	195,819	3,385,800

^a Outstanding coupons, \$477.62.

COLD STORAGE.

426,373 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot.....	\$14,923.05	
9,979 cubic feet under contract with U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299.37	
		<u>\$15,222.42</u>

SALES OF ICE.

1,441,116 pounds sold to Army, Navy, and Marines, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	\$7,205.53	
578,925 pounds sold to officers and civilians, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.....	2,894.63	
130,690 pounds sold to government bureaus, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....	653.45	
454,945 pounds delivered to coupon customers, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....	2,274.72	
478,326 pounds, cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.....	3,904.70	
69,740 pounds, cash sales, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent U. S. currency.....	348.70	
		<u>17,281.73</u>

OTHER REVENUES.

Sale of distilled water.....	597.42	
Rent of lighter.....	25.00	
Electric lights.....	30.25	
		<u>652.67</u>
Total revenues.....		<u><u>33,156.82</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance outstanding, as per last report.....	\$39,060.03	
Revenues from cold storage.....	15,222.42	
Revenues from ice sales.....	17,281.73	
Revenues from other sources.....	652.67	
		<u>\$72,216.85</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales of ice.....	\$4,253.40	
Sale of coupons ^a	2,512.11	
Distilled water.....	597.42	
On outstanding accounts.....	47,746.87	
		<u>52,609.80</u>
Balance outstanding.....		<u>19,607.05</u>

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

^aOutstanding coupons, \$715.01.

Statement of expenditures of Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, during month of July, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1902.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees.....	\$8,133.32	\$19,113.31
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Coal.....	3,836.02	9,044.64
Engine room.....	169.51	398.35
Water transportation.....	38.74	91.03
Office.....	20.94	49.22
Land transportation.....	62.39	146.63
Repairs and maintenance of buildings.....	153.16	359.93
Per diem of officer in charge.....	155.00	364.25
Total.....	4,435.76	10,454.05
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	8,133.32	19,113.31
Contingent expenses.....	4,435.76	10,454.05
Total.....	12,569.08	29,567.36

I certify that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, during the month of July, 1902.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., August 31, 1902.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees.....	\$8,290.72	\$19,483.20
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room.....	962.85	2,262.71
Land transportation.....	853.82	2,006.49
Electric department.....	56.81	133.52
Coal.....	202.21	475.20
Repairs and maintenance of buildings.....	139.19	327.11
Ammonia.....	552.04	1,297.30
Water transportation.....	128.04	300.89
Ice department (salt for tanks and ice tools).....	162.25	381.29
Commutation of quarters (chief engineer).....	24.00	56.40
Per diem of officer in charge.....	155.00	364.25
Total.....	3,236.21	7,605.16
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	8,290.72	19,483.20
Contingent expenses.....	3,236.21	7,605.16
Total.....	11,526.93	27,088.36

I certify that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1902.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of September, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., September 30, 1902.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$8,023.42	\$19,256.21
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Land transportation	126.51	303.55
Engine room	609.87	1,451.70
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	284.83	681.78
Coal	7,127.11	16,758.72
Water transportation	133.40	313.50
Ammonia	1,641.46	3,939.51
Office	3.10	7.45
Ice department (salt for tanks and ice tools)	162.25	381.29
Telephone rent	18.00	42.60
Repairs to typewriters	13.50	31.73
Repairs to lorch Minnesela	2,456.61	5,773.03
Repairs to ammonia cylinder	308.54	740.50
Rent of post-office box	4.00	9.60
Per diem of officer in charge	150.00	360.00
Commutation of quarters (chief engineer)	24.00	57.60
Total	13,063.18	30,852.56
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	8,023.42	19,256.21
Contingent expenses	13,063.18	30,852.56
Total	21,086.60	50,108.77

I certify that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of September, 1902.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of the expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of October, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., November 25, 1902.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$7,824.74	\$19,248.87
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room	720.40	1,743.55
Maintenance of buildings	569.07	1,370.45
Office	11.96	28.72
Ice department (salt for tanks and ice tools)	246.89	603.95
Launch	76.45	188.28
Land transportation	6.64	15.94
Electric	47.39	116.59
Telephone rent	6.00	14.76
Expenses officer in charge (per diem)	155.00	381.30
Commutation of quarters (chief engineer)	24.00	59.04
Total	1,863.80	4,522.58
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	7,824.74	19,248.87
Contingent expenses	1,863.80	4,522.58
Total	9,688.54	23,771.45

I certify that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of October, 1902.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of the expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of November, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., December 6, 1902.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$7,942.78	\$20,651.22
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room	490.66	1,225.02
Maintenance of buildings	114.25	281.53
Printing and binding	93.10	229.03
Ice department (salt for tanks and ice tools)	350.99	877.48
Land transportation	434.50	1,076.47
Coal	12,491.71	30,729.60
Ammonia	5,226.13	13,065.32
Rent of launch Ordenes	586.54	1,525.00
Telephone rent	6.00	15.60
Expenses officer in charge (per diem)	150.00	390.00
Commutation of quarters (chief engineer)	24.00	62.40
Total	19,967.88	49,477.45
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	7,942.78	20,651.22
Contingent expenses	19,967.88	49,477.45
Total	27,910.66	70,128.67

I certify that the above is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of November, 1902.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of December, 1902.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., January 14, 1903.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$8,275.86	\$21,517.24
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room	258.24	671.43
Maintenance of buildings	282.30	733.99
Ice department (salt for tanks and ice tools)	1,824.55	4,743.83
Land transportation	367.54	955.61
Coal	122.57	318.69
Office	61.55	160.03
Repairs to launch Polaris	3,435.85	8,933.21
Rent of launch Ordenes	105.77	275.00
Telephone rent	6.00	15.60
Expenses of officer in charge (per diem)	155.00	403.00
Commutation of quarters (chief engineer)	24.00	62.40
Printing and binding	190.85	496.21
Total	6,834.22	17,769.00
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	8,275.86	21,517.24
Contingent expenses	6,834.22	17,769.00
Total	15,110.08	39,286.24

I certify that the foregoing statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant is correct for the month of December, 1902.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of January, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., February 6, 1903.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$8,448.55	\$22,471.46
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room.....	957.79	2,516.73
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	350.58	911.50
Ice department (salt for tanks, and ice tools)	180.71	480.70
Land transportation	1,271.43	3,341.10
Coal.....	1,768.84	4,598.98
Water transportation	27.50	71.50
Electrical department	443.88	1,180.55
Office	60.79	158.05
Telephone rent	6.00	15.96
Per diem of officer in charge	155.00	412.30
Commutation of quarters, chief engineer.....	24.00	63.84
Services and expenses of veterinary surgeon	8.50	22.10
Total	5,255.02	13,773.31
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	8,448.55	22,471.46
Contingent expenses.....	5,255.02	13,773.31
Total	13,703.57	36,244.77

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of February, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., March 9, 1903.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$8,403.35	\$22,352.92
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Office	3.20	8.51
Engine room.....	505.64	1,344.99
Water transportation	157.58	419.16
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	272.84	725.76
Land transportation	147.92	393.47
Printing and binding.....	5.50	14.63
Electrical department	41.80	111.19
Coal.....	8,938.95	23,777.61
Repairs to lorch Minnedosa	1,772.76	4,715.53
Post-office box rent	4.00	10.64
Repairs to lorch Minnehaha.....	1,761.23	4,685.00
Repairs to typewriters	14.30	38.04
Commutation of quarters, chief engineer.....	24.00	63.84
Per diem, officer in charge	140.00	372.40
Telephone rent	12.00	31.92
Total	13,801.77	36,712.69
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	8,403.35	22,352.92
Contingent expenses.....	13,801.77	36,712.69
Total	22,205.12	59,065.61

*Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of March, 1903.*INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., April 3, 1903.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Employees	\$8,455.79	\$21,985.06
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Engine room.....	1,111.30	2,905.33
Water transportation	673.65	1,787.70
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	482.85	1,260.33
Ice department (salt for tanks, and ice tools)	205.61	544.82
Office	226.51	602.52
Land transportation	1,121.88	2,916.92
Commutation of quarters, chief engineer	24.00	62.40
Per diem of officer in charge	155.00	403.00
Telephone rent	6.00	15.60
Total	4,006.80	10,498.62
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages	8,455.79	21,985.06
Contingent expenses	4,006.80	10,498.62
Total	12,462.59	32,483.68

*Statement of expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of April, 1903.*INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., May 6, 1903.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Office force and sales department.....	\$1,532.65	\$3,908.25
Engineering and manufacturing cold storage department	2,752.15	7,017.99
Land transportation department	1,437.52	3,665.67
Water transportation department	1,011.00	2,578.05
Maintenance and care of buildings and grounds	1,442.47	3,678.30
Total	8,175.79	20,848.26
INCIDENTAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Per diem of officer in charge.....	150.00	382.50
Commutation of quarters for chief engineer	24.00	61.20
Cleaning and painting smokestack	168.00	428.40
Post-office box rent	4.00	10.20
Total	346.00	882.30
PRINTING AND BINDING.		
Monthly time books	26.85	69.81
Forms "Auditor 700"	5.30	13.78
Extra sheets, Form "Auditor 700"	5.35	13.91
Total	37.50	97.50
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY.		
Potash, prussiated	4.29	10.94
Files	31.34	82.17
Packing.....	562.26	1,495.61
Soda, caustic.....	52.96	135.04
Graphite.....	6.90	17.60
Lacing, belt.....	4.31	11.00
Castings.....	73.07	186.34

Statement of expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of April, 1903—Continued.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY—continued.		
Tees.....	\$10.16	\$26.42
Crosses.....	18.17	47.24
Total.....	763.46	2,012.36
WATER TRANSPORTATION.		
Lumber.....	103.23	263.24
Lead, white.....	68.78	182.95
‡ of carpenters' tools and supplies.....	3.16	8.22
Total.....	175.17	454.41
LAND TRANSPORTATION.		
Rasps, horse.....	.86	2.29
‡ of carpenters' tools and supplies.....	1.58	4.11
Total.....	2.44	6.40
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.		
Blocks, wooden paving.....	222.20	591.05
Two-fifths of carpenters' tools and supplies.....	3.16	8.22
Total.....	225.36	599.27
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	8,175.79	20,848.26
Incidental contingent expenses.....	346.00	882.30
Printing and binding.....	37.50	97.50
Care and maintenance of machinery.....	763.46	2,012.36
Water transportation.....	175.17	454.41
Land transportation.....	2.44	6.40
Care and maintenance of buildings.....	225.36	599.27
Total.....	9,725.72	24,900.50

I certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold-storage and ice plant during the month of April, 1903.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of May, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 9, 1903.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Office force and sales department.....	\$1,403.97	\$3,440.16
Engineering and manufacturing department.....	2,754.99	6,749.74
Land transportation.....	1,344.29	3,293.53
Water transportation.....	1,011.07	2,477.12
Maintenance and care of buildings.....	1,231.67	3,017.59
Extra allowance for disbursing clerk.....	33.33	83.33
Total.....	7,779.32	19,061.47
INCIDENTAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Telephone rent.....	6.00	15.30
Repairs to typewriters.....	13.25	32.46
Cutting and threading pipe.....	10.34	25.33
Commutation of quarters, chief engineer.....	8.00	20.00
Per diem, officer in charge.....	155.00	379.75
Total.....	192.59	472.84

*Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of
May, 1903—Continued.*

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.		
Brushes, carbon.....	\$1.98	\$4.95
Staples, wire.....	.19	.40
Wire, assorted.....	226.81	476.30
Sal ammoniac.....	2.87	6.03
Cut-outs:		
Edison's.....	7.65	16.06
Link.....	25.25	53.02
Rosettes.....	40.68	85.43
Wire, fuse.....	3.63	7.62
Plugs, fuse.....	29.47	61.89
Tape, Manson's.....	19.13	40.17
Salts, soldering.....	1.23	2.59
Solder wire.....	2.61	5.48
Total.....	361.50	759.94
WATER TRANSPORTATION.		
Lumber.....	201.05	507.52
Boat spikes.....	11.84	30.20
Total.....	212.89	537.72
PRINTING AND BINDING.		
Cash sale reports.....	6.50	16.58
Coupon delivery reports.....	5.65	14.41
B. P. Form 1 "D".....	1.00	2.46
Auditor:		
No. 121.....	3.00	7.35
No. 154.....	.75	1.84
Total.....	16.90	42.63
LAND TRANSPORTATION.		
Soap, harness.....	12.50	31.25
Aprons, blacksmiths'.....	2.25	5.63
Horses.....	1,407.12	3,447.44
Salt.....	6.33	15.51
Vinegar.....	11.01	26.97
Total.....	1,439.21	3,526.80
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.		
Soap.....	3.20	8.00
Candles.....	.88	2.20
Flags, United States.....	11.22	27.49
Total.....	15.30	37.69
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY.		
Castings.....	23.49	58.73
Ammonia, anhydrous.....	8,052.00	19,727.40
Measures, oil.....	3.30	8.09
Grease, Albany.....	4.40	10.78
Total.....	8,083.19	19,805.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES.		
Paper, wrapping.....	11.50	28.75
Pads, scratch.....	8.80	21.56
Pencils.....	.83	2.03
Stands, ink.....	.53	1.29
Fasteners, paper.....	3.95	9.68
Drawers, combination cash.....	9.90	24.26
Rules, wood.....	.40	.98
Postage stamps.....	20.00	50.00
Total.....	55.91	138.55
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	7,779.32	19,061.47
Incidental contingent expenses.....	192.59	472.84
Electrical supplies.....	361.50	759.94
Water transportation.....	212.89	537.72
Printing and binding.....	16.90	42.63
Land transportation.....	1,439.21	3,526.80

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of May, 1903—Continued.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
RECAPITULATION—continued.		
Care and maintenance of buildings	\$15.30	\$37.69
Care and maintenance of machinery	8,083.19	19,805.00
Office supplies	55.91	138.55
Total	18,156.81	44,382.64

I certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of May, 1903.

Very respectfully,

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of June, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1903.

	U. S. currency.	Local currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Office force and sales department	\$1,560.98	\$3,824.41
Engineering and manufacturing	2,761.89	6,766.63
Land transportation	1,291.16	3,163.36
Water transportation	1,019.33	2,497.36
Maintenance and care of buildings	1,247.35	3,056.00
Extra allowance, disbursing clerk	16.66	40.82
Total	7,897.37	19,348.58
INCIDENTAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Cutting iron pipe	10.41	25.50
Telephone rent	12.00	29.40
Per diems, officer in charge	150.00	367.50
Total	172.41	422.40
WATER TRANSPORTATION.		
Gong, trip	2.92	7.15
Lumber	45.03	111.26
Oil, cocoanut	15.93	39.00
Rope	21.69	53.16
75 carpenters' tools and supplies	.78	1.92
Total	86.35	212.49
LAND TRANSPORTATION.		
Axles, assorted	94.09	230.52
Bridles	8.20	20.09
Blankets, saddle	5.50	13.48
Blades, farriers' knife	2.90	7.11
Bandages	5.94	14.55
Cotton, absorbent	.67	1.64
Clippers, horse	1.33	3.25
Castings	.99	2.42
Case:		
Dental	85.80	210.21
Hypodermic	2.86	7.01
Hypodermic antitoxine	2.31	5.66
Urgical	23.10	56.60
Urine test	20.90	51.20
Casting, harness, and side ropes	6.88	16.86
Catheter	1.87	4.58
Dressing, harness	41.50	101.68

*Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of
June, 1903—Continued.*

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
LAND TRANSPORTATION—continued.		
Droppers, medicine.....	\$0.14	\$0.34
Douche, rectal.....	.77	1.89
Flannel, red.....	2.76	6.75
Forceps.....	4.13	10.12
Gauge, antiseptic.....	.39	.96
Hay.....	424.50	1,040.03
Harness, assorted.....	74.25	181.91
Hone, oil.....	.83	2.03
Ink, edge.....	.25	.61
Knives, farrier.....	.84	2.06
Leather, assorted.....	354.63	868.84
Medicines, horse.....	37.81	92.64
Machine, spoke-turning.....	42.06	103.05
Machine, hub-boring.....	30.03	73.57
Nails, horseshoe.....	116.60	285.67
Needle, seaton.....	.66	1.62
Oats.....	209.07	512.22
Oil, harness.....	2.42	5.92
Plaster, adhesive.....	.44	1.08
Probang, celluloid.....	3.19	7.82
Rims, bent.....	36.96	90.55
Soap:		
Castile.....	5.50	13.75
Harness.....	12.13	29.62
Saddles.....	23.40	57.33
Spokes, assorted.....	234.78	575.21
Silk, ligature.....	2.48	6.08
Sponges, surgeons'.....	1.43	3.50
Shaker, powder.....	.88	2.16
Sling, suspending.....	39.60	97.02
Speculum:		
Bilateral.....	12.10	29.65
Eye.....	1.93	4.73
Nasal.....	2.31	5.66
Syringes, hard rubber.....	1.76	4.31
Truck, law neck.....	404.81	991.78
Tries, steele.....	39.97	97.93
Tubing, rubber.....	.79	1.94
Thermometer:		
Cautery.....	7.15	17.52
Clinical.....	.66	1.62
Wheel, tire measuring.....	1.62	3.97
Wagons.....	702.63	1,721.44
Wheels and axles.....	125.68	307.92
One-fifth carpenters' tool and supplies.....	.39	.96
Total.....	3,269.57	8,010.64
Coal.....	9,351.74	22,911.76
OFFICE SUPPLIES.		
Boxes, cash.....	18.18	44.55
Bands, rubber.....	7.04	17.25
Books, assorted.....	18.94	46.33
Brushes, copying.....	.99	2.45
Baskets, wire desk.....	.45	1.10
Chain.....	.45	1.10
Cloth, tracing.....	14.97	36.68
Cups, sponge.....	.10	.25
Erasers.....	2.86	7.01
Envelopes.....	7.25	17.76
Fasteners, paper.....	1.09	2.67
Inkstands.....	1.58	3.87
Ink.....	8.58	21.02
Mucilage.....	.33	.81
Oil, typewriter.....	.69	1.69
Paper, toilet.....	23.38	57.28
Pins.....	3.83	9.38
Pads, stamp.....	1.01	2.47
Paper, carbon.....	3.00	7.35
Pencils.....	1.27	3.11
Pens.....	13.60	33.31
Paper:		
Typewriter.....	8.90	21.81
Blotting.....	6.19	15.17
Pads, Neostyle.....	.56	1.27
Ribbons, typewriter.....	4.98	12.30
Rulers.....	.30	.74

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of June, 1903—Continued.

	U. S. cur- rency.	Local cur- rency.
OFFICE SUPPLIES—continued.		
Signs.....	\$20.00	\$49.00
Stamps, rubber.....	6.25	15.31
Sponges, cup.....	1.38	3.38
Tablets, writing.....	2.77	6.79
Total.....	180.92	443.21
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY.		
Castings.....	59.78	146.45
Cans, oil.....	.39	.98
Cap, G. I.....	13.47	33.00
Files, assorted.....	15.31	37.51
Forgings.....	51.20	125.45
Flanges, round.....	8.89	21.78
Gasoline.....	48.31	118.36
Grease, Nello compound.....	27.48	67.32
Iron, assorted.....	581.24	1,424.06
Oil, liquid base.....	826.11	2,023.96
Packing, assorted.....	55.10	134.97
Plaster of Paris.....	11.25	27.56
Pumps.....	412.78	1,011.31
Steel, assorted.....	22.66	55.52
Scrapers, flue.....	9.43	23.10
Tin, block.....	42.33	103.71
Tallow.....	59.36	145.44
Waste, cotton.....	170.61	418.00
Total.....	2,415.70	5,918.48
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.		
Brooms, corn.....	14.26	35.65
Bunting.....	25.14	61.60
Cement.....	48.16	118.00
Flags.....	54.17	132.73
Hinges, butt.....	.46	1.13
Iron, assorted.....	136.95	335.54
Latches, night.....	2.75	6.74
Lime.....	38.16	93.50
Machine, whitewash-spraying.....	45.74	112.06
Oil, mineral.....	12.85	31.48
Paint.....	50.87	124.63
Sacks, gunny.....	26.94	66.00
Soap, laundry.....	4.65	11.60
Wheelbarrows.....	45.34	111.08
Wicks.....	1.35	3.30
75 carpenters, supplies and tools.....	.78	1.92
Total.....	508.57	1,246.96
PRINTING AND BINDING.		
Book, ice coupons.....	279.25	684.16
Receipts.....	2.95	7.23
Tickets, ice.....	28.30	69.34
Total.....	310.50	760.73
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	7,897.37	19,348.58
Incidental and contingent expenses.....	172.41	422.40
Water transportation.....	86.35	212.49
Land transportation.....	3,269.57	8,010.64
Coal.....	9,351.74	22,911.76
Office supplies.....	180.92	443.21
Care and maintenance of machinery.....	2,415.70	5,918.48
Care and maintenance of buildings.....	508.57	1,246.96
Printing and binding.....	310.50	760.73
Total expenditures.....	24,193.13	59,275.25

Statement of stores on hand July 1, 1902, and received during fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903.

Name.	On hand.	Received.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Fresh beef.....	577,830	6,054,825	6,632,655
Mutton.....	28,800	497,900	526,700
Issue bacon.....		786,252	786,252
Chipped beef.....	3,640	84,976	88,616
Vienna sausage.....		193,355	193,355
Milk, Australian.....	35,979	76,733	112,732
Cheese, Australian.....	73,575	73,921	147,496
Codfish.....		41,358	41,358
Mackerel.....		51,000	51,000
Corn meal.....		44,055	44,055
Fresh veal.....		3,447	3,447
Ducks and geese.....		1,200	1,200
Lemons.....		318	318
Ox tongue.....	64,890	881	65,771
Veal loaf.....	617		617
Walnuts.....		1,000	1,000
Herring.....		484	484
Ham, sugar-cured.....		2,925	2,925
Milk, H. C.....	140,886	432	141,318
Lard.....	120,204	259,950	380,154
Milk, Eagle.....		45,823	45,823
Butter, Australian.....	11,664	499,531	511,195
Ham, sliced.....		210	210
Cheese, Edam.....	18,544	975	19,519
Yeast, magic.....	29,356	947	30,303
Butterine.....		6,906	6,906
Turkey.....		15,674	15,674
Pigs, suckling.....		2,470	2,470
Lobster.....		15,086	15,086
Oysters.....		160	160
Navy:			
Fresh beef.....	27,885	382,698	410,583
Fresh mutton.....	4,200	23,313	27,513
Olives.....		21,042	21,042
Eggs.....		1,560	1,560
Ginger ale:			
Barrels.....		237,088	237,088
Boxes.....		84,605	84,605
Germea.....		7,650	7,650
Bacon, cases.....		59,010	59,010
Pork.....		514	514
Total.....	1,138,070	9,580,294	10,718,364

Statement of stores delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and remaining on hand at close of the fiscal year (on account of Subsistence Department, U. S. Army and U. S. Navy).

Name.	Delivered.	Remaining on hand.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Fresh beef.....	6,337,845	294,810	6,632,655
Fresh mutton.....	442,780	83,920	526,700
Fresh veal.....	3,447		3,447
Suckling pig.....	2,470		2,470
Ducks and geese.....	1,200		1,200
Turkey.....	15,674		15,674
Issue bacon.....	637,388	148,864	786,252
Chipped beef.....	77,313	11,823	88,636
Vienna sausage.....	183,131	10,224	193,355
Milk, Australian.....	96,420	16,312	112,732
Cheese, Australian.....	115,085	32,411	147,496
Codfish.....	19,755	21,603	41,358
Mackerel.....	14,268	36,732	51,000
Corn meal.....	25,715	18,340	44,055
Lemons.....	318		318
Ox tongue.....	38,465	27,306	65,771
Veal loaf.....	607		607
Walnuts.....	600	400	1,000
Herrings.....	484		484
Hams, sugar cured.....	2,925		2,925
Milk, H. C.....	141,318		141,318
Lard.....	352,810	27,344	380,154
Milk, Eagle.....	15,530	30,293	45,823

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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Statement of stores delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Delivered.	Remaining on hand.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Butter, Australian	389, 229	121, 966	511, 195
Ham, sliced	210		210
Cheese, Edam	19, 519		19, 519
Yeast, Magic	21, 450	8, 853	30, 303
Butterine	5, 916	990	6, 906
Oysters	160		160
Navy beef	361, 587	48, 996	410, 583
Navy mutton	27, 513		27, 513
Lobsters	3, 185	11, 891	15, 076
Olives	12, 040	9, 002	21, 042
Eggs	1, 560		1, 560
Ginger ale:			
Barrels	5, 704	231, 384	237, 088
Cases		84, 605	84, 605
Germea	7, 650		7, 650
Bacon issue, cases	9, 317	49, 693	59, 010
Pork	514		514
Total	9, 391, 102	1, 327, 262	10, 718, 364

Ice statement, fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Army, Navy, and Marines.	Officers and civilians.	Government bureaus.	Coupon customers.	Cash sales.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
July	1, 150, 662	490, 739	106, 200	279, 595	133, 955	2, 161, 191
August	1, 068, 439	478, 334	93, 400	248, 180	104, 330	1, 992, 683
September	902, 436	464, 117	91, 020	262, 695	134, 925	1, 855, 193
October	1, 120, 792	517, 554	99, 795	270, 380	276, 505	2, 285, 026
November	982, 467	474, 225	92, 690	328, 700	260, 868	2, 138, 950
December	1, 067, 354	471, 983	93, 440	349, 455	202, 640	2, 174, 872
January	1, 166, 567	460, 894	94, 015	371, 140	112, 950	2, 205, 566
February	917, 288	402, 062	88, 585	310, 285	103, 505	1, 821, 725
March	1, 144, 374	445, 304	103, 465	386, 030	166, 240	2, 245, 413
April	1, 088, 014	465, 780	105, 300	410, 036	267, 619	2, 336, 749
May	1, 179, 813	514, 614	121, 760	476, 850	555, 176	2, 848, 213
June	1, 441, 116	578, 925	130, 690	454, 945	478, 326	3, 084, 002
Total	13, 219, 322	5, 764, 531	1, 220, 360	4, 148, 291	2, 797, 039	27, 149, 543

Revenues for ice sold during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Army, Navy, and Marines.	Officers and civilians.	Government bureaus.	Coupon customers.	Cash sales.	Total.
July	\$5, 753. 31	\$2, 453. 70	\$531. 00	\$1, 397. 98	\$1, 133. 02	\$11, 269. 01
August	5, 342. 20	2, 391. 67	467. 00	1, 240. 90	887. 82	10, 329. 59
September	4, 512. 18	2, 320. 58	455. 10	1, 313. 48	1, 144. 26	9, 745. 60
October	5, 603. 96	2, 587. 77	548. 98	1, 351. 90	2, 290. 98	12, 383. 59
November	4, 912. 34	2, 371. 12	463. 45	1, 643. 50	2, 093. 21	11, 483. 62
December	5, 286. 77	2, 359. 92	467. 20	1, 747. 28	1, 558. 76	11, 419. 93
January	5, 832. 84	2, 304. 47	470. 08	1, 855. 70	864. 55	11, 327. 64
February	4, 586. 44	2, 010. 31	442. 93	1, 551. 42	778. 24	9, 369. 34
March	5, 721. 87	2, 226. 52	517. 33	1, 930. 15	1, 269. 13	11, 665. 00
April	5, 440. 07	2, 328. 90	526. 50	2, 050. 18	2, 156. 44	12, 502. 09
May	5, 899. 06	2, 573. 07	608. 80	2, 384. 25	4, 459. 01	15, 924. 19
June	7, 205. 53	2, 894. 63	653. 45	2, 623. 42	3, 904. 70	17, 281. 73
Total	66, 096. 57	28, 822. 66	6, 141. 82	21, 090. 16	22, 540. 12	144, 701. 33

Cold storage space rented to Subsistence Department, U. S. Army and U. S. Navy, and revenues therefrom during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.		U. S. Navy.	
	Cubic feet.	Amount.	Cubic feet.	Amount.
July.....	426, 373	\$14, 923. 05	9, 979	\$299. 37
August.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
September.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
October.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
November.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
December.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
January.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
February.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
March.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
April.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
May.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
June.....	426, 373	14, 923. 05	9, 979	299. 37
Total.....	5, 116, 176	179, 076. 60	119, 748	3, 592. 44

Total revenues from commissary subsistence, \$182,669.04.

Total number cubic feet, 5,235,924.

Revenues from other sources beside ice and cold storage.

Month.	Distilled water.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
July.....		\$30. 62	\$30. 62
August.....	\$346. 00	26. 96	372. 96
September.....	304. 60	39. 75	344. 35
October.....	317. 05	119. 92	436. 97
November.....	223. 80	91. 82	315. 62
December.....	608. 10.	30. 25	638. 35
January.....	413. 85	93. 71	507. 56
February.....	128. 40	55. 65	184. 05
March.....	404. 85	440. 25	845. 10
April.....	165. 30	30. 25	195. 55
May.....	219. 75	80. 25	300. 00
June.....	597. 42	55. 25	652. 67
Total.....	3, 729. 12	1, 094. 68	4, 823. 80

Statement of revenues and expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

REVENUES.

Month.	Cold storage.		Ice.		Other revenues.	Total.
	Subsistence Department.	Navy.	Army and Navy.	All others.		
1902.						
July.....	\$14, 923. 05	\$299. 97	\$5, 753. 31	\$5, 515. 70	\$30. 62	\$26, 522. 65
August.....	14, 923. 05	298. 77	5, 342. 20	4, 987. 39	372. 96	25, 924. 37
September.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	4, 512. 18	5, 233. 42	344. 35	25, 312. 37
October.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 603. 96	6, 779. 63	436. 97	28, 042. 98
November.....	14, 923. 03	299. 37	4, 912. 34	6, 571. 28	315. 62	27, 021. 66
December.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 286. 77	6, 133. 16	638. 35	27, 280. 70
1903.						
January.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 832. 84	5, 494. 80	507. 56	27, 057. 62
February.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	4, 586. 44	4, 782. 90	184. 05	24, 775. 81
March.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 721. 87	5, 943. 13	845. 10	27, 732. 52
April.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 440. 07	7, 062. 02	195. 55	27, 920. 06
May.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	5, 899. 06	10, 025. 13	300. 00	31, 446. 61
June.....	14, 923. 05	299. 37	7, 205. 53	10, 076. 20	652. 67	33, 156. 82
Total.....	179, 076. 60	3, 592. 44	66, 096. 57	78, 604. 76	4, 823. 80	332, 194. 17

Statement of revenues and expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Month.	Salaries.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1902.			
July.....	\$8,133.32	\$4,435.76	12,569.08
August.....	8,290.72	3,236.21	11,526.93
September.....	8,023.42	13,063.18	21,086.60
October.....	7,824.74	1,863.80	9,688.54
November.....	7,942.78	19,967.88	27,910.66
December.....	8,275.86	6,834.22	15,110.08
1903.			
January.....	8,448.55	5,255.02	13,703.57
February.....	8,403.35	13,801.77	22,205.12
March.....	8,455.79	4,006.80	12,462.59
April.....	8,175.79	1,549.93	9,725.72
May.....	7,779.32	10,377.49	18,156.81
June.....	7,897.37	16,295.76	24,193.13
Total.....	97,651.01	100,687.82	198,338.83

Excess in revenues over expenditures, \$133,755.34.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
JULY AND AUGUST, 1903.**

Monthly statement of revenues.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., August 1, 1903.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant, during the month of July, 1903.

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand July 1, as per last report.....pounds..	36,300	
Drawn during the month.....do.....	3,060,000	
		3,096,300
Sold during the month.....do.....	2,733,462	
On hand July 31.....do.....	246,300	
Wastage during the month.....do.....	116,538	
		3,096,300

COLD STORAGE.

299,119 cubic feet under contract with Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at 3½ cents per cubic foot.....	\$10,469.18	
9,979 cubic feet under contract with the U. S. Navy, at 3 cents per cubic foot.....	299.37	
700 quarters beef, at 35 cents per quarter, U. S. Navy.....	245.00	
		\$11,013.55

SALE OF ICE.

1,148,787 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines at ½ cent.....	\$5,743.94	
610,739 pounds to officers and civilians at ½ cent.....	3,053.70	
131,655 pounds to government bureaus at ½ cent.....	658.28	
406,395 pounds to coupon customers at ½ cent.....	2,031.98	
334,146 pounds to cash sales at 2 cents Mexican.....	2,758.38	
101,740 pounds to cash sales at ½ cent gold.....	508.70	
		14,754.98

OTHER REVENUES.

Rent of lighter	\$95.00	
Distilled water	133.94	
Electric lighting	30.25	
		\$259.19
Total revenues		26,027.72

RECAPITULATION.

Revenues from cold storage	\$11,013.55	
Sales of ice Army, Navy, and Marines	5,743.94	
Sales of ice to officers and civilians	3,053.70	
Sales of ice to government bureaus	658.28	
Cash sales	2,758.38	
Distilled water	133.94	
Sundry revenues	125.25	
Sales of coupons	2,049.25	
Balance outstanding, as per last report	24,471.31	
		\$50,007.60

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales at 2 cents Mexican or 2 cents Philippine currency ..	\$2,758.38	
Sale of coupon books	2,049.25	
Sale of distilled water	133.94	
Sundry cash sales	511.17	
On outstanding accounts	26,396.39	
		31,849.13
Balance outstanding		18,158.47
Coupons outstanding last report	715.01	
Sold during month	2,049.25	
		2,764.26
Delivered during month		2,031.98
Outstanding		732.28

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Captain, Twenty-Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., August 31, 1903.

I certify that the following is a true statement of the business transacted by the insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1903:

ICE ACCOUNT.

On hand August 1, as per last report.....pounds..	246,300	
Drawn during the month.....do.....	2,884,800	
		3,131,100
Sold during the month	2,743,709	
On hand August 31.....do.....	232,500	
Wastage during the month.....do.....	154,891	
		3,131,100

COLD STORAGE.

299,119 cubic feet, under contract with Subsistence Department U. S. Army, at 7 cents Philippine currency, per cubic foot..	\$20,938.36	
9,979 cubic feet, under contract with the U. S. Navy, at 6 cents per cubic foot.....	598.74	
Storage of extra meat for U. S. Navy.....	243.94	
		\$21,781.04

SALES OF ICE.

1,300,808 pounds to Army, Navy, and Marines, at 1 cent Philippine currency	\$13,008.08	
564,144 pounds to officers and civilians, at 1 cent Philippine currency	5,641.44	
137,980 pounds to government bureaus, at 1 cent Philippine currency	1,379.80	
405,250 pounds to coupon customers, at 1 cent Philippine currency	4,052.50	
257,737 pounds to cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican, expressed in Philippine currency	4,545.03	
77,790 pounds to cash sales, at 1 cent, Philippine currency ..	777.90	
		<u>\$29,404.75</u>

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES.

Rent of lighters to Macondray & Co.	\$50.00	
Electric lights to Quartermaster's Department.	28.50	
Electric current, printing plant.	32.00	
Distilled-water cards to sundry persons.	290.00	
		<u>400.50</u>
Total revenues		<u>51,586.29</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Revenues from cold storage.	\$21,781.04	
Credit sales to Army, Navy, and Marines, officers, civilians, and government bureaus.	20,029.32	
Cash sales of ice.	5,322.93	
Distilled-water cards.	290.00	
Sundry revenues.	110.50	
Sale of coupon books.	4,213.00	
Balance outstanding last report.	36,316.94	
		<u>\$66,282.73</u>

COLLECTIONS.

Cash sales, at 2 cents Mexican.	\$4,545.03	
Cash sales, at 1 cent Philippine currency.	777.90	
Sale of distilled-water cards.	290.00	
Sale of coupon books.	4,213.00	
Outstanding accounts:		
Miscellaneous revenues.	1,924.48	
From officers and civilians.	5,997.47	
From Army, Navy, and Marines.	10,880.66	
From government bureaus.	1,223.05	
		<u>30,851.59</u>
Balance outstanding.		<u>35,431.14</u>
Coupons outstanding last report.	1,464.56	
Sold during the month.	4,213.00	
		<u>5,677.56</u>
Delivered on coupons during month.	4,052.50	
		<u>1,625.06</u>

Respectfully submitted.

LEON S. ROUDIEZ,
Superintendent, Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Statement of expenditures of the insular cold storage and ice plant during month of July, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., August 10, 1903.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Office force and sales department.....	\$3,181.96	.....
Engineering and manufacturing.....	5,625.13	.....
Land transportation.....	2,868.98	.....
Water transportation.....	2,038.66	.....
Maintenance and care of buildings.....	2,723.40	.....
Per diem for officer in charge.....	310.00	.....
Total.....	16,748.13	.....
INCIDENTAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Per diem for officer in charge, fiscal year 1901.....	1,360.00	.....
1902.....	920.00	.....
Post-office box rent.....	8.00	.....
Repairs to typewriter.....	5.20	.....
Total.....	2,293.20	.....
WATER TRANSPORTATION.		
95 gallons Colza burning oil.....	112.86	.....
100 pounds spikes, galvanized iron boat.....	12.10	.....
Total.....	124.96	.....
LAND TRANSPORTATION.		
10 pounds white Castile soap (rate 2.45).....	3.14	\$3.85
17,100 pounds hay.....	333.13	.....
216 pounds axle grease (rate 2.38).....	28.35	33.74
4 sets double harness.....	501.60	.....
19,360 pounds rice straw (rate 2.38).....	178.87	212.96
1 revolving spring punch.....	2.75	.....
Total.....	1,047.84	250.55
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.		
45 rolls ribbon, tricolor.....	59.40	.....
48 plumes, tricolor.....	11.18	.....
791 yards bunting, tricolor.....	113.11	.....
50 rolls festooning paper.....	15.98	.....
12 flags, 30 by 50.....	3.84	.....
18 flags, 36 by 56.....	4.48	.....
30 rolls festooning paper.....	23.10	.....
6 gimlet bits (rate 2.38).....	2.22	2.64
100 pounds paint, dry Russian blue (rate 2.38).....	69.33	82.50
32 pounds lag screws.....	11.26	.....
Total.....	313.90	85.14
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY.		
79 pounds iron castings (rate 2.45).....	12.76	15.64
14 inlet valves.....	140.76	.....
6 outlet valves.....	64.42	.....
288 sheets emery cloth.....	11.09	.....
3 iron oil tanks (rate 2.38).....	2,132.52	2,537.70
1 iron tank (rate 2.38).....	351.26	418.00
6 black unions.....	5.28	.....
6 black tees.....	2.24	.....
6 globe valves.....	29.70	.....
8 pounds square flax packing, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	6.34	.....
4 pounds square flax packing, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	3.17	.....
Total.....	2,759.54	2,971.34
1,678 tons coal.....	21,965.02	.....
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	16,748.13	.....
Incidental contingent expenses.....	2,293.20	.....
Water transportation.....	124.96	.....
Land transportation.....	1,047.84	250.55
Care and maintenance of buildings.....	313.90	85.14
Care and maintenance of machinery.....	2,759.54	2,971.34
Coal.....	21,965.02	.....
Total expenditures.....	45,252.59	3,307.03

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1903.

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., September 10, 1903.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Office force	\$3,264.62	
Cold storage and sales department	885.50	
Engineering and manufacturing department	4,408.37	
Land transportation department	3,175.38	
Water transportation department	2,004.14	
Maintenance and care of buildings and grounds	2,480.96	
Per diem for officer in charge	310.00	
Supplementary salaries and wages to June, 1903	193.34	
Total	16,717.31	
INCIDENTAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Telephone rent for July	12.00	
Repairs to typewriter	16.20	
Total	28.20	
IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT.		
Salaries and wages	170.44	
WATER TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.		
1 coil rope, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	17.49	
1 sheet red fiber packing	24.20	
1 coil rope, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	4.84	
48 bamboo poles	16.90	
Total	63.43	
LAND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.		
6 curry cards	1.35	
1 pair shears, clipping	2.20	
1 pair ball-bearing clippers	3.85	
32 papers saddle nails	8.80	
6 pounds rivets and burrs, assorted	4.75	
30 snaps, swivel, assorted	3.59	
6 whips	39.60	
6 whip stocks	3.96	
6 lashes, buckskin	13.20	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds beeswax	5.13	
3 pounds black wax	.66	
1 horse syringe	2.20	
2 pounds sponges	5.06	
4 horse collars	28.25	
14 pairs hame housing	415.80	
6 pounds harness thread, assorted	17.16	
54 pounds harness soap	12.12	
$\frac{1}{2}$ gross axle grease, 1-pound boxes	12.67	
144 boxes metal polish	12.67	
62 packages assorted needles	13.66	
108 harness buckles	3.89	
60 loops, twin, assorted	3.59	
3 harness knives	3.08	
1 washer cutter	2.75	
1 pair trimmers' shears	2.75	
24 roller snaps	9.35	
60 halter squares	2.75	
30 loops and rings, halter	1.98	
60 open links	3.74	
30 rattan brooms	27.50	
48 packages harness needles	8.80	
24 collar needles	1.10	
30 awl blades, assorted	2.20	
24 hame starts	2.64	
24 hame rollers	3.30	
24 hame bolts	3.30	
1 pair cutting nippers	1.98	
1 wagon jack	4.95	
1 jack, excelsior	6.05	
72 hame loops	3.96	
90 snaps, assorted	5.24	
24 trace hooks	8.80	
60 harness rings, assorted	8.82	

*Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August,
1903—Continued.*

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
LAND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT—continued.		
120 buckles, Boston, assorted.....	\$8.25	
2 rivet sets.....	2.20	
4 round punches, assorted.....	2.64	
1 collar awl.....	.66	
1 rim-trimming tool.....	.77	
1 lacing awl.....	.44	
1 oil stone.....	4.40	
1 leather compass.....	1.43	
1 carriage box for finishing wheels.....	1.98	
6 finishing wheels.....	3.30	
4 hammers, assorted.....	4.95	
6 thimbles, assorted.....	.84	
4 awl hafts.....	2.20	
1 draw gauge.....	2.20	
1 pad awl.....	.88	
1 thong awl.....	.55	
1 drawing awl.....	.66	
12 awl blades.....	1.10	
1 spoke shave.....	3.08	
50 pounds creoline.....	29.70	
11,500 pounds oats.....	379.50	
5,610 pounds hay.....	197.47	
25 pounds Putz pomade.....	22.00	
80 rims for wagon wheels.....	359.04	
11,390 pounds hay.....	400.93	
12 brushes, horse.....	8.61	\$9.90
Total.....	2,169.28	9.90
MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		
5 gallons varnish.....	13.42	
90 gallons turpentine.....	128.70	
4 dozen sulphur fumigators.....	15.40	
6 palmetto brushes.....	5.28	
72 brooms, corn.....	42.77	
640 pounds native laundry soap.....	79.42	
12 drawer locks.....	11.62	
12 padlocks.....	14.26	
6 pairs strap hinges.....	.40	
6 whetstones.....	3.96	
3 oil stones.....	3.30	
12 gallons rubirine paint.....	39.60	
20 barrels cement.....	112.77	129.80
Total.....	470.90	129.80
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.		
4 armatures, complete.....	1,813.90	
5 sets journal sleeves.....	402.60	
2 sets field coils.....	322.08	
1 set brush holders.....	53.68	
1 voltmeter.....	60.39	
1 amperemeter.....	87.23	
12 wattmeters.....	746.15	
Total.....	3,486.03	
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY.		
2 gross lag screws.....	18.61	
203 pounds packing, asbestos.....	245.63	
8 barrels cylinder oil.....	613.14	
142 oil-cup glasses.....	64.11	
50 pounds flax packing.....	66.00	
108 bushings, assorted.....	15.05	
50 pounds graphite.....	38.50	
24 castings.....	103.95	
94½ square feet lace leather.....	34.83	
1 mechanical stoker, with fittings.....	1,050.50	
4 dead plates.....	116.82	
1 boiler front, with doors.....	467.19	
15 pounds graphite.....	11.55	
82 pounds packing, assorted.....	129.23	
409 castings.....	59.92	68.90
6 boxes Amazon packing.....	15.71	
12 files, assorted.....	5.15	
Total.....	3,055.89	68.90
753 tons Yunokibara coal.....	9,856.77	

Statement of expenditures of insular cold storage and ice plant during the month of August, 1903—Continued.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
OFFICE SUPPLIES.		
2 stools, high.....	\$22.00	.....
7 rubber stamps.....	2.75	.....
1,000 envelopes.....	2.57	.....
27 reams typewriter paper.....	52.87	.....
Total.....	80.19	.....
RECAPITULATION.		
Salaries and wages.....	16,717.31	.....
Incidental contingent expenses.....	28.20	.....
Improvement of plant.....	170.44	.....
Water transportation.....	63.43	.....
Land transportation.....	2,169.28	\$9.90
Care and maintenance of buildings.....	470.90	129.80
Care and maintenance of machinery.....	3,055.89	68.90
Electrical supplies.....	3,486.03	.....
Coal.....	9,856.77	.....
Office supplies.....	80.19	.....
Total.....	36,098.44	208.60

Statement of stores on hand July 1, 1903, and received during July and August, 1903.

Name.	On hand.	Received.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Fresh beef.....	294,810	2,496,780	2,791,590
Fresh mutton.....	83,920	156,320	240,240
Bacon issue.....	148,864	104,961	253,825
Chipped beef.....	11,365	.....	11,365
Vienna sausage.....	10,224	.....	10,224
Milk, Australian.....	16,312	33,400	49,712
Cheese, Australian.....	32,411	.....	32,411
Codfish.....	21,603	13,245	34,848
Mackerel.....	36,732	26,860	63,592
Kippered herring.....	.....	340	340
Corn meal.....	18,340	.....	18,340
Ox tongue.....	27,306	.....	27,306
Walnuts.....	400	.....	400
Lard.....	27,344	29,726	57,070
Milk, Eagle.....	30,293	25,011	55,304
Butter.....	121,966	21,000	142,966
Yeast, Magic.....	8,853	.....	8,853
Butterine.....	990	.....	990
Lobster.....	11,891	.....	11,891
Olives.....	9,002	.....	9,002
Ginger ale:			
Barrels.....	231,384	.....	231,384
Cases.....	84,605	.....	84,605
Bacon.....	49,693	.....	49,693
Navy beef.....	48,996	115,500	164,496
Navy mutton.....	.....	3,480	3,480
Total.....	1,327,304	3,026,623	4,353,927

Statement of stores delivered during July and August, 1903, and remaining on hand August 31, 1903.

Name.	Delivered.	Remaining on hand.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Beef	984,890	1,856,700	2,791,590
Mutton	63,880	176,360	240,240
Bacon issue	253,825		253,825
Chipped beef	11,365		11,365
Vienna sausage	10,224		10,224
Milk, Australian	22,921	26,791	49,712
Cheese, Australian	15,875	16,536	32,411
Codfish	19,002	15,846	34,848
Mackerel	38,075	25,517	63,592
Kipperd herring		340	340
Corn meal	18,340		18,340
Ox tongue	23,879	3,427	27,306
Walnuts		400	400
Lard	28,789	28,281	57,070
Milk, Eagle	32,516	22,788	55,304
Butter	53,334	89,632	142,966
Yeast, Magic	8,853		8,853
Butterine	210	780	990
Lobster	2,096	9,795	11,891
Olives	9,002		9,002
Ginger ale:			
Barrels	231,384		231,384
Cases	84,605		84,605
Bacon	6,250	43,443	49,693
Navy beef	112,860	51,636	164,496
Navy mutton	3,480		3,480
Total	1,985,655	2,368,272	4,353,927

Ice statement, insular cold storage and ice plant, July and August, 1903.

	Quantity.		Total.
	July.	August.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Army, Navy, and Marines	1,148,787	1,300,808	2,449,595
Officers and civilians	610,739	564,144	1,174,883
Government bureaus	131,655	137,980	269,635
Coupon customers	406,395	405,250	811,645
Cash sales	435,886	335,527	771,413
Total	2,733,462	2,743,709	5,477,171

Cold-storage space rented to Subsistence Department, U. S. Army and U. S. Navy, and revenues therefrom during July and August, 1903.

Month.	Subsistence Department.		United States Navy.		
	Cubic feet.	Amount.	Cubic feet.	Extra space.	Amount reg.
July	299,119	\$10,469.18	9,979	\$245.00	\$299.37
August	299,119	10,469.18	9,979	121.97	299.37
Total	598,238	20,938.36	19,958	366.97	598.74

Total number cubic feet, 618,196^a; total revenues cold storage, \$21,904.07.

^aThis amount does not include extra meat stored for U. S. Navy, which was stored at 35 cents per quarter per month, or fraction thereof, and not by the cubic foot.

Insular cold-storage and ice-plant revenues during July and August, 1903.

	July.	August.	Total.
Sales of ice:			
Army, Navy, and Marines	\$5,743.94	\$6,504.04	\$12,247.98
Officers and civilians.....	3,053.70	2,820.72	5,874.42
Government bureaus.....	658.28	689.90	1,348.18
Coupon customers.....	2,031.98	2,026.25	4,058.23
Cash sales	3,267.08	2,661.46	5,928.54
Total	14,754.98	14,702.37	29,457.35
Other sources:			
Distilled water	133.94	145.00	278.94
Miscellaneous revenues	125.25	55.25	180.50
Total	259.19	200.25	459.44

Financial statement of insular cold storage and ice plant, July and August, 1903.

TOTAL REVENUES.

Month.	Cold storage.		Ice.		Others.	Total.
	Subsistence Department.	Navy.	Army and Navy.	Others.		
July.....	\$10,469.18	\$544.37	\$5,743.94	\$9,011.04	\$259.19	\$26,027.72
August.....	10,469.18	421.34	6,504.04	8,198.33	200.25	25,793.14
Total.....	20,938.36	965.71	12,247.98	17,209.37	459.44	51,820.86

EXPENDITURES.

Month.	Salaries.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
July	\$8,374.06	\$14,252.23	\$22,626.29
August	8,358.65	9,690.57	18,049.22
Total	16,732.71	23,942.80	40,675.51

Excess in revenues over expenditures, \$11,145.35.

EXHIBIT 5.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
Manila, P. I., November 1, 1903.

SIRS: In compliance with the provisions of rule 38 of Act No. 90 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the financial concerns of the government for the fiscal year 1903, showing the receipts and disbursements of the various branches of the government, by departments, bureaus, offices, and provinces, together with such deductions from results obtained and suggestions as to future policy as seem advisable.

In this report are considered all transactions of the said fiscal year which were embraced in accounts received to November 1, 1903, for the period ended June 30, 1903, and such settlements pertaining to prior fiscal years as were not included in previous annual reports.

All accounts of transactions pertaining to the fiscal year 1903 but subsequent to June 30, and all suspended items in accounts of said fiscal year, will be considered in subsequent reports according to the fiscal year in which admitted, but on account of the fiscal year to which the transactions pertained.

The organization of the office and the personnel of the executive staff at the close of the fiscal year were as follows: Auditor, A. L. Lawshe; deputy auditor, William W. Barre; chief clerk, W. H. Clarke; bookkeeping division, H. C. Lewis, chief; customs division, A. J. Gibson, chief; postal division, W. A. Walsh, chief; miscellaneous division, C. H. French, chief; provincial division, O. H. Tibbott, chief; property division, C. A. Smith, chief.

The authorized personnel at the close of the fiscal year was an auditor, a deputy auditor, three clerks of class 3, four clerks of class 4, three clerks of class 5, nine clerks of class 6, five clerks of class 7, nine clerks of class 8, ten clerks of class 9, six clerks of class 10, four clerks of Class A, two clerks of Class B, two clerks of Class C, three clerks of Class D, three clerks of Class E, two clerks of Class F, two clerks of Class G, two clerks of Class H, two clerks of Class I, two employees at \$180 per annum each, and two employees at \$150 per annum each.

A net increase of nine clerks was granted in the appropriation for the first half of the current fiscal year.

THE BOOKKEEPING DIVISION.

Effective April 1 an exchange of positions for the period of six months was made at my request between Mr. H. C. Lewis, chief accountant of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, and Mr. W. Y. Handy, chief of the bookkeeping division of this office, for the

purpose of harmonizing accounting methods and promoting a better understanding between the two bureaus. As each and every settlement of an account, with its corresponding detail of expenditures or receipts, is required to be forwarded to the Bureau of Insular Affairs for separate compilation, it is of vital importance that the two offices shall apply the same methods of treatment and statement of the accounts, so that apparent if not real differences may be avoided.

The result of this exchange has been very satisfactory and advantageous to this office, and I have no doubt the same result will accrue to the Insular Bureau. Mr. Lewis's detail has recently been extended to January 1, in order that the accounts of the fiscal year 1903 may be settled and closed before his departure.

To the bookkeeping division is assigned, among the more important duties, that of auditing the account of the insular treasurer, covering both the insular general revenues and funds handled by the treasurer in the capacity of depositary of trust funds, the latter including the account of the Treasurer of the United States, United States Army and Navy disbursing officers, money-order funds, and all general and special trust funds of which the treasurer is by law the custodian. The combined balance of all funds in the hands of the treasurer on June 30, 1903, was \$17,871,025.19 United States currency value. Detailed statements of the accounts of the treasurer as audited are certified to the Secretary of War at the close of each month. A complete statement of the accountability of the treasurer of the islands appears elsewhere in this report.

Accounts with appropriations are kept, and the work of properly distributing appropriations, charges for withdrawals of funds, and credits for unexpended balances returned to the treasury is conducted in this division.

This division examines all certificates of settlement by the auditor and keeps ledger accounts with each collecting and disbursing officer throughout the islands handling insular funds, separate accounts being kept with each officer in each official capacity in which he may serve; and so-called statistical accounts are kept whereby the compilations of the final summary of the work of all settlements declared are obtained.

All settlements of accounts payable as claims are made through the bookkeeping division and proper ledger entries made to preserve a full record of each settlement. The usual payments made in this way consist of special appropriations, of loans to provinces and payments of revenues ceded or refunded to provinces, return of deposits for export duties refundable under conditions prescribed by law, invalid money orders, and disbursements from the insular salary and expense fund.

All requisitions for accountable warrants are first presented to this division, whose duty it is to ascertain that the officer making the requisition is duly authorized in the premises; that the disbursing officer to whom warrant may issue is duly appointed in the capacity named and is bonded; and to determine that the sum asked for is available for withdrawal from the appropriations made for the purpose named. It is also the duty of the division to make memorandum charges against officers to whom warrants are issued and to see that warrants are properly charged as issued when certificates of audit of the accounts of payees are received.

Abstracts of classified payments by settlement warrants are drafted each month and copies thereof sent to the Secretary of War at Wash-

ington. All credits entered in the settlement of accounts of officers for deposit of funds with the insular treasurer are verified by checking the same against the corresponding entries in the treasurer's account. Correspondence relative to these subjects is handled in this division.

In the fiscal year just closed there were 1,043 separate settlements of claims on which warrants were issued; 1,802 accountable warrants were issued during the same period. There were 6,506 receipts issued by the treasurer during the year, and these were double entried and checked against the invoices accompanying the deposits and presented to the auditor for counter signature. There were received in this division 1,198 certificates of settlement of insular accounts, covering period settlements of from one to twelve months made by other divisions, and these were double entried, the first entries being in personal accounts and the other in the statistical accounts.

There are running accounts on the ledger for fiscal year 1903 with 254 insular collecting officers and 215 insular disbursing officers, some of whom are serving in more than one capacity, making a total of 275 disbursing accounts, exclusive of postmasters' accounts. There are also 86 open accounts with provincial treasurers in their capacities of collecting and disbursing officers.

Where it appears, whether by application for funds, by deposit of collections, or otherwise, that any employee of the Government is acting in a capacity in which he should be bonded but is not, the attention of the proper official is at once directed to the matter.

There has recently been introduced a more comprehensive double-entry system of bookkeeping than was formerly employed, having for its object the better analysis of settlements and a greater security for correctness of compilations. This change is an extension of the customary accounting methods in vogue in the United States, but it is fully authorized by rules and instructions governing the accounting system which the Commission deemed proper to incorporate into Act No. 90.

By this system there are provided a general-account ledger and individual ledgers corresponding, respectively, to the several general accounts, and the ordinary clerical errors must be corrected, else a balance of all accounts can not be drawn. By the distribution of the individual ledgers among several clerks, each of whom must present the balance shown by his individual ledgers, which in turn must correspond to the aggregate balance disclosed by the several general accounts, the opportunity for counterbalancing errors is eliminated.

Of perhaps equal importance is the necessity occasioned by this system for the consideration of all of the factors entering into every phase of the accounting and the effect of each upon the general result. Almost innumerable transactions enter into the account of appropriations, many of them caused by the unstable currency, and it is well-nigh impossible to keep this account with positive accuracy without the aid of the check against the balances afforded by this double-entry system.

Revenues are determined by the charges made against collecting officers for revenues coming into their hands, and when an excess collection has been made or an excess charge for any reason enters into the accounts as audited, the adjustment by the double-entry system in the officer's account compels a corresponding change in the revenue account. These changes are often for small amounts and their cor-

rectness in the revenue accounts would be of slight importance, but in some cases the sum involved is of such importance as to be very material in the consideration of the revenue accounts. The expense account, which must always be subject to adjustment for various suspended items, is also often changed materially by subsequent transactions and occurrences not foreseen, but which aggregate sufficient amounts to make the entries in the expense account of equal importance with those in the accounts of officers.

It is not believed that a situation resulting from the handling of three interchangeable currencies has ever before been presented to an accounting officer of the United States Government. The situation has been met, however, and at this time the accounts stand audited and balanced as a whole in the respective currencies. The appropriation account is carried in a single-currency expression, with the exception of two or three special appropriations, and the treasurer's account is audited and balanced to date, the three currencies each having been properly treated.

THE CUSTOMS DIVISION.

This division receives and settles all accounts of the customs service and also the accounts of the bureau of coast guard and transportation.

There are in the Philippine Islands 6 entry ports, 20 coast-inspection districts, and 170 subinspectors of customs at coastwise ports.

The division had on hand July 1, 1902, 315 unaudited revenue accounts, and received 477 revenue accounts pertaining to the fiscal year 1903.

During the fiscal year 2,724 manifests of vessels were received, of which number 1,245 have been liquidated, leaving 1,479 on hand September 1.

In the audit of the customs revenue accounts 78,132 vouchers were examined and liquidated and the following discrepancies noted, expressed in United States currency: Under collections, \$9,043.49; overcollections, \$1,169.94. The amount noted as overcollected does not represent a sum of money refundable to importers; on the contrary, a very small part only is refundable, on account of the failure of importers to detect overcollections on account of improper classification of merchandise and to file protests in accordance with law.

Under the customs laws and regulations moneys overcollected from importers on account of "manifest clerical errors" are refundable upon application at any time within one year from the time of payment, but moneys overcollected on account of error in classification or appraisement of merchandise are refundable only in cases where the importers have filed with the collector written protests within two days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the payment of duties. At least 90 per cent of the above-mentioned overcollections noted arose on account of errors in the classification of merchandise and are not refundable for the reason above stated. In connection with the examination of revenue accounts, all free entries have been rigorously scrutinized in this office, and there have been no irregularities on this account.

During the fiscal year 227 applications for refunds were received and settled. Of this number 215 were settled in favor of the claimants, and 12, aggregating \$754.34 United States currency, were denied on the ground that the importer in each case had failed to file a protest

with the collector of customs within the period prescribed by sections 30 and 286 of the customs administrative act, which provides that the decision of the collector as to the classification or appraisement of imported or exported merchandise shall be final and conclusive, except in case of protest and appeal.

The law governing protests and appeals is found in chapter 23 of the customs administrative act, and provides that—

The decision of the collector of customs at a subport of entry as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable upon imported merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to the dutiable value of merchandise, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise, or the person paying such fees, charges, and exactions other than duties, shall, having first paid all duties, fees, charges, and exactions, within two days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after such payment, as well in cases of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, if dissatisfied with such decision, give notice in writing to the collector of customs, setting forth distinctly and specifically, and in respect to each entry or payment, the reasons for his objections thereto.

In view of the fact that this law, which is perfectly clear in its language and mandatory in its requirements, has been in force nearly one year this office does not now exercise discretion in considering applications for refunds, but adheres strictly to the law and allows no refund in cases where protest was not filed, although there may have been some merit in some of the cases filed for settlement. Any other policy lays the government open to the charge of discrimination and favoritism.

In the United States customs service importers are allowed ten days after the liquidation of an entry in which to consider the action of the customs authorities and to protest against such action. In the Philippine customs service two days only are granted, which is hardly sufficient when we consider that here in the Philippines decisions as to appraisements are made in many instances by appraisers who are not as experienced as those in the United States and consequently commit more errors in judgment.

These errors in many instances work hardships on the importer, resulting in considerable losses to him in cases where he fails to discover such error within two days after payment of duties or for some other good reason is unable to file a protest within the time prescribed by law.

It therefore seems just and proper that the government, which reserves the right to correct any errors against itself within a year after payment by demanding of the importer any sums undercollected on the original entry, should extend to the importer at least ten days in which to file a protest against a collector's decision when, in the opinion of the importer, more money is collected under such decision than is due.

I think it will be conceded that it is far better to amend the law, as suggested, than to make a lax construction of it, which can only result in dissatisfaction to those not favored.

During the fiscal year 15 settlements were made on account of refunds on coal consumed on steam vessels engaged in trade with the Philippine Islands, as authorized by section 224 of the customs administrative act. The amount refunded was \$4,693.56 United States currency on 18,774.28 tons of coal consumed, and was paid to 6 firms only.

It will be observed that the benefits of this law have accrued to but a few firms, whereas, in the opinion of this office, it is clearly the

intent of the law that all vessels should be likewise benefited in order to encourage the shipping industry of these islands. This matter has not been brought to the attention of the customs officials for the reason that no question is involved in the audit of this class of refunds.

During the fiscal year there were received 46 applications for refunds of export duties paid on Philippine products shipped to the United States and there entered free of duty, as authorized by section 2 of an act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act to temporarily provide revenue for the Philippine Islands," etc. These applications have all been settled in favor of the claimants, and the total amount refunded was \$133,394 United States currency on a total of 139,497 bales of hemp, the only Philippine product coming within the law.

For the purpose of comparison I respectfully invite attention to the fact that the amount of all duties and taxes collected in the United States pursuant to the act of March 8, 1902, on articles shipped from the Philippines to the United States and upon foreign vessels therefrom, for the period March 8 to December 31, 1902, the date of the latest report, was only \$73,218.29 United States currency. The amount of export duties collected in the Philippines during the same period on Philippine products shipped to the United States and there entered free of duty, said amount being refundable from the Philippine revenues under the provisions of the act of March 8, 1902, was \$164,122.85 United States currency and \$497,519.68 Mexican currency. Reducing the amount of Mexican currency to United States currency at the existing ratio of 2.30 for 1, the total amount of such export duties, expressed in United States currency, is \$380,435.75. The difference between the amount collected in the United States and the amount refundable from Philippine revenues is \$307,217.46 United States currency.

The results of the act of March 8, 1902, are therefore disappointing in that the statute, instead of augmenting the revenues of the islands from duties paid on Philippine imports into the United States, as contemplated, has diminished them.

The present system of customs accounting is broad in its scope and covers every feature of money and merchandise accountability. From the date of the arrival of a vessel at a port in the Philippine Islands the records of this office show the final disposition of every article manifested on board. If bonds are given to secure duties on merchandise a complete accountability of those bonds is rendered to this office. When duties are paid on merchandise the amounts are traced to a final deposit with the insular treasurer.

As over 85 per cent of the total revenues of the insular government are from customs dues, the importance of the work of the customs division is apparent.

THE POSTAL DIVISION.

This division is charged with the settlement of the postal accounts of all postmasters in the Philippine Islands, the money-order accounts of postmasters at money-order post-offices, the disbursing account of the bureau of posts, the postage-stamp account of the bureau of posts, and the general money-order account with the United States Government.

These accounts, with the exception of the disbursing account of the

bureau of posts, have uniformly been rendered in United States currency. The money-order account with the United States is necessarily so kept. The vast number and general minuteness of the individual transactions of postmasters in selling stamps and stamped paper would have rendered impracticable and abortive any attempt to require an accurate accounting by the currencies actually involved. Philippine money orders, however, though drawn and accounted for in terms of United States currency, bear on their face such notation and indorsement that the amount and kind of currency actually received by the issuing postmaster for each order is shown and paid accordingly, if the order is paid in the Philippine Islands.

No credit for loss due to change in ratio has ever been claimed or allowed in any postal or money-order account. On the contrary, a gain in exchange of \$2,545.77 United States currency, accrued on money-order transactions with the United States, which gain, together with money-order fees to the amount of \$10,686.49, has been transferred to the postal revenues.

The number of post-offices in the Philippine Islands on June 30, 1903, was 212, showing an increase of 134 offices during the fiscal year. Twenty-six postmasters received fixed salaries, while 185 are compensated on the basis of a percentage of the gross postal receipts, and one officer of the United States Army serves as postmaster without compensation. Thirty-three post-offices are authorized to issue and pay money orders.

There were received for the fiscal year 2,212 monthly postal accounts and their settlement was completed by September 30.

Weekly money-order statements to the number of 1,599 were received and settled, and a statement of these transactions appears elsewhere in this report.

In accordance with the general plan agreed upon by the Philippine government with the postal authorities of the United States, this division has prepared and transmitted to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., as remittances for the credit of the government of the Philippine Islands on money-order account, twelve monthly money-order statements of orders of United States issue paid in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1903, each statement being accompanied by the vouchers therein listed, the whole aggregating \$136,440.61 United States currency. Twelve corresponding remittances of Philippine money orders paid in the United States, transmitted to this bureau by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, aggregating \$1,396,848.20 United States currency, have been carefully audited by this division and passed to the credit of the United States.

Section 4 of act No. 181 gives to postmasters compensation on the basis of a percentage of the gross receipts of their respective offices—100 per cent of the first \$25 of receipts per month. It is noted that a considerable number of the postmasters so compensated uniformly report monthly sales of stamp stock amounting either to \$25 or a slightly less sum. It is not possible for this office in any particular case to establish the fact that the reported sales are not bona fide, but such suspicion may reasonably be entertained in view of the quantities of stamps sometimes found in the hands of private parties and even business firms for sale. I am unable to suggest an adequate and practicable remedy, except that it might be made unlawful for any person

to purchase stamps from outside venders or other than postmasters at their offices.

The compensation of fourth-class postmasters in the United States was formerly based on a percentage of their sales, as here, with the result that many such postmasters, usually country merchants, purchased of wholesale houses with stamps a part of their stocks of merchandise, thus increasing their salaries in many instances to the maximum limit of \$1,000. Congress found it necessary, therefore, to fix the compensation of this class of postmasters on the basis of actual cancellation of stamps affixed to matter mailed at their offices. An examination by an inspector of the outgoing mail from a post-office suspected of padding its returns usually resulted in determining the legitimacy or illegitimacy of apparently excessive claims for compensation. A similar change in policy may be found necessary in these islands.

Notwithstanding the active cooperation of the director of posts with this bureau in its endeavors to secure prompt rendition of monthly postal accounts, the division is much inconvenienced by the failure of postmasters to render accounts promptly at the close of each month. This is particularly true of school-teachers and other insular employees, who are also authorized by law to act as percentage postmasters. When transferred or on vacation they frequently abandon their post-offices without making a proper accounting. Hereafter when it is shown that a delinquent postmaster is receiving a salary from some other branch of the Government a request will be made for stoppage of all pay until the delinquency is cured.

In view of the temporary character of the service, this division was charged with the settlement of the accounts of the census bureau, embracing 39 provincial treasurers and 13 military officers acting as disbursing officers of the census.

THE MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

This is by far the largest division of this bureau, both as to number of clerks employed and variety of accounts received, settled, and adjusted. Approximately one-third of the entire clerical force is employed in this division. It audits practically all insular disbursing and revenue accounts not distinctive in character, as are those of the customs and postal services, and they may be enumerated as follows: The Philippine Commission, executive bureau, civil service board, insular purchasing agent, board of health, quarantine service, mining bureau, weather bureau, bureau of public lands, bureau of agriculture, ethnological survey, bureau of government laboratories, Philippine Civil Hospital, civil sanitarium at Benguet, signal service, bureau of Philippines constabulary, bureau of prisons, bureau of coast and geodetic survey, bureau of engineering, bureau of the insular treasurer, bureau of the insular auditor, insular cold storage and ice plant, bureau of justice, bureau of education, bureau of public printing, bureau of archives, American circulating library, Official Gazette, exposition board, superintendent of intendencia building, Benguet wagon road, district commander at Isabela de Basilan, district commander at Pollok (Mindanao), city of Manila (all departments), custodian of Santa Potenciana Building, and the insular accounts of the

chief quartermaster, the chief paymaster, the chief commissary, and the chief engineer of the Division of the Philippines, the latter including the improvement of the port of Manila.

The fiscal year 1903 was marked by many changes in the personnel of this important division, several of its most valuable clerks having resigned to return to the United States. Among those who returned to the United States was its former chief, Mr. Russell Howard, who resigned about February 1, 1903, on account of ill health. Mr. Howard's departure was a serious loss to the bureau. He was succeeded as acting chief by Mr. Floyd E. White, who held the position for a brief period only, owing to his death, which occurred February 15, 1903. The present chief of division was designated as acting chief and served as such to April 18, when he was designated as chief of the division.

Vacancies were necessarily filled by clerks unacquainted with auditing work, and the time of the chief of the division and that of one or two experienced clerks has been occupied to a great extent in teaching the inexperienced recruits. The work of the division has been somewhat retarded on this account.

The following statement shows the amount of work accomplished during the fiscal year 1903: Number of unaudited monthly accounts on hand June 30, 1902, 2,569; number of monthly accounts received during the fiscal year, 6,292; number of monthly accounts audited during the fiscal year, 6,811; number of unaudited monthly accounts on hand June 30, 1903, 2,050. In addition to the foregoing should be included about 500 supplemental settlements.

These monthly accounts vary in size from a simple account consisting of an account current and 5 or 6 vouchers to one containing from 1,500 to 2,000 vouchers.

On account of the ramifications of the work of this division it is impracticable to comment on any particular phase. Many features which enter more largely into the work of this division than any other are discussed elsewhere.

THE PROVINCIAL DIVISION.

The principal work of this division is the audit of the accounts of provincial treasurers with their respective provinces.

The division grew out of the old internal-revenue section upon the establishment of provincial governments and the consequent abandonment of the offices of collectors of internal revenue, all internal revenue, so called, having become, in organized provinces after July 1, 1901, joint provincial and municipal revenue, under section 18 of Act No. 83.

Including Marinduque, merged with Tayabas in November, 1902, and Subig Bay Naval Reservation, which was treated in the same manner as a province until its abandonment, in November, 1902, the division received during the fiscal year 1903 provincial accounts from forty-one provinces. There were twelve internal-revenue offices—located in territory since included in Moro Province—the accounts of which were received by the division in addition to the accounts of the acting collector of internal revenue at Manila.

The division also received for audit the accounts of provincial treasurers collecting insular-revenue taxes on forest products, the collection

accounts of the mining bureau and the bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, the insular treasurer's stamp report, the disbursing account of the forestry bureau, and the accounts of disbursements for the maintenance of internal-revenue offices.

There were received in the provincial division the following accounts pertaining to the fiscal year 1903: Provincial treasurers' revenue accounts, 480; provincial treasurers' disbursing accounts, 490; provincial treasurers' forestry accounts, 492; internal-revenue accounts, 136; miscellaneous accounts, 60; or a total of 1,658 accounts.

Provincial treasurers, in their capacity as such, are accountable for three distinct funds: (1) Provincial and municipal; (2) forestry collections; (3) deposits for safe-keeping.

Each provincial treasurer, in person or by deputy, collects in his province all provincial and municipal revenues (with the exception of certain minor municipal taxes), pays over to the municipal treasurer the municipal share of the collections, disburses under the direction of the provincial board the funds of the province, and renders accounts to the auditor for all these transactions.

The provincial treasurer's disbursing account, covering funds not subject to appropriation by the Commission but under the control of the provincial board within certain limitations, is necessarily treated in the audit somewhat differently than the ordinary disbursing account. The general laws with regard to insular affairs passed by the Commission are applied, however, as far as practicable to the audit of provincial accounts. This is not always an easy matter, as the provincial boards, while limited in their powers under the law, are to a certain extent independent, and constant care is necessary in order that they may not, either through ignorance of the law or lack of proper understanding of their powers and duties, countenance practices by provincial officials which are not permitted in the case of insular officials. It is also necessary to note that they do not authorize expenditures the payment of which is assumed and appropriated for by the insular government, such as salaries of secondary school-teachers (sec. 15, Act No. 477) and expenses of vaccinators (sec. 14, Act No. 309). Such expenditures, if made by the provinces, would make possible double payments, which would be exceedingly difficult of detection. A complete set of instructions, intended primarily for provincial treasurers, but which will give needed information to all provincial officials, is in course of preparation, which it is believed will assist materially in the proper rendition of provincial accounts.

Under the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, collections under the forestry regulations on timber cut in the islands were made insular revenue and required to be deposited in the insular treasury. Under Act No. 527 of the Philippine Commission a permanent appropriation was made for the return proportionately to the respective provinces in which the timber is cut of the net amount of the forestry revenues, after deducting the entire expenses of the forestry bureau from the gross collections. The refunds are made quarterly by settlement warrant on certification of the auditor, and have been made as soon as possible after all the collection accounts and the disbursing account of the forestry bureau have been received and audited. The total collections for the year (excluding possible collections in Davao, Mindanao, from April 1 to May 2, 1903, the collector of internal revenue at that place

having failed to render account for the period) were \$27,174.05 United States currency and \$457,785.55 Mexican currency.

The expenses of the forestry bureau were \$227,750.57 Mexican currency and \$620.58 United States currency, which, for the purpose of prorating the returns in the currency actually collected, was reduced to an equivalent of \$12,067.16 United States currency and \$200,892.85 Mexican currency, or an average of 43.94 per cent of the amount collected, leaving 56.06 per cent as refundable to the various provinces.

The refunds for the first three quarters of the fiscal year were made February 18, March 27, and August 6, 1903, respectively, the first quarter being delayed partly because of nonreceipt of accounts and partly because of the necessity for completion of the audit of fiscal year 1902 accounts before this work was taken up. The third quarter was delayed in order to make return in the new Philippine currency. The return for the last quarter is now in process of refundment.

Provincial treasurers are required by law to receive municipal funds deposited for safe-keeping by municipal treasurers and court funds deposited by the clerk of the court. For the purpose of keeping a proper check on the cash on hand this office now requires an account current showing these and any other moneys not properly accountable for as provincial and municipal funds. These accounts are consulted in connection with the audit of the regular provincial accounts.

Under the provisions of Act No. 311, as amended by Act No. 739, all internal-revenue collections, so called, made prior to the organization of a province are refundable after organization to the province and municipalities in which collected. These refunds are also made by settlement warrant on certification by the auditor. A part of these refunds was made during the fiscal year 1902. During the fiscal year 1903 the balance due the provinces has been refunded, except certain small amounts which are withheld pending full deposit by the collectors of internal revenue and the collections which will now be refunded to the newly organized province of Moro.

There will be some additional work in this division for the next fiscal year on account of the independent provincial government of Moro, which has just been organized. How much extra work this will entail can not at this time be estimated, but the system of accounting will be practically the same as the insular system, only on a smaller scale. Preliminary instructions for the rendition of accounts and vouchers to this office, and also forms for a complete system of accounting, have been prepared and forwarded to the provincial treasurer. It is not presumed that these instructions and forms will meet all of the phases of the accounting in the province, and changes will be made from time to time as the needs of the service and the acts of the legislative council may indicate.

During the fiscal year the books in which the accounts of provincial treasurers were kept were posted in this division, but have since been transferred to the bookkeeping division. During the fiscal year 543 certificates of settlement of provincial treasurers' collection and disbursing accounts, covering period settlements of from one to twelve months pertaining to the fiscal year 1903 and to accounts supplemental to the fiscal year 1902, have been posted on these books, in addition to the posting of 644 certificates of settlement of the regular accounts of 1902, all of which were posted after July 1, 1902, as the books for these settlements were not received in time for earlier use.

THE PROPERTY DIVISION.

Under the provisions of Act No. 215 every officer or agent of the insular government who has public property in his charge must be held responsible for the value of the same until relieved from such responsibility, pursuant to the provisions of the act, and every officer accountable for public property is required to make quarterly returns of the same to the auditor.

At the commencement of the past fiscal year the work of the property division, already several months in arrears, was necessarily almost suspended during the preparation of detailed reports of receipts and disbursements then urgently required by the War Department for presentation to Congress. Since that time the force of the division has been increased by the addition of two Filipino and two American clerks, making a total of seven now engaged in the work. Due to changes in accountable officers by transfers, resignations, etc., whose returns must necessarily be liquidated, it has not been possible to bring all of the work up to a given period, but with the increased clerical force provided for by the Commission it is believed that the work can be brought up and maintained at no time more than one quarter behind.

From July 1, 1902, the vouchers for property sold by the insular purchasing agent to the insular bureaus and different departments of the city of Manila have been audited and certified for payment by settlement warrant in this division, thus saving the time which would have been spent in verification and payment by the various disbursing officers and in the double audit in this office of the same vouchers, first in the sales account of the insular purchasing agent and again in the disbursing accounts of the individual officers. One competent clerk does this work, and it is believed that the work of five or six men is saved by this system, which was suggested by Mr. Russell Howard, late chief of the miscellaneous division of this office.

Considerable difficulty is still encountered in the adjustment of the accountability between the insular purchasing agent and provincial supervisors, usually arising from differences between the property as shipped by that bureau and as received by the provinces. The action of inspectors and committees has left, as a rule, considerable to be desired. An amendment to Act No. 215 covering some of the most prolific sources of dispute was recently enacted.

Some legislation fixing a definite system of weights and measures, at least in transactions with the Government or its agents, is also recommended, as at the present time hay is invoiced as tons, pounds, and bales; rice as sacks, piculs, cavans, and pounds; medicines in almost every conceivable weight and measure. For instance, rice has been purchased as piculs, invoiced as pounds, taken up as sacks, and sold as cavans or gantas. The impracticability of securing correct property accountability under such conditions is certainly apparent.

This division has received during the last fiscal year and from July 1 to October 1, 1903, 2,062 property returns; has examined 1,319, and there still remain to be examined 1,093 returns. The difference between those received and examined and those remaining on hand to be examined is due to the fact that there were 350 returns not checked at the time of rendering the last annual report.

A property return embodies the transactions of three months, and is in reality three reports as compared with a disbursing account.

It devolves upon this division to review all reports of committees and inspectors, excepting those relating to subsistence stores, which are referred to the miscellaneous division. In instances where loss of funds arises, the reports are handled by the auditor personally.

The number of delinquent returns October 1 was 88.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

On account of the fact that invoices of funds for purchase of supplies were frequently made to the Philippine disbursing agent at Washington by the various bureaus of the insular government as well as by the insular purchasing agent, and the further fact that the disbursing agent made disbursements for supplies for the Philippine service not only out of these two classes of funds but also from the general appropriations for disbursement in the United States, a great many complications arose in connection with the settlement of the money and property accounts involved, which it is believed are now obviated by the adoption of the policy herein outlined:

(a) That no disbursement be made by the Philippine disbursing agent for purchase of supplies from his general appropriations, said appropriations being confined exclusively to payment of salaries, transportation, and other service in the United States not involving property.

(b) That all disbursements made by the Philippine disbursing agent for purchase of supplies shall be from funds appropriated for the insular purchasing agent here and transferred through that officer to Washington.

(c) That all supplies so purchased shall be shipped to the Philippine Islands through the insular purchasing agent here and not direct to any bureau.

(d) That the supplies so received here by the insular purchasing agent shall be sold to the various branches of the service and reimbursed as in the case of supplies purchased in the islands.

This method of procedure received executive approval June 10, 1903, and if rigidly adhered to will afford all necessary checks and safeguards without inconvenience to any branch of the service.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FIELD EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Until a recent date no satisfactory system of field inspection and examination of accounts had been effected. The provincial act and its amendments required the treasurer and auditor jointly to examine the accounts of provincial treasurers at least once each quarter. Every effort was made to comply with this requirement, but it was found impossible to do so on account of an inadequate force of examiners and the further fact that the examiners authorized were unable to get to and away from provincial capitals promptly.

Toward the close of the fiscal year, upon the joint recommendation of the treasurer and auditor, the responsibility for the examination of provincial treasurers' accounts in the field was placed upon the insular treasurer, who was given authority at the same time to employ 12 additional examiners.

In the audit of the collection accounts of provincial treasurers much dependence must necessarily be placed on the reports of examinations by these traveling examiners, as it is not always possible to determine

from the papers submitted to the auditor that the provincial treasurer has taken up and accounted for all moneys received by him.

Under the provisions of Act No. 752 a committee, consisting of the provincial governor, the provincial supervisor, and the provincial secretary, is required to count the cash in the hands of the provincial treasurer promptly at the close of business on the last day of each month. If the provincial treasurer is authorized to deposit funds in a designated depository he must keep a true and correct record of all deposits made by him therein and a true and correct list of checks drawn against his depository. In counting the cash in the hands of the provincial treasurer the aforesaid committee is required to include as a separate item the balance on deposit in such depository, as shown by the records kept by the provincial treasurer. If the provincial treasurer is acting as a disbursing officer of insular funds the committee is required to count and determine the cash balance on hand under each separate designation as disbursing officer in the same manner and at the same time as the balance of provincial funds is ascertained.

The report of the committee must include separately the amounts of cash on hand and on deposit in the various funds—provincial, municipal, deposits for safekeeping, census, and other insular moneys—showing the exact sums in actual kinds of currency in which held, which report must be submitted to the insular treasurer and insular auditor.

The practical value of regular and frequent reports on this subject can hardly be overestimated, while the moral effect of the examinations is obvious.

Inspectors or field examiners are now authorized for substantially all branches of the insular service. For the service outside of the city of Manila special agents, inspectors, and examiners have been provided for the customs, postal, and constabulary services, respectively. Other branches of the service must be covered by special examinations by the auditor until the responsibility is elsewhere placed.

Every special agent, inspector, or examiner who conducts a field examination should submit to the auditor a brief report of such examination, inviting attention to any phase of the examination which should be known to the auditor when the final official audit is made.

The responsibility for the field or office examination of the accounts and cash of disbursing and revenue officers located in the city of Manila rests upon the auditor under the provisions of Act No. 490. Mr. A. M. Easthagen was appointed city examiner, under this provision of law, in November last. He has been vigilant and energetic in the performance of this duty, and the results have been very satisfactory, although unpleasant in specific instances. The accounts of thirty-five revenue and disbursing officers serving in sixty-four capacities had been examined by him up to September 1. In some instances the accountability covered but a month or so, the average number of months covered being six.

In addition to the office examinations made under the supervision of the auditor, each head of bureau, under the provisions of executive order No. 21, of March 16, 1903, is expected to exercise a reasonable supervision over the affairs of all cashiers or disbursing officers serving under them, consistent with the responsibility imposed upon such officers and the discretion conferred by law upon each disbursing officer. For this purpose each head of bureau or office is required to

cause to be counted and verified at least once each month the cash with which each cashier or disbursing officer is chargeable and make report thereon to the auditor.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Suspensions of credit in the accounts of disbursing officers have been unusually large in the past, such suspensions being made necessary by reason of insufficient or defective vouchers, absence of proper approval or authority, as well as failure to submit copies of contracts as required. These suspensions are usually removed when proper vouchers, documents, or explanations are submitted. This condition arises largely through the inexperience of some of the disbursing officers concerned, and is in time overcome in individual cases. There is another class of suspensions, which finally become disallowances, arising from overpayments and illegal payments. In such instances refunds are required. Disbursing officers thus embarrassed have in a number of cases sought relief on the ground that the disallowed payment was ordered by the head of the bureau or a superior officer who possessed the power of removal.

In order that the authority of the chief of the bureau and the responsibility of the disbursing officer might be more fully defined executive order No. 49 was issued by the civil governor. The general principles are therein laid down that every disbursing officer is responsible to the government, under his bond, for payments made by him, whether such payments are made by direction of his superior officer or not, and the fact of such direction does not relieve him from responsibility; and that a disbursing officer, in determining the legality of expenditures, must act independently of the head of his bureau or office and at his own peril.

Provision is made by law (sec. 1, Act No. 145) that a disbursing officer or head of any department, bureau, or office may apply for, and the auditor shall render, his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the auditor in passing upon the account containing the said disbursement, and in all cases of doubt such action should be taken. Pending such decision the disbursing officer may properly refuse to make payment in any case wherein he believes that the payment ordered is not warranted by law.

The auditor is pleased to note and commend a gradually increasing efficiency on the part of disbursing officers, some of whom are now as efficient as any of the experienced officers in the Federal service. Frequent changes in disbursing officers should be discouraged. An efficient and honest disbursing officer should be retained in the same line of service as long as possible, even at an increased salary, as a matter of real economy.

While the official telegraph service throughout the islands brings quick results from the administrative standpoint, it often requires weeks to secure a necessary account, voucher, or document from a remote point in the Archipelago because of a lack of transportation. Accounts are therefore sometimes delinquent through no fault of the accountable officer. This condition is being rapidly improved by regular schedules of the coast guard vessels.

Act No. 749 of the Commission, enacted toward the close of the fiscal year, affords an adequate recourse in cases where an officer is willfully negligent in rendering his accounts and in depositing his balances, by imposing a fine not to exceed \$2,000 and making a failure to account for money received prima facie evidence of embezzlement of the sums received and not accounted for.

THE INSULAR SALARY AND EXPENSE FUND.

From July 1, 1902, the traveling expenses of insular employees from the United States and in taking station, and their salaries for the same periods, as provided by Acts Nos. 80, 136, and 338, theretofore paid by the disbursing officer of the Commission and other disbursing officers, were made payable by settlement warrant on the insular treasury upon certification by the auditor, pursuant to appropriations made.

Payment of accrued leave due deceased employees was made a charge against this fund by Act No. 490, and rewards for information leading to the capture and conviction of brigands or criminals or leading to the capture of escaped convicts were made chargeable to this fund by Act No. 595.

In this connection attention is invited to the danger of duplicate payments for the same service, one by the province under the provisions of Act No. 671 and another by the auditor on executive direction; and it is recommended that all such payments of rewards be made by the provinces, the boards of which are likely to have more accurate knowledge of the facts and which can then claim reimbursement under the provisions of the act last cited.

Since July 1, 1902, there have been settled and certified for payment 419 claims for salary and traveling expenses, 34 claims for accrued leave due estates of deceased employees, 7 claims for rewards offered, and 2 unclassified claims.

Act No. 643, effective June 1 last, provides that the appointment of persons from the United States to the Philippine civil service shall be under a contract stipulating that such employees shall serve for a period of two years unless released by competent authority. Half salary for the time necessarily consumed in traveling from San Francisco to Manila, and reimbursement for actual and necessary traveling expenses from place of residence to San Francisco are guaranteed to each employee at the expiration of his contract, provided that if any part of such traveling expenses is borne by the Government at the outset 10 per cent of such employee's monthly salary shall be retained until the Government is fully reimbursed. A circular letter instructing the disbursing officers as to the procedure covering the deduction and return to the Treasury of this 10 per cent of monthly salaries of such employees has been prepared and sent to all concerned. In many cases it is impossible to determine the exact amount due the Government until the accounts of the disbursing agent at Washington have been received, due to the fact that railway and Pullman transportation to San Francisco is furnished in the majority of cases and that claims therefor are not promptly presented by the transportation companies for payment in the United States. This advance of transportation should be discouraged as much as possible.

Every person appointed to the insular service under the provisions of act No. 643 should immediately upon arrival in Manila file with the

auditor his traveling-expense account and supporting vouchers, so that the account may be passed upon while all of the facts are clearly in mind. The account will then be filed for certification and payment by warrant, as provided by the law, at the end of two years' satisfactory service.

THE NEW PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

During the fiscal year 1903 two appropriations, amounting to \$3,000,000, United States currency, were made for the purchase of bullion and alloy for coinage into the new Philippine currency authorized by the United States Congress. This money was withdrawn for the purpose specified, and before the close of the fiscal year 3,200,000 pesos, equivalent to \$1,600,000, United States currency, had been received and taken into the account of the treasurer.

To November 1 a total of 14,547,166 pesos of the new currency, including subsidiary coinage, had been received and taken into the treasurer's account. It is not now possible to state the amount of the seigniorage, exclusive of the mintage charges, insurance, and transportation, as complete reports have not been received from Washington.

The new currency was put into circulation promptly after its receipt, and the very large balance of the United States currency in the insular treasury at the close of the fiscal year enabled the insular government to resume payment July 1, 1903, in a gold-standard currency without a ripple of disturbance.

All appropriations were made withdrawable after June 30 in Philippine currency or United States currency at the option of the treasurer, and disbursements were ordered paid in the same currencies, except in cases especially otherwise authorized, according to the nature of the contract.

In order that the new Philippine currency might be substituted for local or Mexican currency as rapidly as possible, each and every disbursing officer of the insular government was directed by executive order to deposit in the insular treasury any local or Mexican currency in his hands which was not required for disbursement before June 30, 1903, and close his Mexican currency accounts as of that date.

In order to promote and expedite the circulation of the new money in the provinces the treasurer, by Executive Order No. 62, was authorized and directed to exchange, in his discretion, with any provincial treasurer, pursuant to a resolution of the provincial board, Philippine currency for Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency at the authorized ratio at the time such provincial funds were received at the insular treasury for such exchange. Likewise all officers of the government were directed to make all contracts payable in Philippine or United States currency, at the option of the government, and all existing contracts otherwise payable were directed to be adjusted to the new basis as soon as practicable.

The accounts for the fiscal year 1904 will be rendered and settled as far as practicable in Philippine currency, with the previous approval of the civil governor and the Secretary of War. To effect this result auditor's circular No. 30, approved by the civil governor, was issued for the information and guidance of all concerned, and is here quoted:

The act of Congress of March 3, 1903, known as "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," makes the Philippines peso, of the value of fifty cents, United States currency, the unit of value.

All revenue and disbursing accounts which have heretofore carried United States currency will be hereafter expressed in Philippines pesos, regardless of whether United States currency or Philippines currency was actually received or paid. On account of the stability of ratio between the new Philippines currency and United States currency these currencies may be exchanged at the value stated without affecting the actual value of the money on hand, and such exchanges by disbursing officers are authorized when funds in hand permit. Exchanges of Philippines or United States currency for Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency will not be made by any officer, except with the insular treasurer, as authorized by law. It will be necessary, therefore, to carry accounts in but two currencies—Philippines currency (which will embrace also United States currency) and Mexican currency (which will include the Spanish-Filipino currency, or all funds heretofore known as local currency). Receipts and invoices, as heretofore, will be expressed in the kinds of currencies actually involved, but in the accounts the expression of all United States currency vouchers will be doubled to convert the same to peso value. Office books and records need be kept in only two currencies, in harmony with these instructions.

The most encouraging feature in the accounting work is the early adoption in full of a stable currency. That the Government will be able to eliminate Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency from official circulation after December 31 next is a foregone conclusion, and that this will be done without injury to any interest is apparent, due largely, however, to the very great volume of United States currency injected into the circulating medium of the islands since American occupation.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Under authority of section 2 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, the Philippine government was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the new Philippine currency. An issue of these certificates was placed on sale in the United States pursuant to the additional provisions of Act No. 696 of the Commission, with most satisfactory results.

The following report of the Secretary of War to the auditor relative to this bond issue is herewith submitted:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1903.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of enactment No. 696 of the Philippine Commission, authorizing the issue of \$3,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness under and by authority of section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "An act relating to currency for the Philippine Islands," approved March 2, 1903, said section reading as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of War shall report to the auditor and the treasurer of the Philippine Islands the amount of such certificates of indebtedness as are described in the previous section which he has issued under the authority thereof, the numbers and denominations thereof, the rate of interest to be paid thereon, the time when payable, the premium, if any, at which they were issued, and the total proceeds therefrom, and the same shall be made a matter of record in the offices of the auditor and treasurer of the Philippine Islands"—

by direction of the Secretary, I have the honor to render the following report:

In pursuance of the authority contained in section 2 of this enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to submit a form of temporary certificate of indebtedness that would meet the requirements, which form was immediately submitted by him with the statement that it embodied the terms set forth in section 6 of the enactment of Congress providing for a standard of value in the Philippine Islands.

With a view to placing the certificates of indebtedness to the best advantage, the matter was taken up with the Secretary of the Treasury, who authorized the statement that they would be accepted by the Treasury Department as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in national banks whenever further deposits were made, and that they could at any time be substituted for

United States bonds now held as security for deposit, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional bank-note circulation.

On April 1 the Bureau of Insular Affairs issued a circular which was widely circulated through the mails and in the public press inviting subscriptions for \$3,000,000 of the certificate of indebtedness to be issued on coupon form of the denomination of \$1,000, dated May 1, 1903, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such certificates to be redeemable in one year after date of issue in gold coin of the United States at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The bids for subscriptions for these temporary certificates of indebtedness were opened in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs on the afternoon of April 20, 1903, with the understanding, as set forth in the circular referred to above, that the award would be made to the bidder or bidders most advantageous to the government of the Philippine Islands, as a result of which the entire award was made to the firm of Fisk & Robinson, 35 Cedar street, New York, whose bid for the same was \$102,513 per one hundred.

On account of the exorbitant charges demanded by the express company, the certificates of indebtedness were conveyed to New York by special messengers of the Department, at considerable saving, and placed in the custody of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. These certificates were issued in the denomination of \$1,000, dated May 1, 1903, numbered from 1 to 3000, inclusive, each bearing three coupons, dated August 1, 1903, November 1, 1903, and February 1, 1904, for interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly and due on the dates above shown, with interest due for the last quarter with the principal after maturity and upon presentation of the certificate.

On May 1, 1903, these certificates of indebtedness as described above were placed in the hands of the firm of Fisk & Robinson, the successful bidders, by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the said Fisk & Robinson, in consideration thereof and in accordance with their bid, depositing with the Guaranty Trust Company the sum of \$3,075,390, which was duly accepted and placed to the credit of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

From the second paragraph above it will be seen that by August 1 it will become necessary to have available by appropriation of the Philippine Commission the sum of \$30,000 for the use of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in meeting the interest due for the first quarter ending on that date on these temporary certificates of indebtedness, and that a like amount for the same purpose will become necessary on November 1, 1903, and on February 1, 1904, and that on May 1, 1904, the face value and interest for the last quarter on these certificates, amounting to \$3,030,000, it will also become necessary to permit the retirement of this issue of certificates.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.

THE AUDITOR FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, P. I.

In connection with the fact that the insular government receives $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its deposit in New York, it is quite apparent that with the premium realized on these certificates of indebtedness and the interest on the deposit of the proceeds this loan will be without cost to the insular government.

CHANGES IN RATIO BETWEEN MEXICAN OR LOCAL CURRENCY AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1903, or June 30, 1902, the ratio between Mexican and United States currency was \$2.27 of the former to \$1 of the latter, which ratio had been in effect from April 1, 1902. July 7, 1902, the ratio was fixed at 2.35 to 1; September 23, at 2.40 to 1; October 26, at 2.46 to 1; November 12, at 2.50 to 1; November 23, at 2.60 to 1; January 25, 1903, at 2.66 to 1; March 11, at 2.60 to 1; April 4, at 2.55 to 1; May 1, at 2.50 to 1; May 14, at 2.45 to 1, which continued to be the ratio to June 30, 1903, the end of the fiscal year.

ACCOUNTING BY CURRENCIES AUTHORIZED.

In my last annual report it was stated that it was not deemed practicable to continue the rendition and settlement of accounts in United States currency expression, in view of the fact that the greater part of the financial transactions of the government were in Mexican or local currency, of unstable value, changing commercially almost every day. Steps were taken at the beginning of the fiscal year to introduce separate accounting according to the actual currencies involved, this method having received the advance approval of the Secretary of War and the Philippine Commission.

It was not found possible to get into the hands of the officers concerned the instructions and blanks necessary to carry this arrangement into complete effect until several months of the fiscal year had passed. Accounts were in the meantime settled as rendered. Under the former system of accounting in United States currency expression regardless of the currency involved, it was necessary in balancing accounts to consider the gains and losses, or differences arising in the accounts by reason of the official changes in ratio between the two currencies. This made it easily possible to state definitely the net losses to the government by reason of the depreciation in value during the fiscal year 1902 of its silver currency. Under the separate accounting almost completely employed during the fiscal year these losses do not find expression to any great extent in the accounts as stated, but the losses occurred nevertheless in the debt-paying power of the silver money. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1903 the treasurer's cash balance, expressed in gold, of \$5,995,006.49½ really consisted of \$1,256,850.90 in United States currency and \$10,755,613.15 in Mexican and Spanish-Filipino dollars, worth a little over 44 cents each at the official ratio at the time of \$2.27 of Mexican currency to \$1 United States currency. At the close of the fiscal year the treasurer's cash balance consisted of \$10,853,803.09 in United States currency, with an overdraft in Mexican currency of \$539,269.39, which had been temporarily met by the treasurer from other funds in his hands. Reducing the United States currency balance by the amount of this overdraft converted at the then ratio of 2.45 to 1 left a net cash balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of \$10,633,693.13, wholly in United States currency. The treasurer's cash balance at the beginning of the fiscal year, three-fourths in Mexican currency, had shifted to a balance wholly in United States currency at its close. This was the result of a policy deliberately adopted of undervaluing the Mexican currency to such a degree in fixing the official ratio that it was not offered to any considerable extent in payment of public dues, United States currency being paid in preference. On the other hand, almost all of the insular appropriations, except those for the purchase of bullion, were withdrawn and disbursed in Mexican currency, in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation acts. This policy of taking in the stable currency and paying out the unstable currency paved the way to the adoption of the gold standard at the close of the fiscal year.

The government, in protecting its revenue collections against the unstable currency by undervaluing it, was compelled, however, to pay its obligations in the same undervalued medium. This caused a loss to the government fully as great as that which found expression in the accounts of the previous fiscal year.

APPROPRIATED MONEYS UNDRAWN JUNE 30, 1903.

The appropriation ledgers of this office on June 30, 1903, showed the following amounts of appropriated moneys to the credit of the various bureaus and offices of the insular government for the fiscal years 1902 and 1903:

[Amounts expressed in United States currency.]

Bureau, office, etc.	1903.	1902.
Executive:		
Executive bureau.....	\$6,009.44	.....
Philippine civil-service board.....	3,275.48	.....
Bureau of the insular purchasing agent.....	20,361.57	.....
Purchase of supplies.....	22,641.36	.....
Department of the interior:		
Board of health for the Philippines.....	101,649.78	\$3,931.76
Quarantine service.....	21,095.56	180.00
Forestry bureau.....	14,349.48	23.00
Mining bureau.....	2,349.96	.....
Philippine weather bureau.....	289.84	.....
Bureau of public lands.....	587.11	1.43
Bureau of agriculture.....	85,827.00	.....
Bureau of non-Christian tribes.....	2,820.78	.....
Bureau of government laboratories.....	45,628.10	11,210.12
Bureau of patents, copyrights, etc.....	782.50	.....
Philippine Civil Hospital.....	724.81	138.69
Civil Sanitarium, Benguet.....	4,208.04	4.94
Department of commerce and police:		
Bureau of post-offices.....	7,910.13	.....
Post-office service.....	99,076.38	.....
Invalid money orders.....	589.76	.....
Signal service.....	46,504.10	.....
Bureau of Philippines Constabulary.....	5,053.72	2,573.98
Commissary stores.....	4,142.96	.....
Bureau of prisons.....	17,813.16	.....
Bureau of coast guard and transportation.....	290,820.37	.....
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey.....	925.03	.....
Bureau of engineering.....	14,697.59	.....
Department of finance and justice:		
Bureau of the insular treasurer.....	28,021.88	596.80
Bureau of the insular auditor.....	1,594.50	.....
Bureau of customs and immigration.....	79,865.73	11.45
Refundable export duties.....	124,512.13	.....
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....	4,004.04	.....
Overtime service, customs employees.....	1,517.87	.....
Bureau of internal revenue.....	1,898.51	6.67
Insular cold-storage and ice plant.....	22,893.08	2,623.48
Bureau of justice.....	28,617.74	3,761.93
Department of public instruction:		
Bureau of education.....	290,600.17	3,116.91
Bureau of printing.....	74,663.69	.....
Bureau of architecture.....	109,264.97	43,008.23
Bureau of archives.....	1,070.78	.....
Bureau of statistics.....	565.63	.....
American circulating library of Manila.....	462.18	.....
Philippine Museum.....	185.49	.....
Census bureau.....	52,238.09	.....
Official Gazette.....	643.61	.....
Unassigned:		
Chief engineer of the division.....	640.42	.....
Chief quartermaster of the division.....	9,577.79	138.98
Chief commissary of the division.....	.....	19,060.48
Chief paymaster of the division.....	.....	2,942.08
District commander, Isabela de Basilan.....	776.00	.....
Provincial government, Nueva Ecija.....	.....	11.84
Loan to province of Batangas.....	1,000.00	.....
Survey of wagon road, Naguillan-Baguio.....	7,500.00	.....
Benguet wagon road.....	32,544.55	.....
Roads and bridges, Act No. 1.....	6,064.96	.....
Harbor improvements, port of Manila.....	700,020.40	.....
Harbor improvements, port of Cebu.....	350,000.00	.....
Harbor improvements, port of Iloilo.....	150,000.00	.....
St. Louis exhibit.....	54,067.79	.....
Superintendent intendencia building.....	3.37	.....
Old transportation claims.....	864.85	.....
Insular salary and expense fund.....	3,254.34	.....
Treasurer, subject to claim.....	28.44	.....
Province of Rizal, section 5 (g), Act No. 436.....	6.00	.....
Three million dollars voted by Congress:		
Purchase of rice, Act No. 786.....	150,000.00	.....

Bureau, office, etc.	1903.	1902.
City of Manila:		
Municipal board.....	\$10,234.96	.....
Department of engineering and public works.....	82,356.16	.....
Department of assessments and collections.....	5,235.66	.....
Fire department.....	16,846.34	.....
Law department.....	8,958.93	.....
Department of police.....	15,431.03	.....
Department of city schools.....	5,957.39	.....
Total.....	3,254,073.48	\$93,342.77

[Amounts expressed in Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.]

	1903.
Emergency rice fund.....	\$855.56
Loan to province of Iloilo.....	50,000.00
Bureau of education.....	1,767.30
Bureau of architecture.....	1,600.00
Chief Engineer of the division.....	7,500.00
Overtime service, customs employees.....	230.46
Refundable export duties.....	792,328.42
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....	5,236.84
Outstanding liabilities.....	233.99
Province of Rizal, section 5 (g), Act No. 436.....	32.03
Total.....	859,684.60

EXCESSIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Before the close of the fiscal year it was demonstrated that excessive and unnecessary appropriations had been requested and made for many branches of the service, in addition to the sums remaining undrawn by reason of lapses in salaries and failure to receive supplies ordered from the United States and appropriated for. Under the provisions of Act No. 729 the following amounts appropriated for the fiscal years 1902 and 1903 were transferred from appropriated moneys to the general revenues available for appropriation:

	1903.	1902.
Turned back to general revenue.....	\$1,036,259.72	\$834,966.08
Restored under section 3, Act No. 729.....	8,506.28	1,774.77
Net amount turned back.....	1,027,753.44	833,191.31

The above amounts are stated in United States currency. It is evident that a very large amount of the appropriations undrawn June 30, 1903, which are exclusive of the sums turned back, will not be required for the payment of outstanding obligations of 1902 and 1903. It is therefore respectfully recommended that each bureau and office of the government be required to certify to the auditor its outstanding obligations for the fiscal years named so that all surplus amounts may be returned to the general revenues under section 4 of Act No. 729. All appropriations for fiscal year 1902, which may be turned back under the provisions of said section without certification as to outstanding obligations, will now be so disposed of.

DEFALCATIONS, EMBEZZLEMENTS, AND SHORTAGES.

During the fiscal year there were, unfortunately, a startling number of defalcations and embezzlements of public funds on the part of those intrusted with making collections and disbursements, which

were mainly brought to light in the field and office examinations of accounts. These disclosures were at once humiliating and exasperating. If these incidents have been numerous, it must also be said that justice has been swift and sure. The officers charged with the enforcement of the laws and the prosecution of offenders have been untiring in their efforts to secure prompt convictions and sentences.

Following is a statement of these defalcations, with the name of the offender, the official position held by him, the amount of his peculation, and the status of the government's claim against the surety company for the recovery of the amount. The government has nothing to condone, therefore nothing to conceal:

An examination of the accounts of James F. Beahan, disbursing officer for the board of health, disclosed numerous claims for credit covering duplicated payments, besides evidence of forgery of names to a pay roll for which he had claimed credit. These fraudulent claims for credit amounted to about \$4,300 Mexican currency, but there were besides many irregular vouchers and improper transactions. Mr. Beahan was tried and convicted on two charges, the first of "falsification of public documents," for which he was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment December 16, 1902. On the second charge, of "misappropriation of public funds," he was given an additional sentence of twelve years' imprisonment March 31, 1903. Between the time of his arrest and final conviction Mr. Beahan fled to Shanghai, China, where he was apprehended and returned. The government secured by attachment the amount of a personal deposit of \$2,000 United States currency made by him in one of the Manila banks.

William A. Wilson, disbursing officer for the bureau of coast guard and transportation, disappeared, and in the examination of his accounts which followed an actual cash shortage of \$19,265.65 Mexican currency was discovered. Wilson was traced by way of Hongkong and Shanghai to Montreal, Canada, where he was arrested by United States secret-service agents and returned to Manila for trial. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds" and "falsification of a public document." In the first case he received a sentence April 13, 1903, of twelve years' imprisonment, and in the second case a sentence of twelve years and one day and a fine of 1,250 pesetas April 20, 1903. Demand was made for the full amount of this shortage upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Company of New York, joint sureties, and the claim was settled in full October 22.

Matthew T. E. Ward, a supply officer in the Philippine Constabulary, was found short in his cash and commissary accounts to the amount of \$1,266.26 Mexican currency, and was tried on the charge of "misappropriation of public funds," and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years four months and one day on December 4, 1902. The full amount of this shortage was paid by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia August 31, 1903. An additional shortage on account of property is yet undetermined.

C. J. DeWitt, a supply officer in the Philippine Constabulary, was found short \$10,498.83 Mexican currency in his cash, commissary, and property accounts, was tried for "misappropriation of public funds" and sentenced February 9, 1903, to ten years' imprisonment. The amount of this shortage was paid August 15, 1903, by the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Surety Company, joint sureties.

O. G. C. Milne, postmaster at Tacloban, Leyte, claimed to have

been the victim of a robbery of over \$12,000 United States currency in money-order funds from his office. His statements were not consistent. The matter was investigated by the inspectors of the bureau of posts, and upon the evidence secured Milne was arrested and convicted of "misappropriation of public funds" to the amount of \$12,140.80 United States currency. He was sentenced May 1, 1903, to imprisonment for eight years and one day. After his conviction he confessed his crime and pointed out where \$9,102.50 United States currency, for which he was accountable, was concealed. This sum was recovered, and a further sum of \$3,000 United States currency, the full amount of his bond, was paid July 21, 1903, by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia.

Albert C. Roberts, cashier of the insular cold storage and ice plant, upon examination was found short May 7, 1903, to the extent of \$1,622.42 United States currency and \$7,014.65 Mexican currency and was tried on the charge of "misappropriation of public funds," but was convicted of permitting others to extract public funds, and sentenced June 10, 1903, to pay a fine equal to the amount of the shortage, in addition to the civil liability under his bond. Demand was made upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Company of New York, joint sureties, and the claim was settled in full October 22.

J. Valentine Karelsen, postmaster at Calamba, Laguna, claimed to have lost \$1,000 United States currency in transit to his depository, the postmaster at Manila. Investigation showed that his claim was a false one. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds," convicted, and sentenced June 5, 1903, to imprisonment for ten years and one day and to pay a fine of \$1,000 United States currency. Demand has been made upon the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, but the matter is unadjusted.

W. Shultz, postmaster at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, was found short \$2,500, United States currency by Post-Office Inspector Ladd. Shultz confessed and made a full statement of his peculations. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds" and sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and one day. The final audit of this account showed a net shortage of \$2,511.97 United States currency. It appeared by the confession of the late postmaster that the sum of \$809.52 United States currency was abstracted from the money-order funds prior to October 1, 1902, at which time a bond given by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia was effective. For the remainder of the shortage, \$1,702.45 United States currency, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Company of New York were deemed jointly liable. Demand was made upon the surety companies concerned, and the amount for which each was liable was paid October 22, 1903.

Bartlett Sinclair, treasurer of the province of Rizal, was found short in his accounts upon examination and reexamination \$1,410.40 United States currency and \$16,343.12 Mexican currency.

Emory H. Fogerty, Sinclair's deputy, made a written confession to having appropriated to his own use a sum equivalent to \$1,276 United States currency, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced April 8, 1903, to three years' imprisonment.

Ricardo Gutierrez, a Filipino deputy of late Treasurer Sinclair, was charged with misappropriation of \$244.34 Mexican currency, but

reimbursed the government before the date of his sentence, which was imprisonment for four months and one day.

Gregorio de Silva, another Filipino deputy of late Treasurer Sinclair, was convicted of misappropriation of \$46.28 Mexican currency, but reimbursed the government before a sentence of two months was imposed.

Mr. Sinclair was removed from office, and charged under a Spanish statute yet in force with carelessness and negligence in office by which he permitted others to abstract public funds. The case resulted in acquittal October 20. That portion of the loss falling upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Surety Company, jointly, has been settled.

An examination of the accounts of Dean Tompkins, treasurer of the province of Union, disclosed a shortage of \$221.15 United States currency and \$22,744.25 Mexican currency. After the seizure of his office, July 5, 1903, by the deputy of the insular treasurer, Mr. Tompkins made cash payments on his shortage amounting to \$1,129.99 United States currency and \$7,061.26 Mexican currency, besides payments by personal notes given by him to various persons for salary vouchers for which he claimed credit in his accounts amounting to \$294.50 United States currency and \$1,338.74 Mexican currency. The persons who accepted these notes now state that they did so with the understanding that the province was cramped for funds or that the actual cash was not available, and that the obligation of the government to pay was not discharged by acceptance of the notes. The notes were given to provincial officers and employees after the seizure of the office, however.

Nine charges were filed against the late treasurer, Tompkins—four for estafa, four for falsification of public documents in forging names of municipal treasurers to receipts for money for which he took credit, and one for misappropriation of public funds amounting to \$221.15 United States currency and \$22,744.25 Mexican currency.

One of the cases for estafa resulted in acquittal on account of a technicality. In the next case heard, the charge being forgery, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for seventeen years four months and one day. During the hearing of the third case brought to trial, that of misappropriation of public funds, the defendant became ill, and further hearing of the case was postponed to October 1, 1903. This case resulted in conviction, and an additional sentence of imprisonment for nine years was imposed October 15. The loss is unadjusted. The remainder of the indictments are in abeyance.

Alfred E. Wood, deputy to Dean Tompkins as treasurer of Union Province, made certain illegal collections from municipal treasurers and embezzled the same. The amount involved is a part of the treasurer's shortage. Wood was found guilty September 10 of estafa and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the provincial jail.

Thomas P. Coates, coast district inspector of customs at San Fernando, Union, in his capacity of collecting and disbursing officer, was found short \$1,990.22 Mexican currency by Supervising Special Agent Edwards, of the customs service. Coates was charged with misappropriation of funds and also with estafa in using a false and fraudulent check of Dean Tompkins to deceive the special agent. He was found guilty of the first charge September 9, 1903, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The defendant paid the amount of his shortage in open court.

Lieut. Charles H. Osborn, constabulary supply officer at San Fernando, Union, was found short \$6,081.55 Mexican currency in his disbursing and commissary accounts, and was charged with misappropriation of public funds and estafa in using a false and fraudulent check of Dean Tompkins for \$3,000 to be used as cash during the inspection of his accounts. Osborn was found guilty of misappropriation of funds and sentenced September 9 to ten years' imprisonment. Demand will be made upon his sureties without delay.

Lieut. Quintin R. Gonzales, a Filipino supply officer of the Philippine constabulary, was found short in his accounts to the amount of about \$1,600 Mexican currency and is under arrest pending trial. The shortage has been made good by him.

George William Hollis, as treasurer of the province of Occidental Negros, was upon examination of his cash accounts found short as of June 23, 1903, in the sum of \$11,063.11 Mexican currency with an overage in his United States currency account of \$86.71. His trial is pending before the court of first instance at Bacolod.

In addition to the foregoing list of defaults a few other shortages were discovered. Investigation showed in each case that the money was not criminally misappropriated by the accountable officer. The amounts were paid over on demand or are in process of settlement, and the government sustains no losses in these cases.

LOSSES BY THEFT AND OTHER UNAVOIDABLE CASUALTIES.

W. R. Mullery, while postmaster at Aparri, prepared a remittance of money-order funds amounting to \$1,477.16 United States currency, but when the package arrived at Manila it was found to contain slips of paper which had been substituted for the currency originally inclosed in the registered package. The case was under investigation a number of months. A private soldier, who had at odd times and without authority assisted Postmaster Mullery in his office, confessed recently to having abstracted the money from the registered package after the same had been placed over night in the office safe which had been left unlocked. This loss is unadjusted.

George M. Havice, superintendent of the government farm at San Ramon, sustained a loss of \$500 Mexican currency by theft, the money having been left at his quarters under a small guard of soldiers, one of whom soon after deserted and was found to be the thief. The Commission relieved Mr. Havice by a special statute.

Inspector G. C. Taulbee, of the Philippine Constabulary, stationed at San Esteban, Ilocos Sur, requested credit under rule 28 of Act No. 90 for loss of \$2,000 Mexican currency alleged to have been stolen from the beach at San Esteban. The case was referred to the civil governor December 31, 1902, relief not recommended on account of negligence of the officer in presenting his claim in rendering accounts and in caring for the money received by him, thereby permitting it to be stolen. The loss is unadjusted.

William B. Young, postmaster at Sorsogon, sustained a loss of \$300 United States currency in his money-order funds in transit by the sinking of the steamship *Lourdes* March 12, 1903, in collision with another vessel off Point Santiago. This loss was allowed under rule 28 of Act No. 90.

Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U. S. Marine Corps, district commander at Isabela de Basilan, sustained a loss of \$574.25 Mexican currency, which had been shipped by him to the insular treasurer. The money was stolen with other funds from the office of the depot quartermaster in Manila and credit was allowed with the written consent of the civil governor under rule 28 of Act No. 90.

Capt. J. J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, sustained a loss by theft at Zamboanga of a box containing \$2,000 Mexican currency and credit was allowed under rule 28 of Act No. 90.

Lieut. C. J. Kindler, supply officer, Philippines Constabulary, lost \$1,902.22 Mexican currency in a raid made by ladrones at Surigao. The funds were in a field safe in his office, and in his absence at Cebu on official business an attack was made upon constabulary headquarters by ladrones or outlaws and the safe was carried off. It was later recovered, but an opening had been made in it and a portion of the funds abstracted. The safe originally contained \$5,532.79 Mexican currency; when recaptured it contained \$2,409.57. The sum of \$1,221 was later recovered from the outlaws when captured. This loss was adjusted under rule 28 of Act No. 90. Captain Clark, of the constabulary, was killed in defending the headquarters building when attacked.

A loss of \$3,213 Mexican currency in internal-revenue stamps, and \$500 Mexican currency, of exposition funds, by robbery was reported by J. A. Comdohr, treasurer of Masbate. Affidavits and evidence required by rule 28 of Act No. 90 have been submitted, but the case is not yet disposed of.

J. M. Tuther, while acting treasurer of Romblon, reported a loss by robbery of about \$200 Mexican currency. The loss was adjusted under rule 28 of Act No. 90.

When all the difficulties attendant upon the care and transportation of public funds throughout the Philippines are considered it is a matter for congratulation that the losses by theft, burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualties have not been greater.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

COMPARATIVE TREASURY STATEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.

The following is a comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals at the insular treasury, by fiscal years, since the date of American occupation in August, 1898, to June 30, 1903. The treasurer's account for the fiscal year 1903, elsewhere stated in the currencies actually involved, is here, for purposes of comparison, converted at the ratio of \$2.45 to \$1, the official ratio at the close of the fiscal year, which also may be considered a fair average ratio for the year. From this statement has been excluded the sum of \$455,093.49, the estimated United States currency value of seized funds in the treasury, treated in former statements as a part of the treasurer's balance until June 30, 1901, at which time the funds were taken over to a special account.

Character of item.	Fiscal year ended June 30—				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
DEBIT.					
Balance due government beginning of year.....		\$369,479.51	\$2,023,417.38	\$6,222,912.78	\$5,995,006.49½
Total deposits on account of—					
Customs.....	\$3,083,650.45	5,682,265.21	9,127,005.02	8,408,085.37½	9,177,379.40
Refundable export duties.....				70,714.71	521,824.44
Post-offices.....		18,000.00	95,015.62	100,217.34	108,358.44
Internal revenue.....	245,215.08	522,575.66	932,484.91	268,111.29	212,831.09
Miscellaneous.....	134,716.26	545,869.42	662,224.76	601,751.10	1,175,420.44
Repayments to appropriations.....			446,586.76	3,209,354.36	4,064,171.25
Philippine pesos coined from bullion purchased.....					1,600,000.00
Sale of certificates of indebtedness.....					3,075,390.00
Relief fund voted by United States Congress.....					3,000,000.00
City of Manila.....				1,067,871.62½	1,577,416.49
Total debit.....	3,463,581.79	7,138,189.80	13,286,734.45	19,949,018.58	30,502,798.04½
CREDIT.					
Total withdrawals.....	3,094,102.28	5,114,772.42	7,063,821.67	13,361,320.70½	19,528,338.02
Total net differences due to change of official ratio of exchange in conversion of Mexican to United States currency.....				592,691.88	340,766.89½
Balance due government at close of year.....	369,479.51	2,023,417.38	6,222,912.78	5,995,006.49½	10,633,693.13
Total credit.....	3,463,581.79	7,138,189.80	13,286,734.45	19,949,018.58	30,502,798.04½

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER.

Following is the general revenue account of the treasurer of the islands, by months, as audited. This statement of deposits in and withdrawals from the treasury embraces all transactions at the treasury within the fiscal year 1903, without reference to the period for which the collections as so deposited were made, and also without reference to the fiscal year for the service of which funds were withdrawn for expenditure:

General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

JULY, 1902.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due government July 1, 1902.....	\$1,256,850.90	\$10,755,613.15
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	229,030.05	1,202,440.81
Internal revenues.....	202.45	19,532.00
Miscellaneous revenues.....	28,971.80	65,622.52
Visayan concession.....		5,731.58
Seized funds.....		2,746.85
Repayments to appropriations.....	11,319.74	398,655.24
Sales of supplies.....	100,493.36	228,491.68
Refundable export duties.....	21,750.51	11,023.21
Outstanding liabilities.....		178.00
City of Manila.....	62,160.87	316,663.94
Currency received in exchange for the equivalent in other currency.....	5,000.00	178,586.36
Total debit.....	1,715,779.68	13,185,285.34
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants.....	120,797.36	2,669,326.72
Withdrawals by settlement warrants.....	60.33	28,772.90
Currency given in exchange for the equivalent in other currency.....	78,648.79	11,750.00
Balance due government July 31, 1902.....	1,516,273.20	10,475,435.72
Total credit.....	1,715,779.68	13,185,285.34

General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

AUGUST, 1902.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due government Aug. 1, 1902.....	\$1,516,273.20	\$10,475,435.72
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	385,320.86	452,582.50
Internal revenues.....	3,324.31	23,053.39
Miscellaneous revenues.....	31,451.68	21,222.58
Seized funds.....		852.80
Sale of gunboats to United States Government.....	208,819.67	
Visayan concession.....		6,790.82
Repayments to appropriations.....	5,624.43	456,040.00
Sales of supplies.....	2,405.00	108,815.07
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....		4,608.55
Export duties refundable.....	958.16	24,140.22
City of Manila.....	149,814.27	236,041.29
Currency received in exchange.....	5,000.00	4,895.80
Total debit.....	2,308,991.58	11,814,478.74
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants.....	111,490.10	1,367,133.18
Withdrawals by settlement warrants.....	5,300.50	51,835.00
Currency given in exchange.....	2,083.32	11,750.00
Balance due government Aug. 31, 1902.....	2,190,117.66	10,383,760.56
Total credit.....	2,308,991.58	11,814,478.74

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Sept. 1, 1902.....	\$2,190,117.66	\$10,383,760.56
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	404,593.84	1,055,780.45
Postal revenues.....	66,409.51	
Internal revenues.....	583.19	24,731.12
Miscellaneous revenues.....	28,934.04	19,324.02
Visayan concession.....		6,298.08
Repayments to appropriations.....	14,367.91	435,211.39
Refundable exports duties.....	24,575.68	
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....	1,079.86	
City of Manila.....	42,253.97	193,562.36
Currency received in exchange.....		269,204.72
Total debit.....	2,772,915.66	12,387,872.70
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants.....	972.50	2,117,289.46
Withdrawals by settlement warrants.....		46,475.67
Withdrawals by postal covering-in warrants.....	66,409.51	
Currency given in exchange.....	11,560.23	
Balance due Government Sept. 30, 1902.....	2,590,983.36	10,224,107.57
Total credit.....	2,772,915.66	12,387,872.70

General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1902.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Oct. 1, 1902.....	\$2, 590, 983. 36	\$10, 224, 107. 57
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	297, 492. 39	1, 558, 554. 94
Internal revenues.....	3, 021. 76	39, 654. 59
Miscellaneous.....	29, 497. 10	37, 556. 46
Visayan concession.....		6, 940. 13
Repayments to appropriations.....	7, 464. 28	90, 292. 78
Sales of rice, emergency fund.....		65, 965. 65
Sales of supplies.....	3, 630. 50	239, 832. 46
Refundable export duties.....	21, 247. 89	205, 787. 66
Invalid money orders.....	945. 39	
City of Manila.....	28, 359. 12	279, 712. 39
Currency received in exchange.....		8, 158. 97
Total debit.....	2, 982, 641. 79	12, 756, 563. 60
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants.....	15. 00	1, 266, 370. 06
Withdrawals by settlement warrants.....	75. 94	39, 965. 59
Currency given in exchange.....	3, 397. 04	
Balance due Government Oct. 31, 1902.....	2, 979, 153. 81	11, 450, 227. 95
Total credit.....	2, 982, 641. 79	12, 756, 563. 60

NOVEMBER, 1902.

DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Nov. 1, 1902.....	\$2, 979, 153. 81	\$11, 450, 227. 95
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	278, 035. 30	1, 195, 193. 32
Internal revenues.....	2, 071. 82	35, 632. 51
Miscellaneous revenues.....	32, 289. 94	42, 230. 03
Visayan concession.....		8, 137. 25
Repayments to appropriations.....	21, 572. 50	500, 719. 18
Sales of supplies.....	41, 317. 10	444, 859. 43
Refundable export duties.....	1, 077. 30	100, 016. 39
Invalid money orders.....	487. 75	
City of Manila.....	17, 323. 83	226, 068. 67
Currency received in exchange.....		832, 657. 20
Total debit.....	3, 373, 329. 35	14, 835, 741. 93
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants.....	100, 000. 00	4, 661, 617. 27
Withdrawals by settlement warrants.....	488. 09	619, 507. 41
Currency given in exchange.....	333, 291. 42	
Balance due Government Nov. 30, 1902.....	2, 939, 549. 84	9, 554, 617. 25
Total credit.....	3, 373, 329. 35	14, 835, 741. 93

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General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1902.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Dec. 1, 1902	\$2,939,549.84	\$9,554,617.25
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	288,277.73	1,206,883.33
Internal revenues.....	225.60	45,020.55
Miscellaneous revenues.....	14,892.58	41,949.70
Visayan concession		7,827.14
Repayments to appropriations.....	7,902.84	163,206.88
Sales of supplies.....	4,795.11	300,099.29
Refundable export duties.....	2,661.65	180,171.67
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....		1,058.33
Invalid money orders.....	1,917.15	
City of Manila.....	66,345.06	235,456.27
Currency received in exchange	20,572.46	206,829.13
Total debit.....	3,347,140.02	11,943,119.54
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants		3,549,976.39
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	3,032.62	444,447.06
Currency given in exchange.....	79,549.67	53,488.40
Balance due Government Dec. 31, 1902	3,264,557.73	7,895,207.69
Total credit.....	3,347,140.02	11,943,119.54

JANUARY, 1903.

DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Jan. 1, 1903.....	\$3,264,557.73	\$7,895,207.69
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues.....	561,540.10	723,090.93
Internal revenues.....	2,368.14	42,788.33
Miscellaneous revenues.....	46,851.13	47,203.53
Visayan concession		7,711.00
Repayments to appropriations.....	9,484.21	120,483.22
Sales of supplies.....	6,908.93	196,323.50
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent		14,338.70
Refundable export duties	10,279.69	120,936.56
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355.....		6.16
City of Manila.....	94,028.17	225,387.15
Currency received in exchange	13,239.10	144,609.13
Total debit.....	4,009,257.20	9,538,085.90
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	158,986.64	2,503,049.21
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	3,936.08	316,661.50
Currency given in exchange	54,461.80	34,916.00
Balance due Government Jan. 31, 1903	3,791,872.68	6,683,469.19
Total credit.....	4,009,257.20	9,538,085.90

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Feb. 1, 1903	\$3, 791, 872. 68	\$6, 683, 459. 19
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	478, 585. 23	537, 903. 76
Postal revenues	36, 948. 95	.....
Internal revenues	1, 802. 01	38, 999. 17
Miscellaneous revenues	33, 667. 83	28, 915. 18
Visayan concession .....	.....	8, 060. 23
Seized funds	527. 78	656, 766. 07
Repayments to appropriations	11, 492. 46	73, 672. 47
Sales of supplies	5, 012. 84	284, 662. 47
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent .....	.....	9, 042. 62
Sales of rice, emergency fund .....	.....	143, 992. 70
Refundable export duties	19, 175. 72	4, 207. 00
Invalid money orders	1, 905. 51	.....
City of Manila	25, 829. 56	107, 724. 59
Currency received in exchange	40, 869. 19	45, 558. 30
Total debit	4, 447, 689. 76	8, 622, 963. 75
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants .....	.....	1, 698, 977. 55
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	74, 035. 80	407, 525. 28
Withdrawals by postal covering-in warrant	36, 948. 95	.....
Currency given in exchange	17, 127. 18	107, 212. 05
Balance due Government Feb. 28, 1903	4, 319, 577. 83	6, 409, 248. 87
Total credit	4, 447, 689. 76	8, 622, 963. 75

MARCH, 1903.

DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Mar. 1, 1903	\$4, 319, 577. 83	\$6, 409, 248. 87
Deposits on accounts of—		
Customs revenues	641, 934. 35	296, 293. 50
Internal revenues	1, 520. 12	39, 655. 20
Miscellaneous revenues	36, 585. 49	43, 273. 30
Visayan concession .....	.....	6, 617. 62
Seized funds	23. 00	760. 73
Repayments to appropriations	5, 589. 31	264, 309. 71
Sales of supplies	3, 709. 94	599, 598. 58
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	2, 981. 70	269, 490. 94
Sales of rice, emergency fund	9, 221. 21	243, 541. 46
Refundable export duties	7, 311. 50	2, 671. 61
Surplus, section 283, Act No. 355	3, 074. 63	.....
Outstanding liabilities	15. 00	55. 99
City of Manila	29, 548. 07	100, 775. 18
Currency received in exchange	36, 858. 16	231, 206. 77
Total debit	5, 097, 350. 31	8, 507, 498. 46
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	380, 636. 67	3, 925, 955. 37
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	7, 614. 02	694, 521. 28
Currency given in exchange	88, 436. 22	95, 254. 30
Balance due Government Mar. 31, 1903	4, 620, 663. 40	3, 791, 767. 51
Total credit	5, 097, 350. 31	8, 507, 498. 46

General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

APRIL, 1903.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due Government Apr. 1, 1903	\$4,620,663.40	\$3,791,767.51
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	621,458.45	389,916.17
Internal revenues	6,547.57	37,269.96
Miscellaneous revenues	21,396.97	42,233.48
Relief fund voted by the United States Congress	3,000,000.00	.....
Visayan concession .....	.....	7,663.13
Repayments to appropriations	19,253.28	463,746.78
Sales of supplies	31,078.68	119,406.96
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	2,561.66	539,964.57
Sales of rice, emergency fund	13,565.28	104,076.29
Refundable export duties	49,678.20	11,678.22
Invalid money orders	262.00	.....
Section 5 (g) of Act No. 436	300.04	1,536.88
City of Manila	53,656.39	151,049.02
Currency received in exchange	15,000.00	149,178.16
Total debit	8,455,421.92	5,809,487.13
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	2,300,000.00	3,099,065.84
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	23,041.59	241,957.21
Currency given in exchange	58,498.49	38,250.00
Balance due Government Apr. 30, 1903	6,073,881.84	2,430,214.08
Total credit	8,455,421.92	5,809,487.13

MAY, 1903.

DEBIT.		
Balance due government May 1, 1903	\$6,073,881.84	\$2,430,214.08
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	658,110.17	215,344.73
Internal revenues	2,951.02	48,756.69
Miscellaneous revenues	39,809.66	50,388.25
Sale of bonds and premium thereon	3,073,390.00	.....
Visayan concession	2,785.18	100.00
Seized funds .....	.....	12,371.01
Repayments to appropriations	4,164.84	283,472.20
Sales of supplies	10,401.90	461,261.47
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	512.50	178,981.38
Sales of rice, emergency fund	13,224.09	115,768.35
Refundable export duties	52,929.44	3,169.35
Section 5 (g), Act No. 436	4.43	32.03
City of Manila	33,540.30	111,653.57
Currency received in exchange	1,000.00	235,677.19
Total debit	9,968,705.37	4,147,190.90
CREDIT:		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	1,100,000.00	2,643,408.33
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	46,410.24	492,486.50
Currency given in exchange	96,079.10	2,450.00
Balance due government May 31, 1903	8,726,216.03	1,008,846.07
Total credit	9,968,705.37	4,147,190.90

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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General revenue account of the insular treasurer for the fiscal year, etc.—Continued

JUNE, 1903.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBIT.		
Balance due government June 1, 1903	\$8,726,216.03	\$1,008,846.07
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	583,978.84	351,119.68
Internal revenues	5,132.49	53,453.98
Miscellaneous revenues	89,196.29	72,046.72
Philippine pesos	1,600,000.00	.....
Visayan concession	2,801.20	.....
Seized funds	13,719.00	.....
Repayments to appropriations	12,499.85	364,378.80
Sales of supplies	14,203.53	260,564.49
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	4,605.99	208,103.83
Sales of rice, emergency fund	6,260.54	175,162.86
Refundable export duties	32,188.40	17,273.74
Invalid money orders	19.96	.....
City of Manila	31,918.50	125,369.61
Currency received in exchange .....	.....	526,393.97
Balance due treasurer June 30, 1903 .....	.....	539,269.39
Total debit	11,122,740.62	3,701,983.14
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	450.00	3,380,161.28
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	53,632.85	321,821.86
Currency given in exchange	214,854.68	.....
Balance due government June 30, 1903	10,853,803.09	.....
Total credit	11,122,740.62	3,701,983.14

RECAPITULATION FOR YEAR.

DEBIT.		
Balance due government July 1, 1902	\$1,256,850.90	\$10,755,613.15
Deposits on account of—		
Customs revenues	5,428,357.31	9,185,104.12
Postal revenues	103,358.46	.....
Internal revenues	29,750.48	448,547.49
Miscellaneous revenues	433,544.51	511,965.77
E. E. A. and C. Tel. Co., Visayan concession	5,586.38	71,876.98
Seized funds turned into general treasury	14,269.78	673,497.46
Sale of gunboats to United States Government	208,819.67	.....
Repayments to appropriations	130,735.65	3,614,187.65
Sales of rice, emergency fund	42,271.12	848,507.31
Sales of rice, insular purchasing agent	10,661.85	1,219,922.04
Sales of supplies	223,956.89	3,243,915.40
Refundable export duties	243,834.14	681,076.23
Philippine pesos coined from bullion purchase	1,600,000.00	.....
Sale of bonds and premium thereon	3,075,390.00	.....
Relief fund voted by Congress	3,000,000.00	.....
Surplus, customs auction sales (sec. 283, Act No. 355)	4,154.49	5,673.04
Outstanding liabilities	15.00	233.99
Invalid money orders	5,537.76	.....
Province of Rizel (sec. 5 (g), Act No. 436)	304.47	1,568.91
City of Manila	634,778.11	2,309,464.04
Currency received in exchange for equivalent in other currency	136,938.91	2,832,955.70
Balance due treasurer June 30, 1903 .....	.....	539,269.39
Total debit	16,589,115.88	36,943,378.67
CREDIT.		
Withdrawals by accountable warrants	4,273,348.27	32,882,330.66
Withdrawals by settlement warrants	217,628.06	3,705,977.26
Withdrawals by postal covering-in warrants	103,358.46	.....
Currency given in exchange for the equivalent in other currency	1,140,978.00	355,070.75
Balance due government on June 30, 1903	10,853,803.09	.....
Total credit	16,589,115.88	36,943,378.67

Balance of funds in the insular treasury available for appropriation at the close of each month.

[Amounts expressed in United States currency.]

Date.	Excess of funds available over amount appropriated.	Excess of funds appropriated over amount available.
1902.		
July 31	\$2, 136, 518. 42	.....
August 31	3, 261, 678. 67	.....
September 30	4, 172, 497. 09	.....
October 31	2, 120, 312. 72	.....
November 30	1, 894, 456. 29	.....
December 31	2, 676, 758. 28	.....
1903.		
January 31 .....	.....	\$2, 909, 269. 51
February 28 .....	.....	2, 398, 477. 43
March 31 .....	.....	3, 595, 253. 78
April 30	356, 507. 71	.....
May 31	4, 476, 312. 46	.....
June 30	6, 849, 321. 28	.....

ACCOUNTS OF THE INSULAR TREASURER AS DEPOSITARY.

Under the provisions of section 85 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, temporarily providing for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, the insular treasurer has been designated as a depositary of funds of the United States, consisting of the funds of the United States Army and Navy disbursing officers serving in the Philippines and on the Asiatic Station, respectively, and funds to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as repayments, miscellaneous, and United States money-order funds.

Under the provisions of act No. 758 the insular treasurer is likewise designated as a depositary of insular disbursing officers' funds and of all trust funds coming into the hands of officers of the insular government as such.

ARMY AND NAVY DISBURSING OFFICERS' FUNDS.

Following is a statement of the account of United States Army and Navy disbursing officers' funds in the hands of the treasurer to June 30, 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Deposits to date	\$23, 259, 926. 49	\$683, 456. 45
Withdrawals to date	19, 394, 879. 25	653, 404. 98
Balance June 30, 1903	3, 865, 047. 24	30, 051. 47

FUNDS OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Following is a statement of account of funds of the Treasurer of the United States in the hands of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands to June 30, 1903: .

	United States currency.
Deposits to date as—	
Money-order funds	\$500,000.00
Repayments	609,684.62
Miscellaneous	24,796.03
Total deposits	1,134,480.65
Withdrawals to date	68,197.70
Balance June 30, 1903	1,066,282.95

PHILIPPINE DISBURSING OFFICERS' FUNDS.

Following is a statement of account of insular disbursing officers' funds in the hands of the treasurer to June 30, 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Deposits to date	\$2,133,580.80	\$23,361,009.43
Withdrawals to date	1,737,238.41	20,945,267.17
Balance June 30, 1903	396,342.39	2,415,742.26

INSULAR MONEY-ORDER FUNDS.

Following is a statement of account of insular money-order funds in the hands of the treasurer to June 30, 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Deposits to date	\$1,228,148.33	\$567,504.35
Withdrawals to date	533,286.92	551,181.50
Balance June 30, 1903	694,861.41	16,322.85

THE ASSURANCE FUND.

Following is a statement of account of the assurance fund created by the provisions of act No. 496 of the Philippine Commission in the hands of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands June 30, 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Deposits to date	\$41.40	\$44.06
Withdrawals to date		
Balance June 30, 1903	41.40	44.06

Under section 99 of the act named, upon original registration under this act, and also upon the entry of a certificate showing title to real estate as registered owners in heirs or devisees, one-tenth of 1 per cent

of the assessed value of the land shall be paid to the register of deeds as an assurance fund. Such money is required to be paid to the insular treasurer, who shall keep the same invested. Sections 101, 102, 103, and 104 provide for the payment from this fund of all losses or damages through errors on the part of the registers of deeds, and otherwise direct the management of this assurance fund, which but recently had its beginning.

CONSTABULARY RELIEF FUND.

Following is a statement of the account of the Philippines constabulary relief fund created by the provisions of act No. 619, as deposited with the treasurer of the Philippine Islands as depositary of trust funds, to June 30, 1903:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Deposits to date.....	\$30.60	\$888.21
Withdrawals to date.....		
Balance June 30, 1903.....	30.60	888.21

Under the general provisions of Act No. 619 fines, penalties, and forfeitures are imposed against members of the constabulary for breaches of discipline, and in addition certain deductions are made from the monthly pay of officers and enlisted men. All funds arising from the first-named source constitute a special fund, to be expended by a board appointed by the chief of the constabulary for the moral and material welfare of the enlisted men of the service. The funds arising from the second source constitute a special fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of members of the constabulary who may lose their lives in the line of duty, and for the benefit of members of the constabulary who may be physically disabled by reason of wounds or other causes in line of duty. This statute is of recent enactment and the relief fund is in its incipency.

FRANCHISE DEPOSITS.

Following is a statement of franchise deposits in the hands of the treasurer June 30, 1903:

	United States currency.
Deposits to date.....	\$209,400
Withdrawals to date.....	
Balance June 30, 1903.....	209,400

These deposits are required under paragraph 22 of part 1 of Act No. 484, section 30 of Act No. 554, section 30 of Act No. 703, and the general provisions of paragraph 9 of section 2 of Act No. 667, as an earnest of good faith and as security for the completion of work to be done by the applicants for or grantees of certain franchises within the time specified.

RIZAL MONUMENT FUND.

Under the provisions of Act No. 243 of the Commission, the insular treasurer is the custodian of the funds collected for the purpose of

erecting on the Luneta in Manila a monument to José Rizal, the Filipino patriot, scientist, and author.

The receipts and expenditures of the insular treasurer on this account to the close of the fiscal year were as follows:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.
Total receipts.....	\$1,798.48	\$45,977.70
Total disbursements.....	7.17	4,570.15
Balance on hand	1,791.31	41,407.55

ESTATES OF DECEASED EMPLOYEES.

Under the provisions of Act No. 290 of the Commission, the insular treasurer is made administrator of the estates of employees of the insular government, citizens of the United States, who may die in the service, when such estates do not exceed in value the sum of \$500. The treasurer is authorized to take possession of the effects of deceased employees, receive all salary due or accrued on account of earned leave, and to pay all expenses of interment here or shipment of the remains to the United States, as may be desired. He settles all of a decedent's just debts in the islands and pays over any balance remaining to the next of kin.

Following is a statement of the treasurer's general account as such administrator:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Total receipts Nov. 26, 1901, to June 30, 1903.....	\$3,378.32	\$38,784.41
Total disbursements, Nov. 26, 1901, to June 30, 1903.....	1,986.16	24,934.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....	1,392.16	13,849.92

WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

Following is a statement by currencies of warrants, accountable and settlement, outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year, the amount issued, the amount paid, the amount canceled, and the amount outstanding June 30, 1903:

Character of item	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Outstanding July 1, 1902:		
Accountable.....	\$14,895.36	\$473,189.77
Settlement.....	391.60	65,379.08
Issued during fiscal year 1903:		
Accountable.....	4,258,664.13	32,862,445.08
Settlement.....	225,384.97	3,682,465.90
Total.....	4,499,336.06	37,083,479.83
Paid during fiscal year:		
Accountable.....	4,273,348.27	32,882,330.66
Settlement.....	217,628.06	3,705,977.26
Canceled during fiscal year:		
Accountable.....	42.50	308,595.07
Settlement.....		1,160.33
Outstanding June 30, 1903:		
Accountable.....	168.72	154,709.12
Settlement.....	8,148.51	30,707.39
Total.....	4,499,336.06	37,083,479.83

SPANISH SEIZED FUNDS AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

The committee appointed under Executive Order No. 100, September 6, 1902, submitted its report to the civil governor October 24 following. Action was taken by the Commission in the passage of Act No. 608, which directed the disposition of the several items involved, and below is presented a statement of the account, showing the amount deposited in the insular treasury February 12, 1903, pursuant to the provisions of the act cited:

Date.	Source of fund.	Mexican currency.
1898. Aug. 24	Seized at the Spanish general treasury, Manila, and receipted for to José Luis Maury, general treasurer of the islands: Spanish-Filipino and Mexican silver coins	\$129,632.21
	Spanish-Filipino bank notes	194,180.00
	One accepted check on Spanish-Filipino Bank	160,205.50
	Do	10,000.00
	162 sacks of copper coins, said to contain \$50 each	8,100.00
	A part of 1,928 boxes copper coins, said to contain \$150 each	31,600.00
25	Seized at the Spanish mint, Manila, and receipted for to José Pereyra y Pereyra, director: 30 sacks Mexican dollars	30,000.00
	29 sacks Spanish medio pesos	29,000.00
	10 packages in wooden box	50.00
30	Seized at the ayuntamiento of Manila and receipted for to Pompilio Jorge, treasurer of the ayuntamiento: Funds alleged to belong to the archbishop	2,815.26
	Funds derived from water collections	189.66
	Funds belonging to the city of Manila	619.90
Sept. 9	Seized at the civil governor's office and receipted for to José Bueron, civil governor; Juan de Mer, Conde de Gra, secretary, and Eugenio Caurino, official paymaster, money belonging to the "fondos locales"	956.02
13	Seized at the Spanish-Filipino Bank and receipted for to the manager money on deposit belonging to the city government of Manila	1,522.02
27	Seized at the office of the Philippine Lancers, Manila, alleged to belong to the regiment	950.00
Oct. 15	Error found in recounting bank notes at time of transfer from Maj. C. H. Whipple to Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, seized at the Spanish general treasury	190.00
1899. Jan. 5	Interest allowed on seized funds on deposit with bank, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, at 1 per cent per annum	42.74
July 3	Interest allowed same as previous item from Jan. 1 to 31, 1899	22.17
Nov. 22	Found in safe at ayuntamiento of Manila, and alleged to belong to a former employee	20.70
	For amount of funds deposited by Maj. R. B. C. Bement, U. S. Volunteers, collector of internal revenue, being amount of funds seized at the Spanish internal-revenue office: Aug. 23, 1898	24,077.60
	Sept. 1, 1898	450.00
	Total deposited as general revenue	624,623.78

SPECIAL-PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The items remaining of the Spanish seized funds account on June 30, 1903, and considered as property, were as follows:

Spanish-Filipino 4-peso gold pieces	\$4,200.00
1 bar and small pieces of gold 0.870 fine, weighing 6,310 grains, and 1 bar and small pieces of gold 0.999 fine, weighing 313 grains, all of the estimated value of	3,806.08
Remainder of 1,928 boxes copper coins containing a total of Mexican currency to the value of	257,400.00

Less the amount of credit allowed on account of error found in actual count of 162 sacks and 1,928 boxes of copper coins, \$200 Mexican currency.

The remainder of the Spanish copper coin was sold for the sum of ₱263,165.76, Philippine currency value, on July 28, 1903, this sum being deposited to the credit of the general funds in the Treasury on the date of sale.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

All returns at the Treasury and special deposits heretofore listed as such in previous reports, which had a definite value, and all, such as bonds, etc., which had a value ascertainable by sale, were disposed of during the fiscal year pursuant to Executive Order No. 100 and Act No. 608. The sum taken into the general revenue on this account aggregated \$14,269.78 United States currency and \$46,925.73 Mexican currency. All remaining items were transferred to the property returns of the treasurer until otherwise disposed of, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 608.

INSULAR REVENUES.

The following statements, tabulated by departments, bureaus, and offices, show the revenues under appropriate classifications derived from insular sources during the fiscal year 1903.

The accounts are stated by separate currencies as the same were actually received by the various revenue officers. The official ratio between Mexican or local currency and United States currency fluctuated during the fiscal year from 2.27 to 1 on July 1 to the lowest mark in the depreciation of silver of 2.66 to 1 on January 25, 1903, from which date silver gradually appreciated to 2.45 to 1 on May 14, 1903, which rate continued to the close of the fiscal year. It appears that the ratio of 2.45 to 1 is approximately an average ratio for the transactions throughout the fiscal year, and for statistical purposes such ratio may be employed in reducing the Mexican currency to equivalent United States currency, the result thus obtained being combined with any amount stated in the latter currency.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

Bureau of customs and immigration.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
PORTS OF ENTRY.		
Manila:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption.....	\$4, 376, 115. 98	\$4, 605, 748. 00
Duties on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse.....	139, 026. 59	207, 925. 12
Duties on merchandise exported.....	409, 807. 89	471, 036. 92
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230).....	97, 047. 17	119, 350. 75
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation.....	1, 200. 77	853. 97
Duties on merchandise sold under chapter 21, Act 355.....	3, 991. 93	5, 749. 46
Surplus on same.....	4, 710. 87	1, 061. 37
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230).....	41, 583. 38	47, 554. 41
Storage, labor, and drayage.....	10, 153. 24	12, 062. 11
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	14, 351. 38	11, 856. 56
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	61, 056. 45	113, 132. 32
Sales of customs stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	15, 097. 61	32, 883. 65
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	243. 78	1, 684. 57
Sales of blank forms.....	820. 98	32. 27
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355).....	6, 173. 17	12, 465. 73
Chinese registration.....	612. 00	2, 523. 56
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	13, 273. 14	32, 111. 69
Refundable receipts—		
Refundable export duties, act of Congress, Mar. 8, 1902.....	224, 909. 93	447, 824. 87
Extra services of employees.....	10, 533. 61	11, 769. 45
Salaries of officers in private bonded warehouses.....	3, 375. 36	3, 675. 14
Salaries of officers detailed to discharge vessels out of port.....		139. 52
Total.....	5, 424, 085. 23	6, 141, 426. 44

Bureau of customs and immigration—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
PORTS OF ENTRY—continued.		
Iloilo:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption ..	\$285,029.54	\$594,069.54
Duties on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse	1,989.37	35,779.83
Duties on merchandise exported	23,668.75	69,681.44
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230)	37,097.19	104,392.40
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation	869.68	440.55
Duties on merchandise sold under chapter 21, Act 355	508.72	121.83
Surplus on same	86.46	.....
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230)	1,365.84	5,031.49
Storage, labor, and drayage	105.37	323.13
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	181.44	618.69
License issued under section 135, Act 355	3,130.32	13,064.01
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	4,778.04	15,015.07
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	163.50	277.19
Sales blank forms	33.89	869.30
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355)	103.00	289.00
Pilotage fees	231.21	2,601.91
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	1,373.55	7,644.06
Refundable receipts—		
Extra services of employees	317.23	392.50
Total	361,033.10	850,611.94
Cebu:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption ..	288,258.71	705,753.44
Duties on merchandise exported	26,808.26	108,535.02
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230)	13,315.30	55,662.54
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation	510.09	65.44
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230)	2,538.83	4,962.92
Storage, labor, and drayage	84.43	176.57
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	280.10	531.39
License issued under section 135, Act 355	3,722.87	20,370.16
Sales of customs stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	3,896.56	18,167.66
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	19.25	226.74
Sales of blank forms	147.51	687.18
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355)	176.00	165.80
Pilot fees	496.00	1,206.54
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	1,707.91	14,232.91
Refundable receipts—		
Refundable export duties, act of Congress, Mar. 8, 1902	30,604.82	209,778.04
Extra services of employees	461.74	635.75
Salaries of officers detailed to discharge vessels out of port	6.67	.....
Total	373,035.05	1,141,158.10
Jolo:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption ..	66,311.72	5,265.70
Duties on merchandise exported	1,440.07	98.50
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230)	1,050.54	71.72
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation	68.43	.....
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230)	860.16	364.56
Storage, labor, and drayage	55.87	.....
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	10.00	73.50
License issued under section 135, Act 355	147.32	29.45
Sales of customs stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	900.40	261.18
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	8.50	36.84
Sales of blank forms	46.95	6.15
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355)	279.00	.....
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	592.00	82.40
Refundable receipts—		
Extra services of employees	51.00	2.66
Total	71,821.96	6,292.66
Zamboanga:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption ..	59,263.68	966.75
Duties on merchandise exported	1,338.96	.....
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230)	1,285.68	.....
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation	96.91	.....
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230)	620.55	195.31
Storage, labor, and drayage	39.93	.....
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	178.00	918.45
License issued under section 135, Act 355	213.18	32.79
Sales of customs stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	830.28	233.45
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	5.00	1.20

Bureau of customs and immigration—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
PORTS OF ENTRY—continued.		
Zamboanga—Continued.		
Revenues—Continued.		
Sales of blank forms	\$40.23	.....
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355)	131.00	.....
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	382.49	\$71.55
Total	64,425.89	2,419.50
Aparri:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption ..	2.26	.....
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230)		40.29
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	55.00	299.05
License issued under section 135, Act 355	1,796.54	4,624.89
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	119.20	1,217.05
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	55.50	147.94
Sales of blank forms	5.45	6.16
Pilotage fees	278.15	165.96
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	712.02	2,471.15
Total	3,024.12	8,972.49
NONENTRY PORTS.		
Batangas:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	20.00	35.75
License issued under section 135, Act 355	64.00	2,172.82
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	1,188.96	8,833.43
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	14.00	220.60
Sales of blank forms	1.85	66.19
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	3.00	943.50
Total	1,291.81	12,272.29
Boganga:		
Revenues—		
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)		233.32
Sales of blank forms		1.84
Total		235.16
Calbayog:		
Revenues—		
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	81.76	.....
Capiz:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	5.00	175.30
License issued under section 135, Act 355	11.05	195.15
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	379.84	2,879.54
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	3.00	15.27
Sales of blank forms	6.10	44.26
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	6.00	165.36
Total	410.99	3,474.88
Caraga:		
Revenues—		
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	15.00	.....
Catbalogan:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	220.00	24.00
License issued under section 135, Act 355	346.66	2,266.87
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	2,202.10	5,291.11
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	51.50	339.98
Sales of blank forms	.90	11.04
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	32.25	580.84
Total	2,853.41	8,513.84
Cotabato:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355	145.16	.....
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	171.80	.....
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	12.50	.....
Sale of blank forms	3.60	.....
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	36.75	.....
Total	369.81	.....

Bureau of customs and immigration—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
NONENTRY PORTS—continued.		
Cuyo:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures		\$26.00
License issued under section 135, Act 355	\$97.33	446.82
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	16.10	2.44
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	6.00	35.87
Sale of blank forms	.85	5.10
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	34.50	133.11
Total	154.78	649.34
Dumaguete:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355		557.12
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)		288.79
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)		49.40
Sales of blank forms		6.44
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)		551.33
Total		1,453.08
Dumanjug:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355	115.73	535.04
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	269.88	8,066.45
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	11.50	68.02
Sales of blank forms	2.06	47.04
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	1.50	270.48
Total	400.17	8,987.03
Iba:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures		26.00
License issued under section 135, Act 355		2,373.95
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	64.90	1,132.03
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)		126.45
Sales of blank forms		11.93
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)		233.13
Total	64.90	3,903.49
Isabela de Basilan:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355		19.18
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	17.20	75.62
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)		2.27
Sales of blank forms	.50	1.22
Total	17.70	98.29
Legaspi:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures		332.79
License issued under section 135, Act 355	62.27	2,318.21
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	339.90	3,368.90
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	9.50	153.70
Sales of blank forms	2.33	5.59
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355)	1.50	694.13
Total	415.50	6,873.32
Palanoc:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	20.00	
License issued under section 135, Act 355	28.64	
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	121.72	
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355)	9.49	
Sales of blank forms	1.92	
Total	181.77	
Puerto Princesa:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise sold under chapter 21, Act 355		582.55
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	50.00	
License issued under section 135, Act 355	27.10	428.63
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355)	81.50	49.38

Bureau of customs and immigration—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
NONENTRY PORTS—continued.		
Puerto Princesa—Continued.		
Revenues—Continued.		
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	\$11. 10	\$63. 47
Sales of blank forms.....	. 06	. 47
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	17. 25	153. 24
Total.....	187. 01	1, 277. 74
Romblon:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	50. 00	12. 75
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	25. 60	546. 53
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	148. 40	1, 427. 94
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	8. 00	106. 75
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	7. 50	161. 21
Total.....	239. 50	2, 255. 18
San Fernando de Union:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....		25. 80
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....		4, 496. 41
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	1, 767. 80	5, 857. 06
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	9. 00	245. 15
Sales of blank forms.....	19. 85	483. 64
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....		3, 228. 20
Total.....	1, 796. 65	14, 336. 26
San José de Buena Vista:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	42. 54	820. 06
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	44. 96	707. 78
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	8. 50	85. 64
Sales of blank forms.....	. 85	26. 69
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	14. 25	282. 42
Total.....	111. 10	1, 922. 59
Santa Cruz:		
Revenues—		
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	737. 17	5, 698. 68
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	5. 00	
Total.....	742. 17	5, 698. 68
Santa Maria:		
Revenues—		
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....		34. 72
Sales of blank forms.....	. 20	
Total.....	. 20	34. 72
Siassi:		
Revenues—		
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	15. 00	32. 68
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	9. 50	30. 36
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	18. 00	15. 96
Total.....	42. 50	79. 00
Sorsogon:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....		441. 00
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....		367. 50
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	1, 041. 90	8, 405. 52
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....		38. 42
Sales of blank forms.....		11. 28
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....		15. 96
Total.....	1, 041. 90	9, 279. 68
Surigao:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....		15. 00
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	80. 30	1, 721. 36
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	976. 86	10, 136. 12
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	12. 55	151. 97
Sales of blank forms.....	3. 65	37. 21
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....		167. 27
Total.....	1, 073. 36	12, 228. 93

Bureau of customs and immigration.—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
NONENTRY PORTS.—continued.		
Tacloban:		
Revenues—		
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	\$200.00	\$266.00
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	583.33	1,502.06
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	3,356.31	16,708.74
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act. 355).....	56.00	199.19
Sales of blank forms.....	4.00	43.49
Pilot fees.....	1,108.00	205.32
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	452.66	730.57
Total.....	5,760.30	19,656.37
Collected in United States:		
Revenues—		
Duties on merchandise exported under act of Congress, Mar. 8, 1902.....	73,218.29	
Custom revenue, 1902, settled in 1903:		
Siassi—		
Revenues—		
Increased duties on reliquidation.....	1.18	

Summary of customs collections.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Revenues:		
Duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption.....	\$5,074,981.89	\$5,911,798.43
Duties on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse.....	141,015.96	243,704.95
Duties on merchandise exported.....	463,063.93	649,351.88
Duties collected in the United States on exports to that country.....	73,218.29	
Wharfage on merchandise exported (sec. 16, Act 230).....	149,795.88	279,477.41
Increased duties ascertained on liquidation.....	2,745.88	1,359.96
Duties on merchandise sold under chapter 21, Act 355.....	4,500.65	6,453.84
Surplus on same.....	4,797.33	1,061.37
Tonnage (sec. 14, Act 230).....	46,968.76	58,148.98
Storage, labor, and drayage.....	10,438.84	12,551.81
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	15,620.92	15,678.03
License issued under section 135, Act 355.....	62,433.56	177,720.01
Sales of custom stamps (sec. 284, Act 355).....	37,928.48	141,309.63
Sales of rolls (sec. 143, Act 355).....	727.67	4,306.99
Sales of blank forms.....	1,143.73	2,404.49
Immigration tax (sec. 370, Act 355).....	6,862.17	12,920.53
Chinese registration fees.....	612.00	2,523.56
Pilotage fees.....	2,113.36	4,179.73
Miscellaneous fees (secs. 392 and 393, Act 355).....	18,666.27	64,940.47
Refundable receipts:		
Refundable export duties, act of Congress Mar. 8, 1902.....	255,514.75	657,602.91
Extra services of employees.....	11,363.58	12,800.36
Salaries of officers in private bonded warehouses.....	3,375.36	3,675.14
Salaries of officers detailed to discharge vessels out of port.....	6.67	139.52
Total customs collections fiscal year 1903.....	6,387,895.93	8,264,110.00

CUSTOMS REFUNDS.

During this fiscal year refunds of custom collections were made as follows:

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Revenues, fiscal year 1903.</i>		
Collected at:		
Manila—		
Import duties.....	\$6,040.95	\$9,637.01
Export duties.....	308.43	120.30
Wharfage.....	126.05	.....
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	40.33	662.32
Surplus on customs auction sales.....	57.79	96.21
Miscellaneous fees.....	1.50	.....
Iloilo—Import duties.....	110.53	.....
Cebu—		
Import duties.....	127.50	48.75
Export duties.....	1,505.94	3,997.84
Wharfage.....	374.75	.....
Zamboanga—Import duties.....	.....	17.04
Romblon—Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	50.00	.....
Refundable collections:		
Manila—		
Export duties.....	85,620.33	33,364.70
Services of officers in bonded warehouses.....	.....	12,046.97
Extra services of employees.....	.....	33,461.57
Iloilo—Extra services of employees.....	.....	866.04
Cebu—		
Export duties.....	33,713.55	1,766.92
Extra services of employees.....	.....	2,003.43
Jolo—Extra services of employees.....	.....	109.55
Total refunds of 1903 collections.....	128,077.65	98,198.65
<i>Revenues, 1902 and prior years.</i>		
Collected at:		
Manila—		
Import duties.....	808.86	7,769.52
Export duties.....	.....	1,077.12
Wharfage.....	.....	34.73
Duties on merchandise sold.....	.....	4,388.03
Surplus on customs auction sales.....	92.66	339.99
Cebu—Import duties.....	172.72	329.16
Jolo—		
Import duties.....	272.02	843.47
Sales of customs stamps.....	.50	2.26
Storage.....	5.05	17.03
Zamboanga—Import duties.....	41.03	.....
Total refunds of 1902 and prior years' collections.....	1,392.84	14,801.31
Total customs collections refunded in 1903.....	129,470.49	112,999.96

CUSTOMS-REVENUE STAMPS.

Under the provisions of the customs administrative act stamps of certain denominations are required to be affixed to documents pertaining to the customs service. These stamps are furnished by the collector of customs for the islands to various agents appointed by him, and who are accountable to the collector. Following is a statement of the customs-revenue stamp account for the fiscal year 1903:

Item and date.	United States currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Value of stock on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$34,215.00	.....
Received from the public printer:		
October, 1902.....	\$60,000.00	
November, 1902.....	29,000.00	
April, 1903.....	124,000.00	
	213,000.00	.....
Value of stock sent to customs officers:		
July, 1902.....	7,045.20	
August, 1902.....	5,812.80	
September, 1902.....	3,721.90	
October, 1902.....	5,308.90	
November, 1902.....	7,105.00	
December, 1902.....	11,906.00	
January, 1903.....	8,659.20	
February, 1903.....	19,242.00	
March, 1903.....	11,036.00	
April, 1903.....	18,657.00	
May, 1903.....	8,425.00	
June, 1903.....	4,716.00	
		\$111,635.00
Value of stock on hand June 30, 1903.....		135,580.00
Total.....	247,215.00	247,215.00

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Under the provisions of an act of the Commission, No. 702, dated March 27, 1903, the collector of customs for the islands is required to make a registration of all Chinese persons in the Philippine Islands. Following is a statement of the account of Chinese certificates of registration received and sold by the collector during the fiscal year 1903:

Item and date.	Number.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Received from the public printer:		
May, 1903—Landing certificates.....	20,000	
June, 1903—Certificates of residence.....	100,000	
	120,000	.....
Certificates sold:		
June, 1903—		
Landing certificates.....	15	
Certificates of residence.....	3,269	
		3,284
Balance on hand June 30, 1903:		
Landing certificates.....	19,985	
Certificates of residence.....	96,731	
		116,716
Total.....	120,000	120,000

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Under the provisions of the provincial and municipal codes, revenues derived from industrial, cedula, and other taxes internal in char-

acter were ceded to the provinces as the territory became organized under the codes.

During the fiscal year the following internal revenues were collected in territory at the time unorganized. With the passage of the Moro government act all the territory within the archipelago became organized:

Town and province.	Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
		United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Basilan, Isabela	Certificates of registration		\$9. 40
	Stamps sold		5. 00
			14. 40
Bohol, Tagbilaran	Certificates of registration		14. 80
Cavite, Cavite	do		13. 00
Cotabato, Cotabato	do	\$1. 01	24. 40
	Stamps sold		42. 00
		1. 01	66. 40
Jolo, Jolo	Certificates of registration		29. 60
	Stamps sold		21. 10
			50. 70
Lepanto-Bontoc, Cervantes	Industrial taxes		155. 34
	Stamps sold		38. 00
			193. 34
Mindanao:			
Dapitan	Industrial taxes	1, 127. 45	967. 47
	Certificates of registration	56. 32	81. 69
	Stamps sold	. 65	24. 95
		1, 184. 42	1, 074. 11
Davao	Industrial taxes		1, 436. 25
	Certificates of registration		. 80
	Stamps sold		1. 04
	Revenues not distributed		599. 75
			2, 037. 84
Mati	Industrial taxes		364. 25
	Stamps sold		152. 20
			516. 45
Oroquieta	Certificates of registration	7. 80	
	Stamps sold	27. 13	
		34. 93	
Parang-Parang	Industrial taxes		52. 36
	Certificates of registration		16. 00
	Stamps sold		4. 95
			73. 31
Pollok	Industrial taxes		289. 00
	Urbana taxes		42. 60
	Stamps sold		4. 10
			335. 70
Zamboanga	Industrial taxes	1, 028. 57	7, 619. 45
	Urbana taxes		324. 46
	Certificates of registration		24. 00
	Stamps sold	5. 82	860. 64
		1, 034. 39	8, 828. 55
Refundable collections: Manila, for province of Rizal, land taxes under section 5 (g), Act No. 436		324. 88	1, 595. 80
Total collections		2, 579. 63	14, 814. 40

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
SUMMARY OF REVENUE.		
Revenues:		
Industrial taxes.....	\$2,156.02	\$10,884.12
Urbana taxes.....		367.06
Certificates of registration.....	65.13	213.69
Stamps sold.....	33.60	1,153.98
Revenues not itemized.....		599.75
Refundable collections: Land tax, Rizal Province, section 5 (g), Act No. 436.....	324.88	1 595.80
Total.....	2,579.63	14,814.40

During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving additional collections of internal revenues for prior years as follows:

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Fiscal year 1902:		
Industrial taxes, Davao, Mindanao.....		\$387.25
Stamps sold, Davao, Mindanao.....		56.00
Total.....		443.25
Fiscal year 1901:		
Industrial taxes.....	\$0.31	
Certificates of registration.....	8.96	4.20
Stamps sold.....	11.80	1.20
Miscellaneous.....	12.72	
Total.....	33.79	5.40

Miscellaneous revenues.

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
NOTARIAL AND JUDICIAL FEES.		
The supreme court.....	\$852.73	\$8,159.67
Courts of First Instance:		
City of Manila.....	4,278.37	24,672.81
First district—		
Ilagan, Isabela.....		796.48
Tuguegarao, Cagayan.....	112.60	600.11
Laoag, Ilocos Norte.....	7.80	646.91
Bayambang, Nueva Vizcaya.....		129.36
Total first district.....	120.40	2,172.86
Second district—		
Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc.....	.20	417.02
Bangued, Abra.....	8.00	280.94
Vigan, Ilocos Sur.....	181.45	1,292.96
Total second district.....	189.65	1,990.92
Third district—		
Iba, Zambales.....	93.60	2,960.26
Lingayen, Pangasinan.....	2,546.21	2,102.05
San Fernando, Union.....		1,948.78
Total third district.....	2,639.81	7,011.09
Fourth district—		
Bacolor, Pampanga.....		1,543.83
Tarlac, Tarlac.....	10.00	1,169.76
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija.....		797.79
Total fourth district.....	10.00	3,511.38

Miscellaneous revenues—Continued.

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
NOTORIAL AND JUDICIAL FEES—continued.		
Courts of First Instance—Continued.		
Fifth district—		
Pasig, Rizal	\$822.30	\$3,116.16
Malolos, Bulacan	119.52	2,389.83
Balanga, Bataan		305.24
Total fifth district	941.82	5,811.23
Sixth district—		
Santa Cruz, Laguna	175.54	2,290.78
Cavite, Cavite	99.99	1,339.68
Lucena and Mauban, Tayabas	87.04	3,253.60
Total sixth district	362.57	6,884.06
Seventh district—		
Boac, Marinduque	8.00	163.12
Batangas, Batangas	1,062.30	1,586.26
Calapan, Mindoro	49.30	9.00
Total seventh district	1,119.60	1,758.38
Eighth district—		
Albay, Albay	348.52	1,786.22
Masbate, Masbate		1,102.85
Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines	483.74	888.59
Sorsogon, Sorsogon	112.25	737.43
Total eighth district	944.51	4,515.09
Ninth district—		
Capiz, Capiz	69.33	374.49
Iloilo, Panay	604.75	5,517.11
Romblon, Romblon		1,406.07
Total ninth district	674.08	7,297.67
Tenth district—		
Bacolod, Occidental Negros	137.90	2,075.04
Dumaguete, Oriental Negros	1.00	437.58
San Jose, Antique	125.80	518.39
Total tenth district	264.70	3,031.01
Eleventh district—		
Cebu, Cebu	16.57	2,532.51
Tagbilaran, Bohol	16.00	1,198.96
Total eleventh district	32.57	3,731.47
Twelfth district—		
Tacloban, Leyte	119.18	1,280.46
Catbalogan, Samar	76.00	581.16
Surigao, Mindanao	54.80	352.29
Total twelfth district	249.98	2,213.91
Thirteenth district—		
Cagayan, Misamis	244.20	1,284.87
Jolo, Jolo	237.00	96.21
Zamboanga, Mindanao	160.44	1,062.60
Total thirteenth district	641.64	2,443.68
Fourteenth district—Special court, Bacolod, Occidental Negros		5.86
Total notarial and judicial fees fiscal year 1903	13,322.43	85,211.09
Settlements in fiscal year 1903, revenues for account of fiscal year 1902:		
First district—Tuguegarao, Cagayan	253.40	
Ninth district—Romblon, Romblon	41.08	
Eleventh district—Cebu, Cebu	171.90	
Total notarial and judicial fees audited in fiscal year 1903, for account fiscal year 1902	466.38	
COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.		
Manila:		
Fees	1,216.12	992.47

Miscellaneous revenues—Continued.

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
REVENUES OF THE INSULAR COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.		
Receipts from—		
Sales of ice.....	\$104,988.01	\$92,343.91
Sales of distilled water.....	1,432.00	6,081.50
Cold storage furnished.....	182,414.30	.....
Miscellaneous sources.....	567.38	1,134.92
Total.....	289,401.69	99,560.33
BUREAU OF THE INSULAR TREASURER.		
Sales of books and printed forms.....	21,599.68	39,453.52
Sale of money boxes.....	.....	20.00
Total.....	21,599.68	39,473.52

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

FORESTRY RECEIPTS.

Under existing law, since July 1, 1902, no revenue actually accrued to the insular government from forestry taxes, the amount remaining after the expenses of the service had been deducted being ceded to the provinces in which the timber was cut. Elsewhere in this report a statement of these expenditures and refunds is given. Following is a statement of the forestry collections, stated by the province or locality in which paid:

Province or district in which paid.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Abra.....	\$136.89	\$5,223.98
Albay.....	240.11	7,882.08
Ambos Camarines.....	609.16	11,742.22
Antique.....	202.65	1,131.67
Bataan.....	302.83	16,744.44
Batangas.....	285.30	2,308.65
Bulacan.....	828.13	6,638.80
Cagayan.....	28.27	17,204.42
Capiz.....	72.49	2,698.94
Cavite.....	42.95	3,303.35
Cebu.....	10.40	5,750.78
Ilocos Norte.....	7.00	6,722.45
Ilocos Sur.....	409.75	4,995.56
Iloilo.....	3,206.85	22,299.43
Isabela.....	.....	6,712.82
Laguna.....	89.66	4,896.09
Leyte.....	1,112.96	8,686.67
Manila.....	3,088.77	196,198.56
Benguet.....	.....	485.31
Marinduque.....	.....	680.35
Mindoro.....	223.58	2,555.33
Masbate.....	.....	2,604.61
Misamis.....	.....	884.41
Nueva Ecija.....	1,237.52	7,157.62
Subig Bay naval reservation.....	.....	984.54
Occidental Negros.....	137.68	6,820.62
Oriental Negros.....	309.27	3,919.71
Pampanga.....	96.67	9,340.80
Pangasinan.....	1,662.18	11,813.13
Rizal.....	173.04	17,201.04
Romblon.....	.....	17,016.57
Sorsogon.....	174.86	7,878.43
Surigao.....	.....	2,964.61
Tarlac.....	2,146.05	17,923.10
Tayabas.....	450.93	7,389.06
Union.....	589.47	4,252.12
Zambales.....	48.99	5,772.45
Isabela de Basilan.....	.....	2.91
Jolo.....	.....	362.97

Province or district in which paid.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Cotabato	\$7,794.92	\$464.11
Zamboanga	1,380.27	11,381.18
Samar	66.31	987.18
Davao	58.16	1,685.72
Cuyo		116.76
Total	27,174.05	457,785.55

Miscellaneous revenue.

Source of revenue.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Board of health for the Philippine Islands: ^a		
Examination and registration fees	\$2,102.00	\$1,178.65
Inspection of cattle	446.60	12,370.66
Fees from operation of pail system	322.41	24,153.49
	2,871.01	37,702.80
Philippine civil hospital:		
Subsistence and attendance	7,592.64	34,895.77
Civil sanitarium, Benguet:		
Subsistence and attendance	1,032.18	7,736.41
Mining bureau:		
Fees, mining claims		105.15
Bureau of public lands:		
Fees, land titles	4.22	166.84
Receipts from San Lazaro estate	2,539.16	21,102.30
	2,543.38	21,269.14
Forestry bureau:		
Sales of books		670.60
Bureau of agriculture:		
San Ramon farm, receipts from sale of products		8,834.44
Bureau of government laboratories:		
Fees for services	49.45	2,874.40
Bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:		
Fees, filing patents, etc.	181.00	
During the year settlements were made involving additional revenues for the fiscal year 1902, as follows:		
Board of health for the Philippine Islands: Examination and registration fees	701.85	4,976.05

^a Expenditures for suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests were reimbursed to the amount of \$1,944 United States currency and \$448.80 Mexican currency received from sale of vaccine virus; the San Lazaro Hospital was reimbursed from subsistence furnished government employees \$568.92 Mexican currency, the quarantine service in the sum of \$98.05 United States currency and \$1,476.66 Mexican currency received for subsistence of government employees, and the forestry bureau in the sum of \$50 Mexican currency received for subsistence from supplies purchased from appropriations for transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

THE POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

The postal service of the Philippine Islands is conducted on the same basis as that of the United States. No postal laws and regulations have been promulgated, but the regulations of the United States are necessarily applied as far as practicable. All expenditures are made pursuant to appropriations, but each postmaster under specific authority of the director of posts, as provided in rule 34 of Act No. 90, pays the expenses of his office out of its receipts; or, if his revenues are insufficient, from funds transferred to him by the postmaster at Manila, the designated depositary for postal revenues. The receipts and expenditures of the postal service are covered into and withdrawn from the insular treasury by warrant and counter warrant, as pro-

vided in rule 37 of the act above cited, when the accounts for a quarter are audited and certified.

The following is a statement of the postal revenues collected at the various post-offices in the islands during the fiscal year 1903:

[Amounts stated in United States currency.]

Post-office.	Source of revenue.	Amount.
Abucay	Stamp stock sold	\$141.63
Abulug	do	100.75
Agoo	do	21.06
Alaminos	do	18.76
Albay	do	119.60
Alcala, Cagayan	do	3.15
Alcala, Pangasinan	do	182.90
Angeles	do	1,035.83
	Postage on second-class matter	.04
		1,035.87
Apalit	Stamp stock sold	40.87
Aparri	do	652.53
Arayat	do	288.82
Argao	do	174.84
Aringay	do	36.10
Atimonan	do	277.63
Bacolod	do	772.57
	Postage on second-class matter	23.13
		795.70
Bacolor	Stamp stock sold	277.13
Bacong	do	76.66
Bacoor	do	24.16
Bagnetan	do	250.94
Baguio	do	265.82
Bais	do	169.05
Balanga	do	253.54
Balaoang	do	71.38
Balayan	do	276.29
Baler	do	91.56
Baliuag	do	229.16
Bangar	do	24.12
Bangued	do	116.76
Barili	do	127.40
Batangas	do	1,285.37
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	1.15
		1,286.52
Bauang	Stamp stock sold	19.98
Bautista	do	470.57
Bay	do	238.94
Bayambang	do	309.32
Bayombong	do	77.64
Bigaa	do	49.08
Binalonan	do	107.36
Binangonan	do	214.72
Boac	do	416.64
Bocaue	do	48.60
Borongan	do	207.49
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	1.10
		208.59
Botolan	Stamp stock sold	26.22
Buena Vista	do	290.69
Buhil	do	14.88
Bulacan	do	143.11
Cabagan Nuevo	do	185.49
Cabangan	do	1.25
Cabuyao	do	264.07
Cagayan	do	355.96
Calabanga	do	28.54
Calamba	do	646.92
Calapan	do	484.92
Calasiao	do	138.10
Calauang	do	132.40
Calbayog	do	355.51

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[Amounts stated in United States currency.]

Post-office.	Source of revenue.	Amount.
Calivo.....	Stamp stock sold	\$110.34
Camalig.....	do	49.44
Candaba.....	do	159.05
Candon.....	do	55.29
Cantilan.....	do	362.24
Capas.....	do	101.29
Capiz.....	do	258.34
Carig.....	do	10.00
Carigara.....	do	210.93
Castillejos.....	do	90.46
Cataingan.....	do	4.00
Catarman.....	do	7.24
Catbalogan.....	do	629.25
Cauayan.....	do	164.22
Cavite.....	do	4,677.98
Cebu.....	do	3,155.86
	Postage on second-class matter	90.44
	Box rent	136.50
		3,382.80
Cervantes.....	Stamp stock sold	252.00
Colasi.....	do	99.44
Concepcion.....	do	31.20
Coron.....	do	8.87
Corregidor.....	do	312.22
Cotabato.....	do	789.90
Cullion.....	do	.80
Cuyapo.....	do	35.91
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	.12
		36.03
Cuyo.....	Stamp stock sold	115.98
Daet.....	do	374.80
Dagupan.....	do	1,440.03
Dalaguete.....	do	25.79
Daraga.....	do	108.10
Davao.....	do	159.58
Dinalupijan.....	do	47.86
Dingras.....	do	152.14
Dumaguete.....	do	592.11
	Postage on second-class matter	.45
		592.56
Echague.....	Stamp stock sold	251.11
Guinobatan.....	do	141.57
Hagonoy.....	do	67.09
Hermosa.....	do	3.09
Iba.....	do	152.24
Ibaan.....	do	45.00
Iligan.....	do	269.82
		1,523.83
Iloilo.....	do	5,025.31
	Postage on second-class matter	107.83
	Box rent	795.10
		5,928.24
Imus.....	Stamp stock sold	200.67
Indang.....	do	86.16
Iriga.....	do	14.86
Jolo.....	do	1,222.04
La Carlota.....	do	71.58
Laguan.....	do	306.91
Lallo.....	do	49.05
Laoag.....	do	424.29
Lapo.....	do	89.37
Legaspi.....	do	780.44
	Postage on second-class matter	1.73
	Box rent	93.80
		875.97
Libmanan.....	Stamp stock sold	32.00
Libog.....	do	173.94
Ligao.....	do	61.85

[Amounts stated in United States currency.]

Post-office.	Source of revenue.	Amount.
Lilio	Stamp stock sold	\$16.93
Lingayen	do	586.85
Lipa	do	228.32
Lopez	do	81.98
Los Baños	do	134.05
Lubao	do	190.17
Lucban	do	2.48
Lucena	do	392.82
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	.06
		392.88
Maasin	Stamp stock sold	94.42
Mabatang	do	14.26
Mabitac	do	56.62
Macabebe	do	49.37
Magarao	do	19.26
Magdalena	do	184.87
Majayjay	do	70.99
Malabang	do	2,347.23
Malabon	do	71.47
Malahi Island	do	120.28
Malilipot	do	137.28
Malolos	do	213.47
Manaoag	do	119.01
Mangaldan	do	19.60
Manila	do	61,433.01
	Postage on second-class matter	2,764.68
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	143.60
	Box rent	4,009.85
		68,351.14
Maragondon	Stamp stock sold	58.24
Maribojoc	do	176.66
Masbate	do	159.41
Mauban	do	11.55
Mexico	do	154.97
Misamis	do	204.41
Nabua	do	11.73
Nagcarlang	do	106.26
Nagullian	do	58.76
Naic	do	358.98
Namacpacan	do	165.87
Narvacan	do	76.19
Nasugbu	do	229.03
Natividad	do	4.48
Nueva Caceres	do	881.55
	Postage on second-class matter	28.91
		910.46
Nueva Valencia	Stamp stock sold	44.13
Oas	do	8.80
Olongapo	do	535.21
Orani	do	48.86
Orion	do	24.56
Ormoc	do	359.23
Oroquieta	do	284.83
Paete	do	144.05
Pagsanjan	do	291.73
Palo	do	161.82
Pamplona	do	9.79
Pandan	do	25.00
Paquil	do	217.23
Paranaque	do	248.80
Parang Parang	do	10.37
Pasacao	do	4.80
Pasig	do	561.37
Piat	do	12.95
Pila	do	165.49
Pilar	do	63.43
Polangui	do	5.22
Porac	do	308.26
Pozorrubio	do	111.76
Puerto Princesa	do	204.81
Rapu-Rapu	do	5.65
Romblon	do	233.94
Rosales	do	23.73
Rosario	do	239.66

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[Amounts stated in United States currency.]

Post-office.	Source of revenue.	Amount.
Salomague	Stamp stock sold	\$766.38
Samal	do	38.81
San Antonio	do	2.30
San Carlos, Occidental Negros	do	128.92
San Carlos, Pangasinan	do	100.15
San Esteban	do	30.68
San Felipe	do	41.83
San Fernando, Masbate	do	19.16
San Fernando, Pampanga	do	623.66
San Fernando, Union	do	557.58
	Box rent	25.50
		583.08
San Francisco	Stamp stock sold	88.70
San Isidro	do	505.29
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	8.33
		513.62
Jan Jacinto	Stamp stock sold	89.55
San Joaquin	do	81.28
San José, Antique	do	307.18
San José, Batangas	do	99.86
San José de Lagonoy	do	43.70
San José, Nueva Ecija	do	2.70
San Marcelino	do	.88
San Mateo	do	163.02
San Miguel	do	106.84
San Narciso	do	25.90
San Nicolas	do	14.07
San Pablo	do	134.66
San Pedro Tunasan	do	89.69
Santa Cruz, Cavite	do	255.04
Santa Cruz, Laguna	do	257.55
Santa Maria	do	146.27
Santa Rosa	do	212.85
Santo Tomas, Batangas	do	82.63
Santo Tomas, Union	do	7.73
Sataya	do	95.62
Sibonga	do	49.33
Siniloan	do	57.95
Sorsogon	do	750.49
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	2.00
		752.49
Subig	Stamp stock sold	74.14
Surigao	do	232.19
Taal	do	274.87
Tabaco	do	98.72
Tacloban	do	1,354.00
Tagbilaran	do	275.12
Tagudin	do	64.26
Talisayan	do	34.50
Tanauan, Batangas	do	261.64
Tanauan, Leyte	do	7.32
Tanay	do	22.72
Tarlac	do	343.20
Tayabas	do	80.08
Tayug	do	201.40
Tigaon	do	14.00
Tiui	do	12.74
Tuguegarao	do	493.43
Tumauini	do	203.93
Twin Peaks	do	127.55
Uson	do	2.54
Vigan	do	575.08
	Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	3.44
		578.52
Vintar	Stamp stock sold	14.80
Virac	do	105.17
Zamboanga	do	1,533.53
Zamboanguita	do	29.41
Other postal receipts:		
Money-order fees transferred		10,686.49
Gain on exchange transferred		2,545.77

Summary of postal receipts.

Stamp stock sold	\$124,232.51
Postage on second-class matter	3,017.21
Waste paper sold and miscellaneous receipts	159.80
Box rent	5,060.75
Other postal receipts, money-order fees	10,686.49
Gain	2,545.77
Grand total, postal receipts	145,702.53

Miscellaneous revenues.

Department and item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Signal service:		
Telegraph and telephone tolls	\$61,797.62	\$31.27
Philippine Constabulary:		
Sales of public property	26.50	.....
Bureau of prisons:		
Sales of prison-made articles and laundry wor.	6,065.15	11,743.17
Sales of photographs		154.84
Fines	52.50	.....
Confiscations from prisoners	5.00	10.79
Captain of the port:		
Ballast fees		110.50
Licenses	20.00	271.89
Sale of launch Louise		500.00
Bureau of coast guard and transportation:		
Freight and passenger service of steamers	411.66	1,734.53
During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving additional revenues for prior years as follows:		
Signal service	189.85	.....

The receipts of the signal service are derived almost entirely from commercial business. All official business of the insular government, the provincial governments, and of the Army is transmitted without charge, and government employees are entitled to send personal messages at one-half the commercial rate.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Miscellaneous revenues.

Department and item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Bureau of archives:		
Notarial fees	\$40.73	\$659.01
American Circulating Library of Manila:		
Receipts from subscriptions, fees, etc		2,053.99
Official Gazette:		
Receipts from sales and subscriptions	1,347.15	4,793.71
Bureau of public printing:		
Receipts from printing, binding, electrotyping, etc., not furnished under allotments	19,325.43	22,406.58

In addition to the printing and binding executed at the bureau of public printing for cash, as shown above, there was furnished under allotments to the various departments, bureaus, and offices of the insular government printing and binding to the value of \$192,316.96 United States currency, as shown by reports filed with this office by the public printer, and stated in the appendix to this report.

In the fiscal year 1902 sales of school furniture and supplies by the bureau of education were treated as miscellaneous revenues. This year these receipts are credited to the expense account under the sub-heading corresponding to the fund from which the supplies were purchased.

UNASSIGNED SERVICE.

Miscellaneous revenues.

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Philippine Commission:		
Sales of acts, Codes of Procedure, and envelopes.....	\$55.37	\$2,672.26
Chief engineer, Division of the Philippines:		
Dry docking steamers.....	447.04	2,676.08
Sales of public property.....	357.25	150.00
Registration of land titles:		
Zamboanga.....		243.07
Provost court fines:		
Batangas.....	110.70	160.00
Cottabato.....		38.00
Isabela de Basilan.....		15.50
Legaspi.....	660.02	235.00
Malabang.....		55.00
Pollok.....	20.00	346.20
San Fernando, Union.....		50.00
Taal.....		500.00
Tuguegarao.....	120.00	
Collector of customs:		
Sales of public property.....	16.00	874.34
Sheriff of Manila:		
Sale of insular property.....		97.20
Sale of gunboats and ordnance to United States Government.....	208,819.67	
Seized funds:		
Covered into general fund under authority of Act 608.....	14,269.78	670,048.01
Deposited by chief of constabulary.....		1,128.00
Seized at—		
Batangas.....	5.00	852.80
Talabara, Samar.....	5.40	92.50
Kumolosig, Abra.....		32.10
Laguan, Samar.....		139.22
Tubigon.....	88.11	
Vigan.....	104.82	
Receipts from sale of palay captured at Cavite.....		82.00
During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving the following additional revenues for prior years:		
Fiscal year 1902—		
Provost court fines.....	119.75	1,032.83
Sale of condemned lorchas at Binalbagan.....	490.00	
Sale of public property ^a	20.00	
Insurgent seized funds.....	558.65	
Fiscal year 1901—		
Provost-marshal-general, sale of public property.....	259.93	

^a The sum of \$62.85 United States currency was refunded from receipts from sale of public property representing expenses incurred in making sales.

The sale of gunboats to the United States, above shown, represents a reimbursement by act of Congress for the value of certain vessels originally bought from insular funds and turned over to the United States Navy.

The seized funds turned into the treasury under Act 608 were formerly carried in a special account by the insular treasurer, but under the act named were turned into the general revenues of the treasury, subject to any claims which might subsequently be allowed by the Commission.

DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT OF THE HONGKONG-MANILA AND VISAYAN CONCESSIONS.

During the fiscal year 1903 deposits as stated below were made to the credit of the government of the islands by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), of London, England:

Period.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency equivalent.
1902.			
July		\$5,731.58	\$2,438.97
August		6,790.82	2,889.71
September		6,298.08	2,680.03
October		6,940.13	2,821.19
November		8,137.25	3,254.90
December		7,827.14	3,010.44
1903.			
January		7,711.00	2,965.77
February		8,060.23	3,030.16
March		6,617.62	2,545.24
April		7,663.13	3,005.15
May	\$2,785.18	100.00	2,825.99
June	37,169.20		37,169.20
Total	39,954.38	71,876.98	68,636.75

For statement relative to the concessions of this company, see Appendix.

Recapitulation of insular receipts.

Item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Customs revenues	\$6,117,636.75	\$7,589,892.07
Refundable customs collections	270,260.36	674,217.93
Postal receipts	145,702.53	
Internal revenues	2,288.54	13,667.25
Refundable forestry taxes ^a	27,174.05	457,785.55
Refundable land taxes, province Rizal, sec. 5 g, Act 436	324.88	1,595.80
Miscellaneous revenues:		
The Philippine Commission	55.37	2,672.26
Department of the interior	14,971.51	119,064.76
Department of commerce and police	68,568.28	14,556.99
Department of finance and justice	326,006.30	225,237.41
Department of public instruction	20,713.81	29,913.29
Unassigned service	211,440.36	6,473.22
Seized funds	15,031.76	672,374.63
Cable concessions	39,954.38	71,876.98
Total insular receipts	7,260,128.38	9,879,328.14

^a All forestry taxes are refunded to the provinces of origin after deducting pro rata expense of conducting the service.

UNDEPOSITED COLLECTIONS.

The accounts covering the settlements in the foregoing statements of revenues collected show that there were in the hands of collecting officers on June 30, 1903, undeposited balances (net) amounting to \$126,783.36 United States currency and \$177,804.26 Mexican currency.

INSULAR DISBURSEMENTS.

Following are statements, arranged by departments, bureaus, and offices, showing the insular disbursements to June 30, 1903, on account of the fiscal year 1903, from the regular appropriations of the Philippine Commission, whether made by disbursing officers in the islands, by the disbursing agent at Washington, or by settlement warrant. Disbursements from reimbursable appropriations are omitted in these statements, but appear elsewhere under appropriate heads.

The disbursements are stated for the most part in Mexican or local currency, because the appropriation acts provided that withdrawals and disbursements should be made in that currency except in specific instances otherwise provided for. The appropriation acts contained a provision authorizing the secretary of finance and justice to direct the insular treasurer to exchange United States currency for Mexican currency when it appeared to the satisfaction of the former that an obligation of the government was properly payable in United States currency, and the aggregate by months of such exchanges is indicated in the general revenue account of the insular treasurer. Disbursing officers took credit in Mexican currency for these disbursements at the ratio at which the exchange was effected. To determine the equivalent value of disbursements stated in Mexican or local currency a reduction at the ratio of 2.45 to 1, the approximate average for the fiscal year, may be employed.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>United States Philippine Commission. a</i>				
Salaries and wages	\$9,241.66	\$129,562.60	\$11,143.51	.....
Transportation	1,925.68	496.18	843.46	.....
Contingent expenses	9,899.75	59,866.02	14,197.30	\$156.00
Total	21,067.09	189,924.80	26,184.27	156.00
<i>The executive. a</i>				
Executive bureau:				
Salaries and wages	3,340.00	311,200.46	402.48	.....
Transportation	393.60	700.19	.....	.....
Contingent expenses	12,523.55	90,057.15	504.68	242.88
Contingent expenses, Malacanán palace		2,971.67	400.00	.....
Collecting librarian		612.50	.....	.....
Total	16,257.15	405,541.97	1,307.16	242.88
Operations under the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington:				
Salaries and wages	9,965.73	.....	.....	.....
Transportation	437.68	.....	.....	.....
Contingent expenses	15,129.31	.....	.....	.....
Apprehension of fugitive from justice	882.10	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,414.82	.....	.....	.....

^aThe appropriations by the Commission for the salaries for members of the Commission, the several secretaries and their clerks, and for clerks in the executive bureau, were for the first seven months of the year divided between the salaries of Commissioners as such, salaries of the secretaries and their clerks, and the salaries of the executive bureau. For the last five months of the year these salaries were appropriated for members of the Commission, including their salaries as secretaries of departments, under the heading of the Philippine Commission, and the salaries of clerks were included in appropriation for the executive bureau. The statement of expenditures for these departments is in accordance with the payments as made from the several funds as appropriated.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>The executive—Continued.</i>				
Philippine civil service board:				
Salaries and wages.....	\$920.19	\$64,080.07	\$511.82	.....
Transportation.....		110.78	44.98	.....
Contingent expenses.....	588.64	1,643.44	48.91	.....
	1,508.83	65,834.29	605.71	.....
Bureau of the insular purchasing agent:				
Salaries and wages.....	3,249.98	342,737.76	1,714.70	.....
Transportation.....			56.83	.....
Contingent expenses.....	1,264.99	176,809.87	3,442.85	.....
Total.....	4,514.97	519,547.63	5,214.38	.....
<i>Department of finance and justice.</i>				
Office of the secretary:				
Salaries and wages.....		16,070.82		.....
Contingent expenses.....		78.08		\$11.64
		16,148.90		11.64
Bureau of the insular treasurer:				
Salaries and wages.....		121,828.44	321.98	.....
Transportation.....	450.21	4,343.71	312.74	.....
Contingent expenses.....	4,659.26	96,664.37	20,594.58	6,959.95
	5,109.47	222,836.52	21,229.30	6,959.95
Bureau of the insular auditor:				
Salaries and wages.....	200.00	241,747.10	205.29	.....
Transportation.....	620.80	4,436.69	122.80	.....
Contingent expenses.....	576.63	4,794.03	832.87	1,192.92
Extra services of employees.....		24,202.80		.....
	1,397.43	275,180.62	1,160.96	1,192.92
Bureau of customs and immigration:				
Manila—				
Salaries and wages.....		811,230.50	4,234.62	.....
Contingent expenses.....	645.15	77,535.49	9,465.03	2,198.43
Transportation.....	600.22	4,849.64	860.02	.....
Revenue launches.....		174,924.93	10,769.46	27.42
Extra services of employees.....		33,461.57	2,440.64	.....
Salaries of officers in bonded ware-				
houses.....		12,043.95		.....
Chinese registration.....		4,950.91		.....
Inspectors awaiting assignment—				
Salaries and wages.....		8,102.40		.....
Contingent expenses.....		62.03		.....
Transportation.....		35.52		.....
	1,245.37	1,127,196.94	27,769.77	2,225.85
Iloilo—				
Salaries and wages.....		73,425.69	365.92	.....
Contingent expenses.....		4,023.13	2,567.62	.....
Transportation.....				.....
Revenue launches.....		4,528.27	1,760.52	.....
Extra services of employees.....		866.04		.....
		82,843.13	4,694.06	.....
Cebu—				
Salaries and wages.....		54,542.82	664.39	.....
Contingent expenses.....		3,253.59	556.16	.....
Transportation.....		183.39		.....
Revenue launches.....		2,812.97	127.59	.....
Extra services of employees.....		2,003.43		.....
		62,796.20	1,348.14	.....

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of finance and justice—Continued.</i>				
Bureau of customs and immigration—Cont'd.				
Jolo—				
Salaries and wages		\$24,281.20	\$1,515.35	
Contingent expenses		1,462.34	75.92	
Launches		2,104.31		
Transportation		173.33		
Extra services of employees		109.55	16.55	
		28,130.73	1,607.82	
Zamboanga—				
Salaries and wages		21,103.56	429.39	
Contingent expenses		1,776.24		
Transportation		344.80		
		23,224.60	429.39	
Siassi—				
Salaries and wages		3,654.96	212.48	
Contingent expenses		293.21	37.08	
		3,948.17	249.56	
Aparri—				
Salaries and wages		8,020.68	300.00	
Contingent expenses		504.68	34.04	
Revenue launches		2,095.08	8.88	
Chinese registration		24.50		
		10,644.94	342.92	
Batangas—				
Salaries and wages		8,533.55	310.40	
Contingent expenses		273.26		
Transportation		37.97		
		8,844.78	310.40	
Cotabato—				
Salaries and wages		3,493.35		
Contingent expenses		270.92		
Transportation		68.50		
		3,832.77		
Capiz—				
Salaries and wages		6,136.79	292.01	
Contingent expenses		208.30	5.00	
Transportation		101.18		
		6,446.27	297.01	
Catbalogan—				
Salaries and wages		5,867.31	29.32	
Contingent expenses		698.29		
Transportation		92.60		
		6,658.20	29.32	
Cuyo—				
Salaries and wages		985.93		
Contingent expenses		5.00		
Transportation		17.85		
		1,008.78		
Dumaguete—				
Salaries and wages		6,888.81		
Contingent expenses		303.96		
Transportation		146.95		
Chinese registration		24.50		
		7,364.22		

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of finance and justice—Continued.</i>				
Bureau of customs and immigration—Cont'd.				
Dumanjug—				
Salaries and wages		\$5, 116. 26	\$1, 058. 16	
Contingent expenses			15. 00	
Transportation		33. 15		
		5, 149. 41	1, 073. 16	
Guinan—Salaries and wages			48. 00	
Iba—				
Salaries and wages		4, 624. 19	402. 71	
Contingent expenses		3. 50		
Transportation		110. 59		
		4, 738. 28	402. 71	
Isabela de Basilan—Salaries and wages			37. 50	
Legaspi—				
Salaries and wages		7, 589. 73	477. 81	
Contingent expenses		720. 76	15. 00	
Transportation		286. 80		
Revenue launches		1, 743. 70		
		10, 340. 99	492. 81	
Puerto Princesa—				
Salaries and wages		4, 498. 80		
Contingent expenses		7. 98		
Transportation		91. 88		
		4, 598. 66		
Palanoc—				
Salaries and wages		379. 92		
Contingent expenses		11. 75		
		391. 67		
Romblon—				
Salaries and wages		3, 189. 55	70. 94	
Contingent expenses		164. 28	17. 60	
Transportation		7. 80		
		3, 361. 63	88. 54	
San Fernando, Union—				
Salaries and wages		9, 674. 13		
Contingent expenses		310. 49	46. 80	
Transportation		95. 47	8. 33	
Revenue launches		150. 00		
		10, 230. 09	55. 13	
San José de Buena Vista—				
Salaries and wages		4, 208. 05	373. 46	
Contingent expenses		138. 90	. 42	
Transportation		72. 26		
		4, 419. 21	373. 88	
Sorsogon—				
Salaries and wages		7, 750. 47	565. 57	
Contingent expenses		309. 69	8. 81	
Transportation		77. 40		
		8, 137. 56	574. 38	
Surigao—				
Salaries and wages		6, 474. 74	761. 84	
Contingent expenses		43. 07	20. 00	
Transportation		262. 77	56. 15	
		6, 780. 58	837. 99	
Silay—Salaries and wages			48. 00	

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Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of finance and justice—Continued.</i>				
Bureau of customs and immigration—Cont'd.				
Santa Cruz—				
Salaries and wages.....		\$1,705.85		
Contingent expenses.....		141.81		
Transportation.....		62.65		
		1,910.31		
Tacloban—				
Salaries and wages.....		10,771.85	\$644.42	
Contingent expenses.....		534.62	20.00	
Transportation.....		55.86		
Revenue launches.....		196.54	48.30	
		11,558.87	712.72	
Total disbursements, customs service.	\$1,245.37	1,444,556.99	41,823.21	\$2,225.85
Bureau of internal revenue:				
Salaries and wages.....	380.00	4,947.12	1,287.55	249.74
Transportation.....	180.00	660.27	61.93	
Contingent expenses.....		839.53	6,865.08	28.38
	560.00	6,446.92	8,214.56	278.12
Bureau of the insular cold-storage and ice plant:				
Salaries and wages.....		245,882.48	352.50	235.00
Contingent expenses.....	1.70	206,239.90	15,117.19	7,520.10
Transportation.....	32.41			
	34.11	452,122.38	15,469.69	7,755.10
Bureau of justice:				
Salaries and wages.....	750.00	730,587.30	24,795.09	
Transportation.....	1,844.65	7,060.27	1,103.79	
Contingent expenses.....	297.46	55,147.26	2,735.78	12,164.17
Witnesses' fees and expenses.....		1,679.22		
	2,892.11	794,474.05	28,634.66	12,164.17
<i>Department of the interior.</i>				
Office of the secretary:				
Salaries and wages.....		17,548.99	112.70	
Transportation.....		285.18	28.79	
Contingent expenses.....	112.13	120.82	35.48	
	112.13	17,964.99	176.97	
Board of health for the Philippines:				
Salaries and wages.....		244,784.55	1,635.87	
Transportation.....	31.55	81,273.01	14,803.93	
Contingent expenses.....	145.60	23,129.94	3,063.05	
Support of hospitals, plant, etc.....		181,482.73	12,193.73	470.68
Suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases.....		428,180.40	41,739.50	
Installation of pail system.....		282,966.68	25,225.42	
Leper hospital, Nueva Caceres.....			212.25	
	177.15	1,241,817.31	98,873.75	470.68
Quarantine service:				
Salaries and wages.....		87,678.61		
Transportation.....		24,989.69	396.56	81.99
Contingent expenses.....		16,899.67	2,014.26	70.10
Commutation and quarters.....		12,268.28	5.99	
Support Mariveles station.....		32,636.44		46.66
Equipment Mariveles station.....			3,285.33	
		174,472.69	5,702.14	198.75
Forestry bureau:				
Salaries and wages.....		196,488.78	812.27	
Transportation.....	224.65	13,334.49	1,301.63	
Contingent expenses.....	367.06	17,882.30	2,690.01	126.88
	591.71	227,700.57	4,803.91	126.88

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of the interior—Continued.</i>				
Mining bureau:				
Salaries and wages.....		\$20,354.34		
Transportation.....		147.00	\$12.13	
Contingent expenses.....		1,841.33	89.80	\$508.07
Geological and mineralogical surveys.....		130.68		
		22,473.35	101.93	508.07
Philippine weather bureau:				
Salaries and wages.....		85,199.70	489.27	
Transportation.....		1,655.31	1,235.57	
Contingent expenses.....	\$12.17	16,670.15	7,675.13	396.66
Substation.....			975.54	
	12.17	103,525.16	10,375.51	396.66
Bureau of public lands.....				
Salaries and wages.....		27,325.98		
Transportation.....		910.00		
Contingent expenses.....	21.82	1,591.50		
	21.82	29,827.48		
Bureau of agriculture:				
Salaries and wages.....		86,618.77		
Transportation.....	133.00	5,764.99		
Contingent expenses.....	83.07	60,580.34	1,952.53	20.77
Agricultural college at Negros.....		4,565.27		
Rice farm, Pampanga.....		4,949.59		1,525.00
San Ramon farm, Zamboanga.....		15,831.85	60.26	
Purchase of land in Malate (first payment).....		3,000.00		
	216.07	181,310.81	2,012.79	1,545.77
Bureau of non-Christian tribes:				
Salaries and wages.....		31,896.20	1,144.20	
Transportation.....	167.75	3,093.69	33.30	
Contingent expenses.....	169.86	7,436.61	74.01	1,117.37
	337.61	42,426.50	1,251.51	1,117.37
Bureau of government laboratories:				
Salaries and wages.....		79,457.34	31.40	
Transportation.....	39.68	2,310.90	8.46	
Contingent expenses.....	73.95	32,173.23	1,880.89	15,144.22
	113.63	113,941.47	1,920.75	15,144.22
Bureau of patents and copyrights, etc.:				
Salaries and wages.....		2,455.75		
Philippine civil hospital:				
Salaries and wages.....		71,779.51	103.25	
Transportation.....	149.50		70.24	
Contingent expenses.....		128,100.73	6,586.50	652.08
	149.50	199,880.24	6,759.99	652.08
Civil Sanitarium, Benguet:				
Salaries and wages.....		13,430.24	192.94	
Contingent expenses.....		24,207.56	1,789.10	
		37,637.80	1,982.04	
<i>Department of commerce and police.</i>				
Office of the secretary:				
Salaries and wages.....	3,500.00	6,611.50		
Contingent expenses.....		85.99		
	3,500.00	6,697.49		
Bureau of posts:				
Salaries and wages.....		76,386.27	5.00	
Contingent expenses.....	69.88	21,786.80	7,254.83	404.69
Traveling expenses.....	95.00	3,374.73	216.89	
Mail transportation.....		65,316.14	1,567.69	
	164.88	166,863.94	9,044.41	404.69

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
Abucay	Compensation of postmaster	\$141.63
Abulug	do	100.75
Agoo	do	21.06
Alaminos	do	18.76
Albay	do	119.60
Alcala, Cagayan	do	3.15
Alcala, Pangasinan	do	170.92
Angeles	do	612.84
	Compensation of clerks	50.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.00
		663.84
Apalit	Compensation of postmaster	40.87
Aparri	do	1,399.98
	Compensation of clerks	150.00
	Rent and light	68.61
	Miscellaneous expenses	57.69
		1,676.28
Arayat	Compensation of postmaster	288.82
Argao	do	167.49
Aringay	do	36.10
Atimonan	do	270.00
Bacolod	do	829.46
	Compensation of clerks	150.00
		979.46
Bacolor	Compensation of postmaster	272.58
	Compensation of clerks	29.45
		302.03
Bacong	Compensation of postmaster	76.66
Bacoar	do	24.16
Bagnotan	do	239.64
Baguio	do	255.03
Bais	do	158.99
	Compensation of clerks	10.06
		169.05
Balanga	Compensation of postmaster	253.54
Balaoang	do	71.38
Balayan	do	275.85
Baler	do	91.56
Baliuag	do	229.16
Bangar	do	24.12
Bangued	do	116.76
Barili	do	117.45
Batangas	do	705.88
	Compensation of clerks	112.50
		818.38
Bauang	Compensation of postmaster	19.98
Bautista	do	384.11
Bay	do	238.94
Bayombang	do	258.32
Bayombong	do	77.64
Bigaa	do	49.08
Binalonan	do	103.12
Binangonan	do	213.88
Boac	do	354.82
	Compensation of clerks	46.66
		401.48
Bocane	Compensation of postmaster	48.60
Borongan	do	175.96
Botolan	do	26.22
Buena Vista	do	234.18
Buhi	do	14.88
Bulacan	do	143.11

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
Cabagan Nuevo	Compensation of postmaster	\$185.49
Cabangan	do	1.25
Cabuyao	do	255.66
Cagayan	do	321.02
Calabanga	do	28.54
Calamba	do	927.78
	Compensation of clerks	62.50
	Rent and light	58.44
	Miscellaneous expenses	9.22
		1,057.94
Calapan	Compensation of postmaster	400.78
Calasiao	do	138.10
Calauang	do	132.40
Calbayog	do	333.34
	Compensation of clerks	35.00
	Rent and light	1.42
		369.76
Calivo	Compensation of postmaster	110.34
Camalig	do	49.44
Candaba	do	159.05
Candon	do	55.29
Cantilan	do	307.76
Capas	do	99.64
Capiz	do	254.30
Carig	do	10.00
Carigara	do	208.82
Castillejos	do	90.46
Cataingan	do	4.00
Catarman	do	7.24
Catbalogan	do	916.67
	Compensation of clerks	83.33
	Rent and light	60.00
		1,060.00
Cauayan	Compensation of postmaster	164.22
Cavite	Compensation of postmaster	1,599.99
	Compensation of clerks	996.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	7.55
		2,603.54
Cebu	Compensation of postmaster	1,633.33
	Compensation of clerks	1,542.88
	Rent and light	1.11
	Miscellaneous expenses	549.30
		3,726.62
Cervantes	Compensation of postmaster	252.00
Colasi	do	99.44
Concepcion	do	30.89
Coron	do	8.87
Corregidor	do	289.18
Cottabato	do	531.52
Culion	do	.80
Cuyapo	do	36.03
Cuyo	do	115.98
Daet	do	308.53
Dagupan	do	1,466.66
	Compensation of clerks	145.00
	Rent and light	204.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	32.97
		1,848.63
Dalaguete	Compensation of postmaster	25.79
Darago	do	108.10
Davao	do	155.76
Dinalupijan	do	47.86
Dingras	do	150.14
Dumaguete	do	446.28

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
Echague	Compensation of postmaster	\$242.00
Guinobatan	do	141.57
Hagonoy	do	67.09
Hermosa	do	3.09
Iba	do	152.24
Ibaan	do	45.00
Ilagan	do	258.18
Iligan	do	746.56
Iloilo	do	2,000.00
	Compensation of clerks	3,151.00
	Rent and lights	480.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	585.89
		6,216.89
Imus	Compensation of postmaster	200.67
Indang	do	86.16
Iriga	do	14.86
Jolo	do	1,070.00
	Rent and lights	70.12
	Miscellaneous expenses	6.19
		1,146.31
La Carlota	Compensation of postmaster	71.17
Laguan	do	289.99
Lallo	do	49.05
Laoag	do	514.24
Lapo	do	89.37
Legaspi	do	886.71
	Compensation of clerks	57.66
	Rent and light	90.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	41.09
		1,075.46
Libmanan	Compensation of postmaster	32.00
Libog	do	173.30
Ligao	do	61.85
Lillo	do	16.93
Lingayen	do	443.40
Lipa	do	210.09
Lopez	do	81.98
Los Banos	do	134.05
Lubayo	do	190.17
Lucban	do	2.48
Lucena	do	1,033.33
	Compensation of clerks	1.51
	Rent and light	132.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	5.00
		1,171.84
Maasin	Compensation of postmaster	93.20
Mabatang	do	14.26
Mabitac	do	56.62
Macabebe	do	49.37
Magarao	do	19.26
Magdalena	do	184.87
Majayjay	do	70.99
Malabang	do	1,065.99
	Rent and light	62.40
		1,128.39
Malabon	Compensation of postmaster	69.87
Malillipot	do	137.28
Malolos	do	213.47
Manaoag	do	119.01
Mangaldan	do	19.60
Manila	do	3,500.00
	Compensation of clerks	80,944.61
	Rent and light	8,127.72
	Miscellaneous expenses	2,074.73
		94,647.06

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
Maragondon	Compensation of postmaster	\$58.24
Maribojoc	do	176.66
Masbate	do	138.00
Mauban	do	11.55
Mexico	do	152.87
Misamis	do	204.41
Nabua	do	11.73
Nagcarlang	do	106.26
Naguilian	do	58.76
Naic	do	294.39
Namacpacan	do	165.87
Narvacan	do	76.19
Nasugbu	do	228.75
Natividad	do	4.48
Nueva Caceres	do	1,200.00
	Compensation of clerks	60.00
	Rent and light	5.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.15
		1,266.15
Nueva Valencia	Compensation of postmaster	44.13
Oas	do	8.80
Olongapo	do	412.99
Orani	do	48.86
Orion	do	24.56
Ormoc	do	255.31
Oroquieta	do	284.83
Paete	do	142.80
Pagsanjan	do	257.30
Palo	do	161.82
Pamplona	do	9.79
Pandan	Compensation of postmaster	25.00
Paquil	do	217.23
Paranaque	do	248.65
Parang Parang	do	10.37
Pasacao	do	4.80
Pasig	do	410.68
Plat	do	12.95
Pila	do	165.49
Pilar	do	63.43
Polangui	do	5.22
Porac	do	297.83
Pozorrubio	do	109.26
Puerto Princesa	do	204.81
Rapu-Rapu	do	5.65
Romblon	do	249.92
	Compensation of clerks	10.00
		259.92
Rosales	Compensation of postmaster	23.73
Rosario	do	220.45
Salomague	do	422.14
Samal	do	38.81
San Antonio	do	2.30
San Carlos, Occidental Negros	do	128.92
San Carlos, Pangasinan	do	100.15
San Esteban	do	55.53
	Compensation of clerks	46.13
		101.66
San Felipe	Compensation of postmaster	41.83
San Fernando, Masbate	do	19.16
San Fernando, Pampanga	do	691.57
	Compensation of clerks	60.16
	Rent and light	46.67
		798.40
San Fernando, Union	Compensation of postmaster	747.73
	Compensation of clerks	107.50
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.15
		856.38

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Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
San Francisco.....	Compensation of postmaster	\$88.70
San Isidro.....	do	794.51
	Compensation of clerks	105.00
	Rent and light	35.42
		934.93
San Jacinto.....	Compensation of postmaster	89.55
San Joaquin.....	do	81.28
San José, Antique.....	do	289.19
San José, Batangas.....	do	99.86
San José de Legonoy.....	do	43.70
San José, Nueva Ecija.....	do	2.70
San Marcelino.....	do	88
San Mateo.....	do	150.65
San Miguel.....	do	106.84
San Narciso.....	do	25.90
San Nicolas.....	do	14.07
San Pablo.....	do	134.66
San Pedro Tunasan.....	do	89.69
Santa Cruz, Cavite.....	do	221.53
Santa Cruz, Laguna.....	do	999.97
	Compensation of clerks	60.00
		1,059.97
Santa Maria.....	Compensation of postmaster	144.86
Santa Rosa.....	do	212.85
Santo Tomas, Batangas.....	do	82.63
Santo Tomas, Union.....	do	7.73
Sariaya.....	do	95.62
Sibonga.....	do	49.33
Siniloan.....	do	57.95
Sorsogon.....	do	521.78
	Compensation of clerks	107.50
		629.28
Subig.....	Compensation of postmaster	74.14
Surigao.....	do	232.19
Taal.....	do	274.87
Tabaco.....	do	98.72
Tacloban.....	do	1,150.00
	Compensation of clerks	299.99
	Rent and light	56.03
	Miscellaneous expenses	25.00
		1,531.02
Tagbilaran.....	Compensation of postmaster	275.12
Tagudin.....	do	64.26
Talisayan.....	do	34.50
Tanauan, Batangas.....	do	252.60
Tanauan, Leyte.....	do	7.32
Tanay.....	do	22.72
Tarlac.....	do	313.36
	Compensation of clerks	87.00
		400.36
Tayabas.....	Compensation of postmaster	80.08
Tayug.....	do	193.42
Tigaon.....	do	14.00
Tiul.....	do	12.74
Tuguegarao.....	do	396.68
Tumauini.....	do	203.93
Twin Peaks.....	do	127.55
Uson.....	do	2.54
Vigan.....	do	1,349.98
	Compensation of clerk	120.00
	Rent and light	120.00
		1,589.98

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Post-office service.	Character of item.	United States currency.
Vintar	Compensation of postmaster	\$14. 80
Virac	do	105. 17
Zamboanga	do	1, 233. 34
	Compensation of clerks	90. 00
Zamboanguita	Compensation of postmaster	1, 323. 34
		29. 41

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, POST-OFFICE SERVICE, BUREAU OF POSTS, FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Compensation of postmasters	\$56, 900. 01
Compensation of clerks in post-offices	88, 721. 44
Rent and light	9, 618. 94
Miscellaneous expenses	3, 397. 93
Total expenditures, post-office service	158, 638. 32

FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of commerce and police.</i>				
Signal service:				
Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone, and cable lines.....	\$87, 388. 81	\$150, 535. 91	\$10, 626. 35	\$1, 086. 02
Bureau of Philippine Constabulary:				
Pay of constabulary		1, 981, 946. 10	60, 191. 67	
Transportation	1, 818. 53	332, 281. 56	20, 539. 49	
Contingent expenses	16, 507. 64	249, 358. 44	4, 525. 68	25. 06
Barracks and quarters		143, 481. 52	4, 865. 79	
Secret service		42, 315. 55	6, 973. 86	
Maintenance municipal police		10, 493. 17	29, 729. 08	
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	56, 583. 72	450, 559. 73	3, 043. 04	
	74, 909. 89	3, 210, 436. 07	129, 868. 61	25. 06
Bureau of prisons:				
Salaries and wages		127, 958. 13	247. 55	170. 00
Contingent expenses	25. 04	251, 578. 41	44, 502. 77	1, 013. 04
	25. 04	379, 536. 54	44, 750. 32	1, 188. 04
Captain of the port:				
Salaries and wages		12, 331. 72		
Contingent expenses	. 06	533. 38		
Light-houses and signal stations				784. 00
	. 06	12, 865. 10		784. 00
Bureau of coast guard and transportation:				
Salaries and wages		43, 376. 61	40. 00	
Contingent expenses	201. 17	17, 613. 66	2, 319. 09	74. 58
Light-house service	387. 69	295, 473. 66	2, 807. 29	
Launches	3, 306. 87	665, 662. 69	6, 296. 24	
Construction of vessels	118, 076. 74	1, 248, 923. 92	12, 155. 35	
	121, 972. 47	2, 271, 050. 54	23, 617. 97	71. 58
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey:				
Salaries and wages		13, 552. 02	56. 66	
Contingent expenses		1, 521. 50	188. 46	19. 80
Field expenses		40, 027. 60	865. 36	
Steamer expenses		55, 066. 20	1, 114. 29	
		110, 167. 32	2, 224. 77	19. 80

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Department of commerce and police—Cont'd.</i>				
Bureau of engineering:				
Salaries and wages.....		\$34,499.02		
Transportation.....	\$14.00	753.92		
Contingent expenses.....	10.79	4,670.79		
Public works.....		14,225.74		
	24.79	54,149.47		
<i>Department of public instruction.</i>				
Office of the secretary:				
Salaries and wages.....		17,274.82		
Contingent expenses.....		196.52	\$17.80	
		17,471.34	17.80	
Bureau of education:				
Salaries and wages.....		2,372,447.60	90,509.81	
Transportation.....	14,157.99	14,482.45	17,992.62	
Contingent expenses.....	931.68	26,698.88	5,177.21	\$40,373.24
School furniture and supplies.....		24,556.23	161,655.58	286,791.21
Rents and repairs.....			1,026.29	
	15,089.67	2,438,185.11	276,361.51	327,164.45
Bureau of printing:				
Salaries and wages.....		290,143.64	760.61	
Transportation.....	7,815.42	50.25		
Contingent expenses.....	15,537.33	31,141.91	3,980.85	6,791.16
Cost of plant.....	5,218.81		33,399.78	
Purchase of supplies.....	77,490.16			
	106,061.72	321,335.80	38,141.24	6,791.16
Bureau of architecture:				
Salaries and wages.....		57,981.45	355.82	
Transportation.....	97.27	756.83	125.02	
Contingent expenses.....	30.66	3,613.81	12,172.55	986.51
Maintenance public buildings.....	48.00	203,244.78	54,920.45	61,477.46
Public works.....		278,234.45		12,444.64
	175.93	543,881.32	67,573.84	74,908.61
Bureau of archives:				
Salaries and wages.....		22,238.98		
Contingent expenses.....		920.10	9.05	
		23,159.08	9.05	
Bureau of statistics:				
Salaries and wages.....		3,515.15		
Contingent expenses.....		23.89		
		3,539.04		
American circulating library of Manila:				
Salaries and wages.....		4,300.75		
Contingent expenses.....		2,400.00		
		6,700.75		
Philippine museum:				
Salaries and wages.....		3,483.65		
Contingent expenses.....	198.84	6,373.90		
	198.84	9,857.55		
Philippine census bureau: General expenses.	1,475.86	1,354,745.76		
Official Gazette:				
Salaries and wages.....		4,741.49		
Contingent expenses.....		1,299.03		
		6,040.52		

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>Unassigned service.</i>				
Engineer, Division of Philippines:				
Public works.....		\$701.50		
Harbor improvement, Manila.....	\$841,820.90	358.07		
Roads and bridges.....	2,365.25	198,906.40	\$5,605.31	
	844,186.15	199,965.97	5,605.31	
Chief quartermaster:				
Contingent expenses.....		39,488.64	17,323.42	\$22.50
Pay of scouts.....		1,093.15	22,503.97	3.60
Pay of interpreters.....		18,394.60	4,211.62	
Pay of stenographic reporters and witnesses.....			606.70	108.16
Claims for damages.....		13,644.00		
Claims for rentals.....		13,994.65		
Pay interpreters, Department Visayas.....		832.38	920.18	
Rents and repairs.....			190.00	
Pay native police.....			3,632.08	
		87,447.42	49,387.97	134.26
Chief commissary: Subsistence civil convicts.....			19,606.06	
Chief paymaster: Pay of civilian scouts.....			2,623.63	
The district commander of Isabela de Basilan:				
Salaries and wages.....		10,713.56	886.27	
Contingent expenses.....		9,885.54	181.45	
		20,599.10	1,067.72	
Pollok, Mindanao:				
Salaries and wages.....		1,055.51	139.10	
Contingent expenses.....		352.03	89.93	
		1,407.54	229.03	
Military commander Ilocos Norte:				
Salaries and wages.....				520.00
Superintendent intendencia building:				
Salaries and wages.....		2,803.97		
Contingent expenses.....		4,672.74		152.26
		7,476.71		152.26
Louisiana Purchase Exposition board.....	1,465.55	159,965.61		
San José College litigation.....	218.70			
Provincial government, Marinduque.....		16.31		
Lumbang fire claims.....				11,371.00
Relief inhabitants Pila.....			489.00	
Old transportation claims.....			23.31	4,112.17
Miscellaneous.....			1,756.83	
Insular salary and expense fund.....		50,039.59	4,580.80	15,584.83
<i>Public improvements not otherwise shown.</i>				
Survey, Iloilo Harbor.....	2,623.17			
Clearing Iloilo Harbor.....		11,429.00		
Benguet wagon road and improvements.....		347,912.29	10,795.54	
Naguilian trail, Act 563.....		789.20		
Survey Cagayan River.....	511.47			
Calbayog, Samar, pier.....		36,784.01		
Repairing wharf at Jolo.....		3,212.10		
Construction wharf at Jolo.....		1,394.75		
Construction schoolhouse at Cottabato.....		946.00		
<i>For service prior to June 30, 1901.^a</i>				
Administration.....			3,522.08	1,108.28
Army subsistence.....			10,885.53	
Army transportation.....			501.40	
Barracks and quarters.....			4,358.21	
Chief quartermaster provost guard.....			1,289.37	
Claims, Moro.....			2,000.00	

^aThe expenditures stated under this head were for service under military administration prior to the organization of civil government.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Departments and bureaus.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
<i>For service prior to June 30, 1901—Cont'd.</i>				
Hospitals and charities			\$801.57	
Miscellaneous			5,858.87	
Municipalities			577.51	
Native cavalry scouts and guides			36,458.52	
Ordnance service			8.20	
Ordnance stores			60.00	
Other transportation			7,367.54	
Police and prisons			1,236.88	
Ports, harbors, and rivers			7.00	
Public works, Manila ^a			40,008.18	
Quarantine			104.75	
Regular supplies			46.24	
Roads and bridges			17,631.09	
Salaries and wages			770.04	
Sanitations			246.85	
Schools			28,311.27	
Signal service			1,052.60	
Streets, parks, fire, and sanitation			154.00	\$63.50
Stationery, advertising, and printing			13,146.87	
Water supply			1,179.18	
Total	\$849,005.04	\$811,753.33	200,834.54	32,239.78

^a Under provost-marshal-general.*Recapitulation of disbursements.*

Department and bureau.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
The Philippine Commission	\$21,067.09	\$189,924.80	\$26,184.27	\$156.00
The executive:				
Executive bureau	16,257.15	405,541.97	1,307.16	242.88
Civil-service board	1,508.83	65,834.29	605.71	
Insular purchasing agent	4,514.97	519,547.63	5,214.38	
Operations under Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington	26,414.82			
The department of finance and justice	11,238.49	3,211,766.38	116,532.38	30,587.75
The department of the interior	1,731.79	2,395,424.12	133,961.29	20,160.48
The department of commerce and police	446,624.26	6,362,302.38	220,132.43	3,527.19
The department of public instruction	123,002.02	4,724,866.27	382,103.44	408,864.22
Unassigned service	1,684.25	327,653.78	257,348.10	33,046.30
Public improvements—				
Chief engineer—				
Manila Harbor improvements	841,820.90	358.07		
Roads and bridges (Act 1)	2,365.25	198,906.40	5,605.31	
Not otherwise shown	3,134.64	402,467.35	10,795.54	
Total insular expenditures	1,501,364.46	18,804,593.44	1,159,790.01	496,584.82

UNDEPOSITED BALANCES.

The accounts covering the settlements included in the foregoing statements of disbursements show that there were in the hands of disbursing officers on June 30, 1903, actual cash balances (net) amounting to \$354,846.51, United States currency, and \$1,340,467.51, Mexican currency.

The official balances in the accounts as certified were \$408,045.42, United States currency, and \$1,731,316.95, Mexican currency, the differences of \$53,198.91, United States currency, and \$390,849.44, Mexican currency, between the official balances and the actual cash balances being due to items in suspense in the settlements of the accounts.

The city of Manila, supported in part by the insular government, is considered elsewhere in this report under a distinct head. Three-tenths of the appropriations for the city are chargeable to the insular government and during the fiscal year, as represented by net withdrawals, such charges amounted to \$589,329.15, United States currency.

Loans to provinces during the fiscal year amounting to \$240,160, Mexican currency, are omitted from the disbursements, as the amounts loaned are properly assets of the insular government.

There was due to the insular government June 30, 1903, on account of unpaid loans to provinces, the sum of \$102,000, United States currency, and \$233,110, Mexican currency.

Refunds to provinces of collections ceded are also omitted from the statement of the insular expenditures. These loans and refunds to provinces are disbursed by the provinces for their current needs, and the disbursements therefrom appear in the statements of the accounts of the several provincial treasurers. These loans and refunds, therefore, are in reality transfers of funds for disbursement, and when such disbursements are made they are stated as provincial, not insular, expenditures.

Payments from reimbursable appropriations are likewise omitted, except as they may show net expenditure, as otherwise they are not properly chargeable as administrative expense. These transactions appear elsewhere under the heading "Reimbursable expenditures."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Following is a statement of the ordinary and extraordinary revenues and disbursements of the government for the fiscal year 1903, expressed in United States currency at the ratio of \$2.45 of Mexican currency to \$1 of United States currency. This ratio prevailed at the close of the fiscal year and represented the official value of all Mexican currency balances on hand at that time, and furthermore has been found to be an approximate average for the year. On account of the almost exclusive use of Mexican currency in the fiscal affairs of the government from the date of American occupation to June 30, 1903, and the consequent losses and gains in United States currency expression of the accounts, due to fluctuations in the value of Mexican currency, it is impossible to summarize the finances in an arbitrary United States currency expression and reach actual conclusions.

Character of item.	United States currency.
DEBIT.	
Excess of revenues over expenditures to June 30, 1902.....	\$9,394,108.54
Ordinary revenues, fiscal year 1903, exclusive of all refundable items:	United States currency.
Customs revenues.....	\$9,215,551.88
Postal revenues.....	145,702.53
Internal revenues.....	7,867.01
Miscellaneous revenues—	
Notarial and judicial fees.....	50,190.06
Insular cold storage and ice plant.....	330,038.56
The insular treasurer.....	37,711.32
The Philippine Commission.....	1,146.09
Department of commerce and police.....	74,509.91
Department of the interior.....	63,569.37
Department of public instruction.....	32,922.82
Unassigned service.....	5,262.82
	9,964,472.37

Character of item.	United States currency.
DEBIT—continued.	
Extraordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items:	
Sale of gun boats to United States Government.....	\$208,819.67
Seized funds, including funds seized in prior fiscal years covered into the general fund under authority of Act 608	289,470.38
Cable concessions	69,291.92
	\$567,581.97
Total	19,926,162.88
CREDIT.	
Ordinary expenditures, fiscal year 1903:	
United States Philippine Commission	124,835.36
The executive	460,380.89
Department of finance and justice	1,451,180.72
Department of the interior	764,416.94
Department of commerce and police	2,619,251.09
Department of public instruction	1,780,759.33
Unassigned service	313,337.35
Extraordinary expenditures other than refunds and loans:	
Public works (see p. 169)	2,041,963.52
Contributions to provinces other than refunds and loans	69,999.72
Public health, sanitary and other preventive measures	357,229.03
The Philippine census	554,433.31
The Louisiana Purchase Exposition	66,757.64
Lumbang fire claims	4,641.23
	7,514,161.68
Excess of revenues over expenditures to June 30, 1903	3,095,024.45
	9,316,976.75
Total	19,926,162.88
Items, June 30, 1903.	
ASSETS.	
Balance in the insular treasury	\$10,633,693.13
Due by collecting and disbursing officers and postmasters	1,463,535.26
Due from provinces, unpaid loans	197,146.94
Insular purchasing agent's stock	550,585.92
Silver bullion, excess of advances over coinage received	1,393,550.69
Rice bought under provisions of Act 495	168,354.23
Commissary stores, constabulary	124,459.64
Differences:	
Withdrawals by city of Manila in excess of deposits, 1903	632,584.27
Withdrawals by city of Manila in excess of deposits, 1902	302,956.90
Apparent loss in exchange	693,126.80
Total	16,159,993.78
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding warrants	83,997.44
Due city of Manila	163,901.41
Refundable export duties collected	447,911.49
Bonds issued (no interest due to date)	3,075,390.00
Invalid money orders	539.76
Forestry taxes refundable to provinces	71,276.93
Differences:	
Congressional relief fund	3,000,000.00
Net balance	9,316,976.75
Total	16,159,993.78

Summary, fiscal year 1903.

Item.	Debit.	Credit.
Ordinary revenues, exclusive of refundable items	\$9,964,472.37	
Extraordinary revenues, exclusive of refundable items	567,581.97	
Ordinary expenditures		\$7,514,161.68
Extraordinary expenses		3,095,024.45
Excess of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures over ordinary and extraordinary revenues	77,131.79	
Total	10,609,186.13	10,609,186.13

Summary, fiscal year 1903, including revenues and expenditures of the city of Manila.^a

Item.	Debit.	Credit.
Ordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items	\$11,506,535.47	.....
Extraordinary revenues, exclusive of all refundable items	568,194.83	.....
Ordinary expenditures		\$8,992,139.54
Extraordinary expenditures		3,564,976.52
Excess of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures over ordinary and extraordinary revenues	482,385.76	.....
Total	12,557,116.06	12,557,116.06

^aCongressional relief fund not included in receipts or expenditures.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF MANILA UNDER ITS CHARTER.

Under the Manila city charter, which became effective August 7, 1901, its government passed to the control of a municipal board. All revenues derived under the charter are deposited with the treasurer of the islands to the credit of the city. Disbursements are made pursuant to appropriations of the Philippine Commission, but under section 15 of the charter 30 per cent of the appropriations for the city are payable out of the insular treasury and 70 per cent out of the revenues deposited by the city to its credit.

Following is a statement of the revenues collected by the various departments of the government of the city of Manila during the fiscal year 1903 as shown by the settlement of the accounts submitted to this office:

REVENUES.

Item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Department of assessments and collections:		
Industrial tax	\$109,830.35	\$306,283.90
Land tax	373,127.58	517,369.22
Matadero tax	8,874.20	154,423.94
Market tax	13,343.39	240,999.87
Internal-revenue stamps sold	26,563.34	100,274.65
Licenses	102,664.25	157,453.35
Vehicle tax	5,347.46	39,529.61
Registration certificates	9,076.53	106,871.87
Registration of deeds	34.00	4,976.83
Vehicle equipment	653.06	1,684.00
Rents of public lands	1,340.86	7,985.57
Electric-installment certificates	1,527.10	358.81
Live-stock registration	58.00	1,132.05
Sanitary fees and fines	707.05	8,663.23
Miscellaneous	608.11	4,324.85
Total	653,755.28	1,652,331.75
Department of engineering and public works:		
Water rents	76,764.13	121,341.90
Plumbing	800.61	4,802.72
Fines	228.12	772.27
Building applications and permits	1,925.92	14,489.76
Testing weights and measures	1,148.91	5,280.60
Cleaning vaults and cesspools	101.32	.....
Destruction of condemned buildings .....	.....	63.50
Forfeitures on contracts	630.00	50.00
Total	81,599.01	146,800.75
Police department:		
Registration of cocheros	209.25	2,662.54
Poundmaster's fees	283.87	1,687.28
Total	493.12	4,349.82
Fire department:		
Sales of public property	85.12	55.25

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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REVENUES—continued.

Item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Law department:		
Municipal courts, fines and fees	\$22,524.53	\$101,742.80
City attorney, fees	6.38	250.70
Sheriff of Manila, fines and fees	601.64	7,522.65
Justices of the peace, fines and fees	241.68	4,179.60
Total	23,374.23	113,695.75
Special:		
Proceeds of coupons on special deposit, item 7, Spanish-Filipino treasury bonds belonging to city of Manila		1,501.50
Total	759,306.76	1,918,734.82

During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving these additional revenues for the city of Manila for the fiscal year 1902:

	United States currency.
Industrial taxes	\$49.39
Court fines	120.00
Vehicle taxes	1.00
Land taxes	27.45
Sale of stone	14.29
Total	212.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Departments.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Municipal board:				
Salaries and wages		\$109,777.34	\$69.97	\$274.56
Contingent expenses	\$5.21	71,869.81	131.74	87.34
	5.21	181,647.15	201.71	361.90
Department of engineering and public works:				
Salaries and wages		753,417.65	1,920.09	920.84
Contingent expenses	4.04	119,413.20	2,076.65	485.59
Public works		654,429.42		
Maintenance and repairs		361,165.88	42,741.96	26,878.41
Santa Cruz Bridge			1,710.64	
	4.04	1,888,426.15	48,449.34	28,284.84
Department of assessments and collections:				
Salaries and wages		179,978.28	162.61	53.55
Contingent expenses		8,733.18	1,205.87	271.88
		188,711.46	1,368.48	325.43
Fire department				
Salaries and wages		138,444.94	865.97	
Contingent expenses		46,064.60	279.93	195.53
Equipment		222,408.74	6,019.71	3,383.88
		406,918.28	7,165.61	3,579.41
Law department:				
Salaries and wages		150,473.56	309.12	31.88
Contingent expenses		10,264.54	211.87	3,395.15
		160,738.10	520.99	3,427.03
Department of police:				
Salaries and wages		1,330,419.54	10,860.26	45.50
Contingent expenses	5.08	47,234.42	8,265.68	591.61
Equipment ^a		109,891.76	8,301.75	
	5.08	1,487,605.72	27,427.69	637.11

^aNet expenditures after deducting amounts collected from sales of equipment amounting to \$3,400.83 Mexican currency, and \$4,724.62 United States currency.

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

Departments.	For account of—			
	Fiscal year 1903.		Prior fiscal years.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Department of city schools:				
Salaries and wages		\$197,583.91	\$1,492.29	
Contingent expenses		3,473.66	130.39	\$2,674.36
		201,057.57	1,622.68	2,674.36
Salary and expense fund		5,445.29		
Total disbursements, city of Manila ...	\$14.33	4,520,549.72	86,756.50	39,290.08

THE CITY OF MANILA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JUNE 30, 1903.

From the standpoint of deposits in and net withdrawals from the insular treasury the account of the city of Manila with the insular government on June 30, 1903, was as follows:

Item.	United States currency.
DEBIT.	
Net withdrawals during fiscal year 1902.....	\$1,700,378.09
Net withdrawals during fiscal year 1903.....	1,864,430.51
Balance due city of Manila June 30, 1903.....	163,901.41
Total debit	3,728,710.01
CREDIT.	
Deposits of revenue during fiscal year 1902.....	1,067,793.82
Three-tenths of net withdrawals during fiscal year 1902.....	510,113.43
Deposits of revenue during fiscal year 1903.....	1,561,473.61
Three-tenths of net withdrawals during fiscal year 1903.....	589,329.15
Total credit.....	3,728,710.01

The basis for this statement is the reduction of all Mexican currency deposited in the insular treasury to its United States currency equivalent at the respective ratios prevailing at the close of each month. The withdrawals from appropriations were all reduced to United States currency expression at the current rates of exchange on days withdrawals were made. Previous statements have been made in which the entire Mexican currency deposits for the year were reduced to United States currency at 2.45 to 1, the rate in effect June 30, 1903.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES.

Certain of the appropriations made by the Philippine Commission are reimbursable, the expenditures made thereunder being reimbursed by the deposit to the credit of the appropriations concerned of the proceeds of the sales of articles or supplies purchased. These reimbursable expenditures are omitted from the regular statement of receipts and disbursements in the body of this report.

The principal reimbursable appropriations are those for the purchase of supplies by the insular purchasing agent, and for the purchase of commissaries for the supply stores of the Philippines Constabulary.

Neither the insular purchasing agent nor the constabulary commissary issues property or supplies, reimbursement being made in all cases from the proper source, with an additional 10 per cent to cover cost of transportation. Except for this 10 per cent surcharge, as affected by transportation charges, the total actual expenditure from these appropriations should be counterbalanced by the receipts from sales and the value of the stocks on hand.

During the fiscal year 1903 other reimbursable expenditures were made in connection with the purchase and sale of rice by the insular purchasing agent under special legislation; in the operations under what is known as the war emergency rice fund under Act No. 488; under the insular salary and expense fund of the city of Manila and the insular government, and in the purchase of silver bullion and alloy for coinage.

The operations under these respective appropriations were as appended.

OPERATIONS OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

The transactions of the insular purchasing agent to June 30, as audited, were as follows:

Character of item.	United States currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Amount of difference between purchases, as audited, and receipts from sales of supplies to June 30, 1902, \$92,896; and payments in 1902 admitted in 1903, \$128,135.07.....	\$221,081.07	.....
Funds advanced for purchase of supplies during the fiscal year 1903.....	1,833,947.71	.....
Funds deposited in the insular treasury from supplies sold during the fiscal year 1903.....		\$1,504,392.86
Approximate value of stock on hand and unsettled accounts covering supplies furnished departments, bureaus, and provinces, June 30, 1903.....		550,585.92
Total.....	2,054,978.78	2,054,978.78

OPERATIONS OF THE CONSTABULARY COMMISSARY.

The transactions of the constabulary commissary officers for the fiscal year, as audited, were as follows:

Character of item.	Mexican currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Amount of difference between purchases, as audited, and receipts from sales of commissary stores to June 30, 1903, \$63,861.84 United States currency at \$2.45 to \$1.....	\$156,461.51	.....
Amount expended for commissary stores, including \$16,730.02 United States currency at \$2.45 to \$1.....	712,189.07	.....
Amount received from sales of commissary stores, including \$20,904.66 United States currency at \$2.45 to \$1.....		\$563,724.46
Difference.....		304,926.12
Total.....	868,650.58	868,650.58

OPERATIONS OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT UNDER THE RICE APPROPRIATION.

The transactions of the insular purchasing agent under the rice appropriation to June 30, as audited, were as follows:

[Act No. 495.]

Character of item.	Mexican currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Expended for rice to June 30, 1903.....	\$1,786,018.38	.....
Sales of rice, including \$10,572.91 United States currency at \$2.45 to \$1, deposited and undeposited to June 30, 1903.....	.....	\$1,373,550.51
Difference.....	.....	412,467.87
Total.....	1,786,018.38	1,786,018.38

WAR EMERGENCY RICE FUND.

Act No. 448 of the Commission provided for taking over to the insular treasury the sum of \$65,965.65 Mexican currency, profits arising in connection with sales of rice, etc., by the military authorities to the inhabitants of Batangas and Laguna provinces during the so-called reconcentration period. The act named provided that the sum so deposited should be treated as a reimbursable appropriation, expendable in the discretion of the civil governor for the benefit of the inhabitants of the provinces named.

On October 29, 1902, the said sum of \$65,965.65 Mexican currency was deposited in the treasury and became available for withdrawal and expenditure in accordance with the terms of the appropriation. From that date and until June 30, 1903, there had been realized from the sales of rice the sum of \$898,544.52 Mexican currency, all of which was deposited in the insular treasury, except \$47,212.60, balance in the hands of Capt. D. H. Boughton, who had immediate charge of the funds and whose account was liquidated in full shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

During the period ended June 30, 1903, the entire sum deposited, besides the original deposit with which the account was opened, had been advanced to Captain Boughton for disbursement under the terms of Act No. 488, and the sum of \$890,017.16 expended or invested in rice, implements, or other supplies, leaving a balance due the government on June 30, 1903, of the sum of \$27,536.51 Mexican currency, which balance was also liquidated in full shortly after the close of the year.

Summary.

Character of item.	Mexican currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Original deposit to the credit of the fund.....	\$65,965.65	.....
Receipts from sales of rice.....	898,544.52	.....
Gain in exchange.....	256.10	.....
Expenditures and investments.....	.....	\$890,017.16
Balance in collection account.....	.....	47,212.60
Balance in disbursing account.....	.....	27,536.51
Total.....	1,04,706.27	904,766.27

The sales include rice, for which payment had not been made by Captain Boughton, to the amount of \$19,519.65 Mexican currency, the accounts being settled after June 30, 1903.

INSULAR SALARY AND EXPENSE FUND.

The transactions under the appropriations for what is known as the insular salary and expense fund to June 30, as audited, were as follows:

Character of item.	Mexican currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Expended (including \$7,020.96 United States currency, reduced to Mexican currency at \$2.45 to \$1)	\$113,642.48	.....
Reimbursed (including \$14,984.25 United States currency, reduced to Mexican currency at \$2.45 to \$1)		\$36,795.11
Net expenditure, expressing United States currency in its Mexican currency equivalent		76,847.37
Total	113,642.48	113,642.48

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION AND ALLOY.

The transactions under the appropriations for the purchase of silver bullion and alloy for Philippine coinage to June 30, as audited, were as follows:

Character of item.	Debit.	Credit.
Purchase of silver	\$2,928,647.34	.....
Purchase of alloy	17,432.89	.....
Coinage and transportation	37,004.58	.....
Cost of certificates of indebtedness	895.88	.....
Cost of silver certificates	9,570.00	.....
Receipt of Philippine currency, ₱3,200,000		\$1,600,000.00
Amount invested to June 30, 1903, in excess of amount reimbursed to that date		1,398,550.69
Total	2,993,550.69	2,993,550.69

INVALID MONEY ORDERS.

Under the rules of the money-order system an order becomes invalid for direct payment twelve months after the last day of the month of issue. The amounts received from the issuance of money orders which have become invalid are deposited in the insular treasury and are made a permanent appropriation by the provisions of paragraph 8 of section 1 of Act No. 357, for the payment of the amount of the original orders by warrant upon certification of the claims by the auditor.

The operations under this fund during the fiscal year were as follows:

	United States currency.
Deposited	\$5,537.76
Disbursed by warrant	4,998.00
Balance in the fund June 30, 1903	539.76

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.

Rule 31 of Act No. 90 provides that no disbursing officer's check shall be paid after one year from the last day of the month of its issue. In

every case where, after one year after the rendition and settlement of the final account of a disbursing officer, there remains a balance in any depository to the credit of such disbursing officer, by reason of the nonpresentation of checks or otherwise, the auditor reports said amount to the civil governor, who requires the depository to deposit the said balance with the treasurer of the islands to the credit of "Outstanding liabilities."

During the year just closed the sums of \$15 United States currency and \$233.99 Mexican currency were deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of "Outstanding liabilities." No payments from this fund were made during the fiscal year.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE, BUREAU OF POSTS.

The money-order system of the Philippine Archipelago, operated by the bureau of posts, is analogous to that of the United States in all of its details.

Money orders issued in the United States and paid in the Philippines are charged to the United States. Orders issued in the Philippines and paid in the United States are charged to the Philippines. Under this reciprocal arrangement paid orders are respectively transmitted as remittances to the country in which issued.

The only revenue which accrues from the money-order system is the net amount of fees received, after all losses have been deducted therefrom.

An analysis of the money-order statement shows that there were balances in the hands of postmasters June 30, 1902, amounting to \$1,039,112.45, and there was due from former postmasters at that date \$86.36, and due to former postmasters the sum of \$6.08. During the fiscal year 58,097 money orders were issued for the aggregate sum of \$2,842,586.76, upon which fees were received amounting to \$11,365.52, with gains by exchange amounting to \$2,551.42.

The number of orders paid and repaid during the fiscal year was 32,425, aggregating \$1,713,549.87. There was remitted to the United States for the credit of the Philippine money-order system, on account of money orders of Philippine issue paid in the United States, the sum of \$904,477.94; \$13,232.26 was transferred to the postal funds, and \$5,537.76 was deposited in the insular treasury on account of invalid money orders, for the credit of a permanent appropriation from which claims for invalid and lost money orders are payable. There was lost by unavoidable casualty the sum of \$300.

There were balances in the hands of postmasters on June 30, 1903, aggregating \$1,251,631.85, which includes the balance in the hands of the postmaster at Manila as the designated depository of money-order funds. There was due from former postmasters the sum of \$7,002.60, while the balances due former postmasters June 30, 1903, aggregated \$35.85.

Appended is a tabulated statement of the money-order transactions during the fiscal year at each of the various money-order offices in the islands to June 30, 1903, and a statement of the general account with the United States as shown by the records of this office.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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Statement of the money-order business of the post-offices in the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1903.

DEBIT.

Post-offices.	Balance in the hands of postmasters June 30, 1902.	Balance due from former postmasters June 30, 1902.	Number of orders issued.	Amount of orders issued.	Fees.	Deposits received at Manila from postmasters.	Funds received transferred from Manila.	Gain on exchange.	Balance due former postmasters June 30, 1903.	Total.
Angles (reestablished Feb. 6, 1903).			287	\$9,555.48	\$44.10		\$141.80			\$9,741.38
Aparri.	\$7,989.98		966	53,876.05	205.34		1,705.01			63,776.38
Bacolod.	856.59		557	20,118.29	91.91		94.68			21,161.47
Baguio.	991.30		326	10,105.08	47.88		1,398.23			12,542.49
Balangas.	2,081.48		2,011	96,512.29	385.72		683.04			99,662.53
Boac.	1,033.07		99	2,570.00	13.36		153.56		\$0.05	2,870.04
Cagayan.	1,094.25	\$2.38	581	30,691.03	119.81		297.42	\$5.65	5.00	32,215.54
Calamba.	1,283.65		1,193	39,880.58	183.55		1,452.29			42,750.07
Carbalogan.	1,400.88		607	26,589.46	110.82		313.62			28,414.78
Cavite.	974.44		2,243	81,491.56	362.85		4,240.80			87,069.65
Cebu.	882.33		1,740	83,161.07	333.03		1,655.37			86,031.80
Corregidor.	118.97		235	4,872.75	28.85		1,380.95			5,401.52
Corabato.	1,469.89		711	35,442.49	138.44					37,050.82
Dagupan.	1,169.18		3,416	229,942.30	824.77		1,344.93			233,281.18
Iligan (established Nov. 26, 1902).			1,544	85,447.34	324.13		972.51			86,743.98
Iloilo.	1,638.39		1,550	87,115.96	397.07		1,595.00			90,746.42
Jolo.	761.45		1,061	32,251.86	156.46		331.39		30.16	33,531.82
Laos.	977.27		1,597	108,948.59	387.72		13.50			110,327.08
Legaspi.	1,512.26		1,027	47,304.95	193.16		304.20			49,314.57
Lingayen.	122.94		505	11,963.14	65.24		24.08			12,175.40
Lucena.	207.02		627	24,242.52	106.00		3,988.20			28,498.74
Malabang (established Dec. 12, 1902).			1,230	61,213.92	240.84		195.04			61,649.90
Manila.	999,182.81		23,367	1,172,893.42	4,624.08			2,545.77		3,618,590.67
Misamis.	796.97		54	1,420.69	7.11				.64	2,225.41
Nueva Caceres.	2,517.51		2,054	111,061.61	428.53		111.72			114,119.37
Olongapo.	1,048.14		475	13,427.87	67.07		291.20			14,829.28
San Fernando, Pampanga.	813.63		540	16,964.52	79.90		1,819.05			19,177.10
San Fernando, Union.	400.06	88.98	1,141	47,961.42	202.63		455.89			49,103.88
San Isidro.	677.35		913	36,121.85	156.10		7,700.52			44,655.82
Santa Cruz.	276.58		531	26,722.64	105.59		985.60			28,040.41
Sorsogon.	283.75		581	31,998.08	127.63		287.59			32,667.05
Tacloban.	851.44		1,499	72,586.54	287.84		116.85			73,792.67
Vigan.	1,123.55		1,050	51,585.40	205.12		2,098.04			55,962.11
Zamboanga.	5,080.32		1,704	76,696.01	312.87		610.59			82,673.79
Total debit.	1,089,112.45	86.36	58,097	2,842,586.76	11,365.52	1,439,394.59	35,662.67	2,551.42	35.85	5,370,795.62

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Statement of the money-order business of the post-offices in the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1903.
CREDIT.

Post-offices.	Num- ber of orders paid and repaid	Amount of orders paid and repaid.	Amount de- posited at Manila.	Trans- ferred from Manila to other offices.	Trans- ferred to postal funds.	Bal- ance paid former mas- ter.	Loss by un- avoidable casual- ty. rule 28 of Act 90.	Credited to postmaster at Manila for re- mittances to United States.	Deposit in Treasury on account of invalid money orders.	Bal- ance due for- mer post- masters June 30, 1902.	Bal- ance due from post- masters June 30, 1903.	Bal- ance due gov- ern- ment June 30, 1903.	Total.
Angloes (reestablished Feb. 6, 1903)	31	\$906 16	\$8,747 26										
Aparri.....	112	4,902 82	56,177 42									\$87 96	\$9,741 38
Bacolod.....	94	3,539 25	17,263 53									1,120 65	63,776 38
Baguio.....	86	3,244 81	8,860 80									358 69	21,161 47
Batangas.....	279	9,519 26	88,147 03									436 88	12,542 49
Boac.....	13	312 96	2,510 30									1,995 34	99,662 53
Cagayan.....	50	2,748 18	23,833 36									46 64	2,870 54
Calamba.....	260	11,407 00	29,942 71									5,626 97	32,213 54
Calatagan.....	81	2,733 86	20,632 34									400 53	42,750 07
Cavite.....	412	15,595 04	70,659 17									49 08	25,414 78
Cebu.....	579	29,290 77	58,713 11									813 44	87,069 60
Corregidor.....	73	1,640 60	3,230 62									1,027 92	86,031 60
Cotabato.....	52	1,329 42	33,521 21									530 30	2,031 52
Dagupan.....	281	9,426 77	223,001 38									200 19	37,050 82
Iligan (established Nov. 26, 1892)	211	12,092 60	73,853 11									852 83	233,251 18
Iloilo.....	828	38,652 10	49,714 18									798 27	86,743 98
Jolo.....	228	10,734 89	22,346 85									2,350 14	90,746 42
Laog.....	90	8,281 44	97,079 63									429 45	33,521 82
Legaspi.....	192	11,086 82	37,183 47									8,366 01	110,327 05
Lingayen.....	58	1,394 76	10,730 14									1,042 03	19,374 37
Lucena.....	126	6,571 08	21,797 67									50 50	12,763 40
Malabang (established Dec. 12, 1902)	103	5,820 70	53,475 41									125 02	28,463 74
Manila.....	26,309	5,445,706 96		\$35,662 67	\$13,232 26			\$904,477 94	\$5,537 76			2,353 79	61,649 90
Misamis.....	2	93 79	2,130 54									1,213,973 08	3,618,590 67
Nueva Caceres.....	253	10,233 21	102,294 34			\$1 08						1,591 82	2,225 41
Olongapo.....	46	1,180 93	13,488 33									159 00	114,133 87
San Fernando, Pampanga	143	5,626 03	13,608 90									42 17	13,821 28
San Fernando, Union	173	4,943 14	49,608 30									286 20	13,177 10
San Isidro.....	272	14,155 57	29,986 96									513 29	44,636 82
Santa Cruz.....	112	5,097 98	22,812 03									130 40	32,040 41
Sorsogon.....	87	8,441 88	28,604 39									320 75	24,667 05
Tacloban.....	206	11,199 87	47,783 09									371 41	73,782 67
Vigan.....	173	6,954 40	59,667 23									1,223 84	83,962 11
Zamboanga.....	410	18,755 33	59,667 23									3,957 23	82,673 79
Total credit.....	32,425	1,713,549 87	1,439,394 59	85,662 67	13,232 26	1 08	300 00	904,477 94	5,537 76	5 00	7,002 00	1,251,631 85	5,370,795 62

Recapitulation of money-order business.

Character of item.	Debit.	Credit.
Balance in the hands of postmasters June 30, 1902.....	\$1,039,112.45	.....
Amount due from former postmasters June 30, 1902	86.36	.....
Amount received from money orders issued	2,842,586.76	.....
Amount received for fees on money orders issued	11,365.52	.....
Amount of gain on exchange.....	2,551.42	.....
Balance due former postmasters June 30, 1903	35.85	.....
Amount of money orders paid.....	.....	\$1,713,549.87
Amount transferred to postal funds .....	.....	13,232.26
Amount paid former postmasters to balance account .....	.....	1.08
Amount lost by unavoidable casualty.....	.....	300.00
Amount credited to postmaster at Manila for remittances to United States .....	.....	904,477.94
Amount deposited in Treasury on account of invalid money orders.....	.....	5,537.76
Amount due former postmasters June 30, 1902 .....	.....	5.00
Amount due from former postmasters June 30, 1903 .....	.....	7,002.60
Balance in the hands of postmasters June 30, 1903.....	.....	1,251,631.85
Total.....	3,895,738.36	3,895,738.36

General account of money-order transactions between the Philippine Islands and the United States.

[Amounts expressed in United States currency.]

Character of item.	Debit.	Credit.
Balance due United States June 30, 1902.....	\$349,767.34	.....
Orders of Philippine issue paid in the United States, fiscal year 1903:		
First quarter	389,794.51	.....
Second quarter.....	410,571.01	.....
Third quarter.....	281,189.55	.....
Fourth quarter.....	315,293.13	.....
Orders of United States issue paid in the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1903:		
First quarter.....	.....	\$29,632.59
Second quarter.....	.....	31,934.21
Third quarter.....	.....	34,136.66
Fourth quarter.....	.....	40,737.15
Cash remitted to United States, fiscal year 1903:		
First quarter.....	α\$630,261.59	.....
Second quarter.....	271,421.12	.....
Third quarter.....	2,251.23	.....
Fourth quarter.....	544.00	.....
Balance due United States.....	.....	904,477.94
.....	.....	705,696.99
Total.....	1,746,615.54	1,746,615.54

α Includes \$410,345 in transit June 30, 1902.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCES.

Under the provisions of Act No. 83, as amended by Act No. 133 and other acts, the revenue collected in the provinces and municipalities for local purposes is not deposited in the insular treasury, but is deposited with the treasurer of the province in which collected. That portion which accrues to each municipality is returned to the municipal treasurer and disbursed by him under direction of the municipal board, in accordance with the general provisions of the Municipal Code. The provincial treasurer exercises over the municipal accounts the functions of an auditor, and is by law required to examine the accounts of each municipality in his province at stated intervals. Each provincial treasurer renders a monthly account to the auditor for the islands covering all of his receipts and disbursements, as in the case of insular officials, but as provincial instead of insular funds, and the accounts are adjusted and settled independently of insular receipts and disbursements.

The policy of the Commission of giving needed assistance to the provinces in various ways—by loans, refunds of internal revenue and forestry collections, and by appropriations outright—was continued during the fiscal year 1903.

INSULAR LOANS TO PROVINCES.

Loans of insular funds to provinces were made during the fiscal year 1903 as follows:

Province of—	Mexican currency.
Abra	\$12,550
Antique	12,250
Batangas	62,250
Bulacan	11,350
Cavite	50,000
Mindoro	6,500
Nueva Ecija	22,350
Paragua	13,350
Rizal	2,600
Samar	31,000
Union	15,960
Total	240,160

During the fiscal year 1903 the insular government received repayments of loans to provinces as follows:

Province.	Date.	Amount.	
		United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Albay	Jan. 17, 1903	\$2,500	.....
Bohol	Nov. 1, 1902	2,500	.....
Batangas	Sept. 10, 1902	2,500	.....
Marinduque	Nov. 28, 1902	.....	\$6,500
Nueva Ecija	Oct. 4, 1902	.....	7,050
Misamis	Sept. 24, 1902	2,500	.....
Pampanga	do	2,500	.....
Sorsogon	Nov. 20, 1902	2,500	.....
Ilocos Sur	Dec. 24, 1902	2,500	.....
Ilocos Norte	Jan. 12, 1903	.....	6,500
Total		17,500	20,050

On June 30, 1903, there were due from provinces the following unpaid balances for loans made by the insular government:

Province.	Amount.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Abra .....	.....	\$12,550
Antique	\$2,500	12,250
Ambos Camarines	25,000	.....
Bataan	2,500	.....
Batangas .....	.....	62,250
Bulacan .....	.....	11,350
Capiz	27,500	.....
Cavite	2,500	50,000
Iloilo	25,000	.....
Isabela	2,500	.....
Masbate	2,500	.....
Mindoro .....	.....	6,500
Nueva Ecija .....	.....	15,300
Pangasinan	2,500	.....
Paragua .....	.....	13,350
Rizal	2,500	2,600
Samar .....	.....	31,000
Surigao	2,000	.....
Union	2,500	15,960
Zambales	2,500	.....
Total	102,000	233,110

STATEMENT OF FORESTRY TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Since July, 1902, no revenue has actually accrued to the insular government on account of forestry receipts, the net collections, after deducting pro rata the cost of conducting the service, being ceded to the province in which the timber was cut.

It should be noted that forestry taxes may be paid in the city of Manila or any province for the benefit of the province in which the timber was cut. Under the general subject of insular revenues appears a statement of the forestry collections by the provinces in which the same were actually paid.

The following table shows the total collections under the forestry laws for timber cut in each province, the expense of the forestry bureau as prorated, the amount of refund to the province during the fiscal year, and the amount refundable June 30, 1903:

Province and district.	Collections for timber cut in provinces.		Pro rata expenses of forestry bureau.		Amount refunded to June 30, 1903.		Balance due June 30, 1903.	
	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Abra	\$139.89	\$6,227.57	\$66.00	\$2,783.50	.....	\$874.23	\$73.89	\$2,569.84
Albay	240.11	9,745.89	106.45	4,341.64	\$29.77	2,685.22	103.89	2,719.03
Ambos Camarines.	1,657.42	33,963.58	757.69	14,758.77	41.90	11,217.12	857.83	7,987.69
Antique	202.55	1,106.50	86.67	500.16	94.38	168.93	21.50	437.41
Bataan	716.55	28,528.71	329.28	12,704.05	.....	5,161.34	387.27	10,663.32
Batangas	280.54	1,852.98	127.26	808.13	34.58	537.98	118.70	506.87
Benguet .....	.....	485.31	.....	225.19	.....	.....	.....	260.12
Bohol	1.54	1,344.52	.70	613.01	.....	47.52	.84	683.99
Bulacan	817.77	11,070.49	355.83	4,757.82	319.20	3,645.10	142.74	2,667.57
Cagayan	28.27	19,968.67	13.00	8,757.91	.....	6,119.66	15.27	5,091.10
Capiz	77.70	3,128.99	34.91	1,379.16	7.70	876.02	35.09	873.81
Cavite	5.49	2,162.81	2.50	1,955.77	.....	483.94	2.99	723.10
Cebu	8.29	3,046.84	3.78	1,306.77	.....	1,141.42	4.51	598.65
Ilocos Norte	50.00	7,753.93	23.32	3,458.21	4.23	1,705.92	22.45	2,589.80
Ilocos Sur	363.75	4,357.87	165.89	1,861.44	45.61	1,564.23	152.25	832.20
Iloilo	2,021.30	13,423.65	933.87	5,905.77	922.58	1,005.38	164.85	6,512.50
Isabela .....	.....	6,712.82	.....	2,929.86	.....	1,929.24	.....	1,553.72
Laguna	146.65	5,888.41	66.07	2,584.70	.....	1,550.83	80.58	1,752.88
Lepanto-Bontoc.	.....	11.94	.....	5.71	.....	.....	.....	5.23
Leyte	996.98	13,525.10	458.10	5,797.39	34.27	5,025.47	504.61	2,702.24
Masbate	269.34	25,953.50	122.71	11,595.15	.....	5,601.46	146.63	8,756.89
Mindoro	446.38	10,915.79	205.08	4,919.58	.....	1,609.88	241.30	4,386.33
Misamis	58.49	3,536.92	24.70	1,509.16	33.79	1,234.65	.....	793.11
Marinduque .....	.....	122.65	.....	61.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nueva Ecija	1,480.00	8,277.97	675.00	3,521.33	124.05	3,218.89	680.95	1,537.75
Occidental Negros.	1,259.63	15,746.83	541.08	6,997.11	475.13	3,298.92	243.42	5,450.80
Oriental Negros	309.27	3,857.93	141.07	1,695.25	.....	1,083.75	168.20	1,078.93
Pampanga	107.03	14,164.44	50.46	6,275.43	.....	3,044.54	56.57	4,844.47
Pangasinan	1,491.48	11,198.52	660.23	4,851.25	323.97	3,872.13	507.28	2,475.14
Paragua .....	.....	8,109.48	.....	3,756.59	.....	373.13	.....	3,979.76
Rizal	109.09	6,951.37	49.02	3,072.99	.....	1,662.01	60.07	2,216.37
Romblon .....	.....	3,870.06	.....	1,681.00	.....	1,293.85	.....	895.21
Samar	150.44	1,494.58	69.44	672.38	.....	139.72	81.00	682.48
Sorsogon	174.86	7,179.76	69.23	3,143.11	105.63	2,046.51	.....	1,990.14
Surigao .....	.....	3,009.24	.....	1,287.28	.....	1,205.94	.....	516.02
Tarlac	1,903.55	19,404.19	888.37	8,412.42	.....	6,244.72	1,015.18	4,747.05
Tayabas	1,338.83	84,967.20	609.43	37,238.73	14.43	23,724.44	714.97	24,004.03
Union	539.47	4,424.08	243.31	1,904.24	75.08	1,701.41	221.08	818.43
Zambales	376.29	21,535.00	174.68	9,497.79	5.49	5,046.91	196.12	6,990.30
Bongao .....	.....	8.00	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....	4.62
City of Manila .....	.....	4.19	.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	2.42
Corregidor .....	.....	3.56	.....	1.40	.....	2.16	.....	.....
Cotabato	7,787.11	2,468.57	3,274.70	1,040.05	.....	.....	4,512.41	1,428.52
Dapitan .....	.....	533.66	.....	220.89	.....	.....	.....	312.77
Davao	237.72	9,393.69	108.48	4,063.39	.....	.....	129.24	5,330.30
Isabela de Basilan.	94.98	630.47	43.27	286.01	.....	.....	51.71	344.46
Jolo .....	.....	10.57	.....	4.82	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Puerto Princesa .....	.....	776.38	.....	310.59	.....	465.79	.....	.....
Siassi .....	.....	7.03	.....	3.21	.....	.....	.....	3.82
Tawi-Tawi .....	.....	86.70	.....	39.62	.....	.....	.....	47.08
Zamboanga	1,285.29	14,836.64	585.58	6,400.17	.....	.....	639.71	8,436.47
Total	27,174.05	457,785.55	12,067.16	200,892.85	2,691.79	112,681.21	12,415.10	144,211.49

* Includes \$1.42, loss due to change in ratio of exchange.

REFUNDS OF FORESTRY TAXES.

During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving refunds to provinces, as authorized by Act No. 580, of forestry taxes collected to June 30, 1902, as follows:

Province.	Mexican currency.	Province.	Mexican currency.
Ambos Camarines	\$3,995.93	Nueva Ecija	\$415.01
Antique	58.08	Occidental Negros	5,854.50
Bataan	1,297.85	Pampanga	132.83
Batangas	17.35	Pangasinan	7.23
Bohol	199.26	Paragua	792.98
Bulacan	172.83	Rizal	76.49
Cagayan	2,343.28	Romblon	794.52
Capiz	228.39	Samar	2.44
Cavite	9.55	Sorsogon	1,473.61
Ilocos Norte	1,717.36	Surigao	20.00
Iloilo	213.65	Tarlac	60.48
Laguna	2.44	Tayabas	13,136.90
Leyte	2,407.58	Zambales	1,120.34
Masbate	5,346.05		
Mindoro	1,137.53	Total	46,489.58
Misamis	3,925.12		

REFUND OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

During the fiscal year 1903 settlements were made involving refunds to provinces, as authorized by Acts 163 and 311, of internal-revenue collections prior to June 30, 1902, as follows:

Province.	Mexican currency.	Province.	Mexican currency.
Abra	\$132.73	Misamis	\$2,799.96
Ambos Camarines	1,307.89	Nueva Ecija	2,344.10
Bataan	9.16	Oriental Negros	736.84
Batangas	140.15	Pampanga	188.20
Bohol	2,402.86	Rizal	1,312.87
Bulacan	1,319.41	Romblon	813.79
Capiz	27.07	Samar	10,000.00
Cavite	143.66	Sorsogon	4,939.35
Cebu	3,196.67	Surigao	70.80
Iloilo	21,131.71	Tarlac	2,630.56
Ilocos Norte	1.01	Tayabas	1,501.26
Ilocos Sur	1,050.41	Union	547.64
Isabela	5,411.14	Zambales	784.12
Laguna	24,002.20		
Leyte	3,550.15	Total	95,426.39
Masbate	2,930.68		

GENERAL ACCOUNTS OF PROVINCIAL TREASURERS.

Following will be found statements of the general accounts of the various provincial treasurers arranged by provinces in alphabetical order. These statements show the collections from all sources made in each province and in the municipalities during the fiscal year by the provincial treasurer or his deputies, the refunds from the insular treasury of internal revenue and forestry collections under existing law, and all loans from the insular treasury. Disbursements for provincial purposes are likewise shown, together with all payments to municipalities, the balance due from each treasurer to the municipalities of his province as a whole, and the balance due each province June 30. The municipalities receive one-half of certain revenues collected, and municipal treasurers have no accountability to this office.

Each balance due a province is analyzed to show the amount represented by unsettled differences of the treasurer and late treasurers, and the amount of the actual cash balance with which the treasurer is chargeable at the close of the fiscal year.

THE PROVINCE OF ABRA.

[Organized August 19, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act 629, February 10, 1903.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$4,157.59	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$2,420.62	\$736.44		
Land tax, municipal	2,140.02	1,136.29		
Registry of property	2.87	15.70		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Cedula	\$562.88	\$1,221.84		
Stamp	500.06	7,798.66		
Cart	27.67	102.75		
	32.31	422.62		
Municipal taxes	1,122.92	9,545.87		
	818.53	5,968.28		
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities			6,504.96	\$17,402.58
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			7.29	107.25
S. No. 699, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		132.73		
S. No. 748, Act 541 (loan)		5,200.00		
S. No. 945, Act 527 (forestry refund)		26.18		
S. No. 1145, Act 527 (forestry refund)		848.05		
S. No. 1385, Act 761 (loan)		7,350.00		
Exchanges and adjustments of currency				13,556.96
Total			10,669.84	32,980.80
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$3,485.95	\$9,360.99		
Public buildings	23.26	1.50		
Roads and bridges	3.74	1,840.74		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	316.48	945.62		
Payments to municipalities			3,829.43	12,148.85
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			5,037.78	12,207.33
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			71.44	
			773.52	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$593.16	\$861.02		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		504.10		
Cash balance, present treasurer	362.08	6,448.60		
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer	955.24	7,813.72		
	2.43	810.90		
Total			957.67	8,624.62
			10,669.84	32,980.80

THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

[Organized April 26, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$24,929.93
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$6,309.05	\$29,533.13	
Land tax, municipal	7,313.25	37,247.91	
Registry of property	56.79	76.73	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$18,509.60	\$72,747.65	
Stamp	12,079.67	43,266.00	
Cart	523.57	1,345.00	
Cart	427.14	130.02	
Municipal taxes	31,539.98	117,488.67	
Municipal taxes	8,061.68	27,954.36	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipal- ities		58,280.75	\$212,300.80
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		185.90	1,586.70
S. No. 946, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,014.81	
S. No. 1146, Act 527 (forestry refund)	29.77		
S. No. 1147, Act 527 (forestry refund)		670.41	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		29.77	2,685.22
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		317.11	37,686.58
Total		78,743.46	254,259.30
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$7,195.05	\$33,714.63	
Public buildings	246.55	3,556.05	
Roads and bridges	2,940.00	7,934.90	
Contingent expenses, including cost of main- tenance of court and prison	7,926.26	16,524.57	
Payments to municipalities		18,307.86	61,730.15
Repayment of loan to insular treasury		32,952.39	141,639.19
Loans to municipalities		2,500.00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		875.21	14,000.00
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		15,352.09	764.38
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$3,834.75	\$11,201.49	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1,268.30	14,191.78	
Cash balance, present treas- urer	3,154.46	4,782.15	
Cash balance, present treas- urer		8,257.51	30,175.42
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, former treasurers		4.29	
Unsettled differences, former treasurers (credit)	12.45		
Cash balance, present treas- urer	510.85	5,945.87	
Cash balance, present treas- urer		498.40	5,950.16
Cash balance, present treas- urer		8,755.91	36,125.58
Total		78,743.46	254,259.30

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

[Organized April 27, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$33,900.83	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$2,143.78	\$16,489.15
Land tax, municipal	2,775.04	21,456.68
Registry of property	211.85	302.69
Miscellaneous provincial taxes	109.25	857.62
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
U. S. currency.		
Industrial	\$8,154.99	\$30,375.00
Cedula	664.79	29,251.00
Stamp	870.90	2,119.79
Cart	80.21	1,018.55
	9,770.89	62,764.34
Municipal taxes	280.18	3,025.75
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities	15,290.99	\$104,896.23
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	182.21	2,387.68
S. No. 700, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		
S. No. 835, Act 530 (forestry refund)		1,307.89
S. No. 947, Act 527 (forestry refund)		3,995.93
S. No. 1148, Act 527 (forestry refund)		5,584.31
S. No. 1149, Act 527 (forestry refund)		41.90
		5,632.81
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	41.90	16,520.94
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	184.04	.....
	1,917.03	37,887.17
Total	51,467.00	161,692.02
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$6,578.77	\$34,665.59
Public buildings	847.92	1,172.93
Roads and bridges	12,942.57	14,853.39
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	4,890.69	7,886.89
	25,259.95	58,578.80
Payments to municipalities	6,697.50	68,151.74
Deposit in insular treasury, receipt No. 9745, Mar. 20, 1903		111.65
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	2,023.72	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	15,338.23	4,930.92
U. S. currency.		
Mexican currency.		
Balance due province:		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$16.90	\$18.37
Cash balance, present treasurer	1,857.34	28,031.40
	1,874.24	28,049.77
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		.38
Cash balance, present treasurer	273.36	1,868.76
	273.36	1,869.14
Total	2,147.60	29,918.91
Total	51,467.00	161,692.02

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

[Organized April 13, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act 628, February 10, 1903.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$5,311.42	
Collections:		U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial		\$2,924.68	\$1,499.51	
Land tax, municipal		3,874.99	1,984.68	
Registry of property		2.00	7.66	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	U. S. currency.	\$2,095.31	Mexican currency.	\$3,141.34
Cedula		4,011.41		19,705.51
Stamp		98.91		333.56
Cart		164.54		330.60
		6,370.17	23,511.01	
Municipal taxes		1,670.46	5,644.25	
			14,842.30	\$32,647.11
Receipts from insular treasury by warrants:				
S. No. 836, Act 580 (forestry refund)			88.08	
S. No. 948, Act 527 (forestry refund)		78.02		
S. No. 1150, Act 527 (forestry refund)		16.36		
S. No. 1151, Act 527 (forestry refund)			168.93	
S. No. 1405, Act 762 (loan)			12,250.00	
			94.38	12,507.01
Exchanges and adjustments of currency				4,498.58
Total			20,248.10	49,652.70
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$5,311.21	\$19,101.86		
Public buildings	9.62			
Roads and bridges	1,885.40	392.78		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	915.15	3,250.88		
			8,121.38	22,745.52
Payments to municipalities			9,226.76	18,708.83
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			340.11	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			1,828.69	
Refund of industrial tax erroneously collected			5.35	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$541.43			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		\$778.44		
Cash balance, present treasurer	139.15	6,024.08		
		680.58	6,802.52	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, former treasurer		111.57		
Cash balance, present treasurer	45.23	1,284.26		
		45.23	1,395.83	
			725.81	8,198.35
Total			20,248.10	49,652.70

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

[Organized March 2, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....		\$6,151.42	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$716.63	\$1,260.02	
Land tax, municipal	734.01	1,404.60	
Registry of property	2.92	41.50	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency. \$1,114.51	Mexican currency. \$4,930.63	
Cedula.....	1,261.07	9,826.05	
Stamp	60.51	193.15	
Cart.....	268.52	1,810.06	
Municipal taxes	2,704.61	16,759.89	
	1,871.62	9,924.97	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities.....		6,029.79	\$29,390.98
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant.....		61.09	47.57
S. No. 701, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund).....		9.16	
S. No. 837, Act 580 (forestry refund)		1,297.85	
S. No. 949, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,020.53	
S. No. 1152, Act 527 (forestry refund)		3,140.81	
Transfers: From governor of Subig Bay Naval Reservation			6,468.35
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		4.54	984.92
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		300.00	3,556.39
Total.....		12,546.84	40,448.21
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,909.24	\$10,974.39	
Public buildings.....	88.62	164.05	
Roads and bridges.....	560.46	666.20	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	802.81	1,038.69	
Payments to municipalities.....		5,361.13	12,843.33
Difference due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		4,407.00	23,268.99
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		277.34	
		1,468.57	681.29
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	\$874.21	\$58.73	
Cash balance, present treasurer..	158.59	3,319.06	
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer.....	1,032.80	3,377.79	
		276.81	
Total.....		1,032.80	3,654.60
		12,546.84	40,448.21

THE PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

[Organized May 2, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$12,216.64
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Registry of property	\$11.40	\$3.68	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	87.13	35.56	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
U. S. currency.			
Mexican currency.			
Industrial.....	\$8,115.94	\$8,067.67	
Cedula.....	13,807.01	28,049.68	
Stamp.....	327.38	553.49	
Cart.....	280.33	960.99	
	22,530.66	37,631.83	
Municipal taxes	11,847.74	25,592.92	
		34,476.93	\$63,263.99
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
S. No. 578, Act 470 (loan).....	10,000.00		
S. No. 702, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund).....		140.15	
S. No. 838, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		17.35	
S. No. 950, Act 527 (forestry refund).....	13.04		
S. No. 951, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		85.86	
S. No. 1153, Act 527 (forestry refund).....	21.54		
S. No. 1154, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		452.12	
S. No. 1217, Act 698 (loan).....		38,250.00	
		10,034.58	38,945.48
Repayment of loans by municipalities.....			234.03
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		5.27	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....		86.63	21,783.85
Total.....		56,820.05	124,227.35
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$11,906.72	\$9,663.81	
Public buildings.....	41.48	100.30	
Roads and bridges.....	487.10	25,633.34	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,248.40	8,810.43	
		17,683.70	44,207.88
Payments to municipalities.....		22,692.54	45,925.99
Loans to municipalities.....		305.36	
Repayment of loan to insular treasury, treasurer's receipt No. 6390, Sept. 10, 1902.....		2,500.00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		370.57	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....		8,850.30	225.24
	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Balance due province:			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	\$304.37		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit).....	\$3.17		
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	4,183.47	32,961.56	
	4,180.30	33,265.93	
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	2.01		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit).....	.14		
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	237.42	600.30	
	237.28	602.31	
		4,417.58	33,868.24
Total.....		56,820.05	124,227.35

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

[Organized November 23, 1900. Supported by insular appropriations.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$1,884.88	.....
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	U. S. Mexican	
S. No. 480, Act 430 (general expenses)	currency. currency.	
S. No. 639, Act 490 (general expenses)	\$5,906.73	
S. No. 937, Act 595 (general expenses)	5,375.00	
A. No. 2480, Act 563 (repair of Baguio trail)	5,985.00	
S. No. 1301, Act 595 (general expenses)	2,600.00	
	5,737.50	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	3.40	\$25,604.23
Total	1,888.28	265.23
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$11,650.60	
Public buildings	\$25.11	346.35
Roads and bridges		3,919.42
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	288.02	2,336.55
		313.13
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	65.21	18,252.92
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	108.34	8.00
Deposits in insular treasury	1,182.02	44.89
Balance due province:		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	219.58	2,257.77
Cash balance, present treasurer		5,305.88
		219.58
Total	1,888.28	7,563.65
		25,869.46

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

[Organized April 20, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$23, 072. 17	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$36. 23	\$3, 367. 09
Land tax, municipal	48. 30	4, 489. 46
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Industrial	\$3, 804. 96	\$19, 913. 65
Cedula	8, 904. 46	36, 416. 00
Stamp	244. 95	1, 218. 88
Cart .....	.....	83. 25
Urbana .....	.....	6. 29
	12, 954. 37	57, 638. 07
Municipal taxes	2, 241. 72	15, 094. 88
	15, 280. 62	\$80, 589. 50
Miscellaneous receipts:		
Sale of supplies to municipalities	726. 09	
Deposit of Margarito Torralba tax by clerk of court	183. 50	
		909. 59
Receipts from insular treasury by warrants:		
S. No. 703, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)	2, 402. 86	
S. No. 839, Act 580 (forestry refund)	199. 26	
S. No. 952, Act 527 (forestry refund)	30. 72	
S. No. 1155, Act 527 (forestry refund)	16. 80	
		2, 649. 64
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	91. 87	14, 352. 50
Total	38, 444. 66	98, 501. 23
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$6, 345. 84	\$17, 316. 58
Public buildings	1, 121. 81	6, 193. 39
Roads and bridges	44. 32	1, 171. 81
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	3, 924. 14	3, 490. 11
	11, 436. 11	28, 171. 89
Payments to municipalities	9, 405. 64	49, 630. 22
Refund of taxes erroneously collected:		
Industrial	\$1. 25	
Margarito Torralba		\$183. 50
	1. 25	183. 50
Repayment of loan to insular treasury	2, 500. 00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	524. 81	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	5, 834. 59	183. 80
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$1, 214. 14	\$16. 94
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	339. 02	4, 715. 52
Cash balance, present treasurer	7, 172. 02	11, 402. 89
	\$8, 725. 18	\$16, 135. 35
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	6. 96	16. 96
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		6. 00
Cash balance, present treasurer	10. 12	4, 173. 51
	17. 08	4, 196. 47
	8, 742. 26	20, 331. 82
Total	38, 444. 66	98, 501. 23

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF BULACAN.

[Organized February 27, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$17,982.14	
Collections:		
Land tax, provincial.....	U. S. currency. \$14,267.11	Mexican currency. \$5,175.01
Land tax, municipal.....	15,020.99	5,661.96
Registry of property.....	113.80	506.35
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	.43	380.50
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial.....	U. S. currency. \$6,332.06	Mexican currency. \$33,482.91
Cedula.....	10,602.87	44,700.01
Stamp.....	210.10	665.75
Cart.....	464.91	789.39
Municipal taxes.....	17,609.94	79,638.06
	5,451.94	22,234.78
	52,464.21	\$113,596.66
Miscellaneous receipts:		
Sales of supplies to municipalities.....	442.40	2,088.09
Overages in cash.....	11.80	23.04
	454.20	2,061.13
Repayment of loans by municipalities.....	144.89	
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		
S. No. 420, Act 420 (loan).....	\$5,000.00	
S. No. 704, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund).....		\$1,319.41
S. No. 840, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		172.83
S. No. 953, Act 527 (forestry refund).....	274.71	
S. No. 954, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		833.54
S. No. 1156, Act 527 (forestry refund).....	44.49	
S. No. 1157, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		2,811.56
	5,319.20	5,187.34
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	2.86	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	10.15	47,188.63
Total.....	76,377.65	167,983.76
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$9,954.73	\$29,954.19
Public buildings.....	81.47	375.82
Roads and bridges.....	U. S. currency. \$4,007.40	Mexican currency. \$23,823.72
Less repayments by municipalities.....	110.39	2,000.00
	3,897.01	21,823.72
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	8,668.04	14,891.05
	22,601.25	67,044.78
Payments to municipalities.....	29,669.77	60,943.87
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	1,734.81	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	19,183.49	23.04
Balance due province:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	U. S. currency. \$977.56	Mexican currency. \$2,749.86
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	1,726.44	22,291.95
	\$2,704.00	\$25,041.81
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	5.62	.07
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	90.86	843.03
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	387.85	14,087.16
	484.33	14,930.26
	3,188.33	39,972.07
Total.....	76,377.65	167,983.76

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN.

[Organized September 1, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....		\$34,142.49	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial.....	\$8,377.69	\$3,553.94	
Land tax, municipal.....	16,099.81	6,800.56	
Registry of property.....	8.21	27.69	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	151.32	13.30	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial.....	U. S. currency. \$9,190.76	Mexican currency. \$23,317.24	
Cedula.....	5,180.66	35,689.00	
Stamp.....	215.99	645.49	
Cart.....	631.53	3,789.99	
	15,218.94	63,441.72	
Municipal taxes.....	6,851.35	24,196.77	
		46,707.32	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....			\$98,033.98
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			1,034.58
S. No. 841, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		\$2,343.28	
S. No. 955, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		4,756.64	
S. No. 1158, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		1,363.02	
			8,462.94
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		37.64	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....		463.30	
			64,705.56
Total.....		81,350.75	172,237.06
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$8,240.43	\$21,802.21	
Public buildings.....	5.11	706.80	
Roads and bridges.....	3,636.60	9,368.46	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	1,738.42	11,524.04	
		13,620.56	
Payments to municipalities.....		26,900.17	43,401.51
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		2,487.86	71,700.26
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....		26,328.13	
Refund of miscellaneous receipts erroneously deposited.....			1,176.77
			600.82
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, former treasurer.....	\$35.85		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	994.40	\$4,933.95	
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	10,135.67	43,539.54	
		\$11,165.92	\$48,473.49
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	634.24	6,586.32	
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	213.87	297.89	
	848.11	6,884.21	
		12,014.03	55,357.70
Total.....		81,350.75	172,237.06

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.

[Organized April 15, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act No. 681, February 10, 1903.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902		\$19,401.73	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$4,681.22	\$5,401.46	
Land tax, municipal	6,241.21	7,201.19	
Registry of property	6.28	75.25	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	10.54		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$4,389.43	\$15,370.56	
Stamp	4,654.41	24,226.57	
Cart	111.43	1,367.85	
	51.22	188.20	
Municipal taxes	9,206.49	41,153.18	
	2,539.70	11,565.64	
		22,685.44	\$65,366.72
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities			2,852.23
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
S. No. 705, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		27.07	
S. No. 842, Act 580 (forestry refund)		228.39	
S. No. 956, Act 527 (forestry refund)		512.13	
S. No. 1159, Act 527 (forestry refund)	7.70		
S. No. 1160, Act 527 (forestry refund)		363.89	
		7.70	1,131.48
Refunds of erroneous payments		112.13	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		534.32	9,801.71
Total		45,593.56	78,474.72
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$12,577.49	\$15,582.31	
Public buildings	360.04	105.53	
Roads and bridges	6,935.34	3,352.63	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	3,239.42	1,781.99	
		23,112.29	20,822.46
Payments to municipalities		14,418.24	36,153.55
Refunds of erroneous collections		99.97	14.87
Loans to municipalities			1,250.00
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		477.56	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		4,032.71	1,275.69
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$2,821.90	\$8,199.37	
Cash balance, present treasurer	85.83	3,263.24	
		2,907.73	11,462.61
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	336.87	6,412.25	
Cash balance, present treasurer	208.19	1,083.29	
		545.06	7,495.54
		3,452.79	18,958.15
Total		45,593.56	78,474.72

THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

[Organized June 11, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....			\$13,131.82	
Collections:		U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial.....		\$12,278.40	\$5,788.76	
Land tax, municipal.....		16,191.55	8,160.14	
Registry of property.....		166.53	147.40	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....		99.20	144.00	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:				
	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Industrial.....	\$3,300.69	\$6,214.13		
Cedula.....	4,631.30	33,075.00		
Stamp.....	196.65	696.08		
Cart.....	3.83	21.00		
		8,132.47	40,006.21	
Municipal taxes.....		7,983.82	26,363.38	
			44,851.97	\$80,609.89
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities.....			354.71	539.09
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 640, Act 381 (loan).....				50,000.00
S. No. 706, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund).....				143.66
S. No. 843, Act 580 (forestry refund).....				9.55
S. No. 899, Act 357 (internal-revenue refund).....		33.75		
S. No. 900, Act 357 (internal-revenue refund).....		32.76		
S. No. 957, Act 527 (forestry refund).....				172.44
S. No. 1161, Act 527 (forestry refund).....				311.50
S. No. 1266, Act 527 (forestry refund).....				2.16
			66.51	50,639.31
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....			7.80	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....			526.29	22,260.48
Total.....			58,939.10	154,048.77
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages.....	\$8,407.61	\$21,005.30		
Public buildings.....	254.99	462.93		
Roads and bridges.....	741.08	13,050.55		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	5,479.30	9,241.45		
			14,882.98	43,760.23
Payments to municipalities.....			23,447.18	58,304.46
Deposit in insular treasury, receipt No. 6067, Aug. 21, 1902.....			66.51	
Refund of erroneous taxes and collections:				
Industrial.....	2.83			
Overages.....	1.17			
			4.00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....			925.18	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....			9,051.10	1,289.41
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	\$29.26	\$945.97		
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	6,506.74	37,589.66		
		6,536.00	38,535.63	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		.18		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit).....	.47			
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	4,026.62	12,158.86		
		4,026.15	12,159.04	
			10,562.15	50,694.67
Total.....			58,939.10	154,048.77

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF CEBU.

[Organized April 18, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902		\$30,981.04	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$3,636.47	\$36,394.13	
Land tax, municipal	5,787.92	48,401.37	
Registry of property	119.02	781.22	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency. \$10,826.61	Mexican currency. \$36,618.18	
Cedula	34,586.41	53,174.00	
Stamp	780.05	4,203.90	
Cart	300.42	1,558.11	
Municipal taxes	46,493.49	95,554.19	
	18,098.55	54,449.14	
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Sales of supplies to municipalities	81.30	1,239.23	
Sale of provincial property	7.45	26.65	
Overage in cash	.55	24.77	
		89.30	1,290.65
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
No. 707, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		3,196.67	
No. 958, Act 527 (forestry refund)		598.53	
No. 1162, Act 527 (forestry refund)		542.89	
			4,338.09
Repayments of loans by municipalities			859.20
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		26.51	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		4,888.87	59,885.79
Total		110,121.17	301,953.78
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$8,195.95	\$48,749.20	
Public buildings	293.66	756.00	
Roads and bridges	5,642.51	24,912.83	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,514.67	18,688.35	
Payments to municipalities		19,646.79	93,106.38
Loans to municipalities		53,096.21	147,716.13
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		1,347.88	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		1,906.50	
		24,360.00	12,534.96
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$1,654.95	\$7,637.43	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		1,207.01	
Cash balance, present treasurer	7,156.60	32,908.42	
		8,811.55	41,752.86
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	91.37	49.50	
Cash balance, present treasurer	860.87	6,794.95	
		952.24	6,844.45
		9,763.79	48,597.31
Total		110,121.17	301,953.78

THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

[Organized September 1, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$12,217.57	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$4,639.39	\$25,805.64
Land tax, municipal	6,185.77	34,407.52
Registry of property	76.78	202.60
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	15.29	133.75
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Industrial	\$2,216.44	\$6,181.56
Cedula	3,822.14	35,169.80
Stamp	99.00	497.56
Cart	12.77	2,288.50
Municipal taxes	6,150.35	44,137.42
	3,650.38	9,962.39
	20,717.96	\$114,649.82
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities and articles manufactured by prisoners	47.75	258.48
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:		
S. No. 709, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		1.01
S. No. 844, Act 580 (forestry refund)		1,717.36
S. No. 959, Act 527 (forestry refund)		754.49
S. No. 1163, Act 527 (forestry refund)	4.23	.....
S. No. 1164, Act 527 (forestry refund)		951.43
	4.23	3,424.29
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	2,500.00	32,621.93
Total	35,487.51	150,954.02
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$4,057.99	\$24,899.29
Public buildings	20.54	18.31
Roads and bridges	398.97	2,036.36
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	2,030.83	3,450.20
	6,508.33	30,404.16
Payments to municipalities	9,923.37	71,159.82
Repayment of loan	2,500.00	.....
Difference due to changes in ratio of exchange	849.57	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	13,260.95	6,500.00
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$4.08	\$433.50
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		493.18
Cash balance, present treasurer. 2,344.48	35,525.27	
	2,348.56	36,451.95
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer	96.73	6,438.09
	2,445.29	42,890.04
Total	35,487.51	150,954.02

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

[Organized September 1, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$14,467.36	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$11,203.28	\$11,514.41		
Land tax, municipal	11,159.64	12,141.10		
Registry of property	.75	165.64		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	U. S. currency. \$6,260.50	Mexican currency. \$13,052.90		
Cedula	8,122.12	47,385.88		
Stamp	147.04	1,980.70		
Cart	1,571.48	19,924.47		
		16,101.14	82,343.95	
Municipal taxes		6,312.01	27,924.43	
			44,776.82	\$134,089.53
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities			667.71	732.87
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 484, Act 415 (general expenses)	153.78			
S. No. 710, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		1,050.41		
S. No. 960, Act 527 (forestry refund)		283.98		
S. No. 1165, Act 527 (forestry refund)	45.61			
S. No. 1166, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,280.25		
			199.39	2,614.64
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			6.47	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			20.00	36,895.14
Total			60,137.75	174,332.18
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$5,049.00	\$26,322.97		
Public buildings	232.48	2,096.59		
Roads and bridges	940.19	8,940.17		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	4,640.95	8,441.58		
			10,862.62	45,801.31
Payments to municipalities			25,859.27	91,000.91
Repayment of loan to insular treasury			2,500.00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			1,843.13	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			14,190.44	52.00
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$3,592.36	\$1,791.04		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	51.04	15,618.30		
Cash balance, present treasurer	902.58	19,099.32		
		4,545.98	36,508.66	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	331.06	3.30		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1.50	582.52		
Cash balance, present treasurer	3.75	383.48		
		336.31	969.30	
			4,882.29	37,477.96
Total			60,137.75	174,332.18

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

[Organized April 11, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$30,018.05	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$4,728.91	\$10,719.39		
Land tax, municipal	7,504.14	15,440.18		
Registry of property	307.67	738.75		
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	18.75	.....		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Industrial	\$10,943.28	\$41,516.45		
Cedula	11,850.85	66,709.00		
Stamp	2,240.62	9,489.07		
Cart	314.76	1,907.50		
	25,349.51	119,622.02		
Municipal taxes	21,595.85	98,200.91	59,504.83	\$244,721.25
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities and sale of provincial property			457.66	789.26
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 708, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		21,131.71		
S. No. 845, Act 580 (forestry refund)		213.65		
S. No. 961, Act 527 (forestry refund)		498.28		
S. No. 962, Act 527 (forestry refund)		13.95		
S. No. 1167, Act 527 (forestry refund)		422.88		
S. No. 1168, Act 527 (forestry refund)		991.43		
			921.16	22,350.74
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			849.48	12,799.72
Total			91,751.18	280,660.97
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$13,105.99	\$50,012.46		
Public buildings	630.86	1,094.09		
Roads and bridges	9,826.25	6,410.11		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,478.12	21,660.08		
			\$29,041.22	\$79,176.74
Payments to municipalities			40,852.00	175,814.86
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			57.90	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			5,167.81	2,175.84
Refund of industrial tax erroneously collected				8.50
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$13,201.48	\$7,763.85		
Cash balance, present treasurer	2,754.19	14,090.01		
		15,955.67	21,853.86	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	654.32	879.96		
Cash balance, present treasurer	22.26	751.21		
		676.58	1,631.17	
			16,632.25	23,485.03
Total			91,751.18	280,660.97

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

[Organized September 10, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$9,518.29	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$4,050.98	\$3,284.70
Land tax, municipal	5,401.85	4,379.60
Registry of property	26.39	56.76
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	15.09	.....
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial.....	U. S. \$5,180.79	Mexican \$14,528.73
Cedula.....	371.83	19,054.00
Stamp.....	67.27	255.20
Cart.....	10.98	1,487.75
	5,630.87	35,325.68
Municipal taxes	1,275.82	7,605.52
Miscellaneous receipts, Sale of supplies to municipalities	16,400.00	\$50,652.26
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	306.00	444.54
S. No. 711, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)	5,411.14	
S. No. 963, Act 527 (forestry refund)	546.60	
S. No. 1169, Act 527 (forestry refund)	1,382.64	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		7,340.38
Total.....	26,224.29	14,694.35
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,272.81	\$22,227.98
Public buildings.....	42.92	3.75
Roads and bridges.....	936.30	774.26
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	2,010.68	2,887.24
Payments to municipalities.....	6,262.71	25,893.18
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	8,409.63	35,553.40
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	320.73	
	5,972.83	.....
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	\$4,461.61	.....
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		\$1,615.46
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit).....	210.32	.....
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	667.92	8,992.54
	4,919.21	10,608.00
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	338.66	.....
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		.37
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	.52	1,076.58
	339.18	1,076.95
Total.....	5,258.39	11,684.95
	26,224.29	73,131.53

THE PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.

[Organized July 1, 1902.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Transfer:			
From collector internal revenue, Laguna Province		\$3,941.89	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Registry of property	\$4.31	\$288.50	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$6,093.62	\$27,284.86	
Stamp	8,102.42	40,981.88	
Cart	299.22	967.12	
	88.72	381.50	
Municipal taxes	14,583.98	69,615.36	
Miscellaneous receipts:	229.41	2,482.65	
Sales of supplies to municipalities	.18	1,795.35	
Overage in cash		.08	
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
S. No. 468, Acts 163 and 311 (internal revenue and forestry refund)	8,976.11		
S. No. 469, Acts 163 and 311 (internal revenue and forestry refund)	1,237.59		
S. No. 846, Act 580 (forestry refund)		2.44	
S. No. 964, Act 527 (forestry refund)		499.44	
S. No. 1170, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,051.39	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	10,213.70		1,553.27
	406.20		33,820.85
Total	29,379.67		109,556.06
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$3,375.08	\$26,035.69	
Public buildings	197.73	201.62	
Roads and bridges	400.60	6,027.22	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	1,342.81	12,792.79	
Payments to municipalities		5,316.22	45,057.32
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		9,645.95	41,322.41
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		595.36	
		13,747.79	1,005.30
Balance due province:			
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit)	\$0.50	\$544.27	
Cash balance, present treasurer	12.30	2,028.37	
		20,498.02	
Balance due municipalities:		12.80	19,013.92
Unsettled differences, former treasurer		390.00	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		128.37	
Cash balance, present treasurer	61.55	2,638.74	
		61.55	3,157.11
Total	74.35		22,171.03
	29,379.67		109,556.06

MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.

General account of the collector of internal revenue for the province with reference to refunds by the insular government.

[Amounts, stated in United States currency.]

Debits: Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$4,080.81
Total	4,080.81
Credits:	
Difference due to change in ratio of exchange	138.92
Transfer to treasurer of Laguna Province	3,941.89
Total	4,080.81

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

[Organized May 28, 1902.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, municipal		\$696.84		
Registry of property		74.45		
Provincial and municipal taxes:				
U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.			
Industrial.....	\$84.19	\$120.99		
Cedula	180.19	762.00		
Stamp		12.95		
		\$264.38	895.94	
Municipal taxes		3.23	75.00	
			\$267.61	\$1,742.23
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....				214.63
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 429, Act 410 (general expenses)	1,762.11			
S. No. 461, Act 410 (general expenses)	2,553.16			
S. No. 524, Act 430 (general expenses)	2,500.00			
S. No. 668, Act 490 (general expenses)		7,800.00		
S. No. 889, Act 595 (general expenses)		18,428.48		
S. No. 1218, Act 595 (general expenses)		5,100.00		
S. No. 1314, Act 682 (general expenses)		687.50		
S. No. 1315, Act 595 (general expenses)		12,320.00		
			6,815.30	44,335.98
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....				8,327.21
Total.....			7,082.91	54,620.05
CREDITS:				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages.....	\$2,203.24	\$15,242.56		
Public buildings.....	303.07	1,067.07		
Roads and bridges.....	94.56	11,728.39		
Contingen tenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	567.09	10,698.61		
			3,167.96	38,736.63
Payments to municipalities.....			107.73	1,976.58
Transferred to internal-revenue account.....				12.50
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			174.26	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....			3,465.83	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, former treasurer.....	\$167.13	\$519.58		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		931.31		
Cash balance, present treasurer.....		12,410.20		
			167.13	13,861.09
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer.....				33.25
			167.13	13,894.34
Total.....			7,082.91	54,620.05

THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

[Organized April 22, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$38,834.76	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$2,884.76	\$21,133.46		
Land tax, municipal	3,846.22	28,174.41		
Registry of property	172.09	481.27		
Provincial taxes	20.00			
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	\$19,763.72	\$70,760.73		
Cedula	12,205.12	66,528.00		
Stamp	825.96	2,273.89		
Cart	314.76	963.00		
	33,109.56	140,525.62		
Municipal taxes	61.70	36,916.49		
			40,094.33	\$227,231.25
Miscellaneous receipts:				
Sales of supplies to municipalities	359.29	3,083.15		
Sales of supplies	2.04			
Overage in cash		.16		
			361.33	3,083.31
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 446, Act 357 (excess deposits)	76.60			
S. No. 712, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		3,550.15		
S. No. 847, Act 580 (forestry refund)		2,407.58		
S. No. 966, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,825.51		
S. No. 1171, Act 527 (forestry refund)	34.27			
S. No. 1172, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,199.96		
			110.87	10,983.20
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			842.11	9,002.01
Total			80,243.40	250,299.77
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$11,724.27	\$23,337.48		
Public buildings	7,450.94	79.20		
Roads and bridges	8,387.26	28,219.62		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	13,018.99	9,709.72		
Purchase of land	3,253.45	100.00		
			43,834.91	61,446.02
Refund of provincial taxes, fiscal year 1902		22.50		
Payments to municipalities		21,771.85		137,288.08
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		1,153.40		
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		3,663.52		2,179.66
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$8,742.59	\$319.78		
Cash balance, present treasurer	98.75	42,969.07		
		8,841.34	43,288.85	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	.50	25.79		
Cash balance, present treasurer	955.38	6,071.37		
		955.88	6,097.16	
			9,797.22	49,386.01
Total			80,243.40	250,299.77

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

[Organized May 1, 1901. Island of Mindoro added June 23, 1902. Abolished as separate province. Island of Marinduque attached to Tayabas Province, and Island of Mindoro organized into separate province November 10, 1902.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$3,537.04	.....
Collections:	U. S. Mexican	
Land tax, provincial.....	currency. currency.	
Land tax, municipal.....	\$1,298.96	.....
Registry of property.....	1,298.98	.....
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—	5.63	.....
Industrial.....	U. S. Mexican	
Cedula.....	currency. currency.	
Stamp.....	\$2,419.08 \$376.27	
Cart.....	1,324.30 1,782.00	
	163.58 5.80	
	14.17	
Municipal taxes.....	3,921.13 \$2,164.07	
	1,827.98 2.72	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities.....	8,352.68	\$2,166.79
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:	777.90	
S. No. 641, Act 499 (general expenses).....		
S. No. 462, Act 499 (general expenses).....	6,500.00	
	11,072.67	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	170.09	17,572.67
Transfers: From supervisor-treasurer of Mindoro Province.....	965.99	2,374.21
Total.....	13,808.70	22,113.67
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,402.39 \$450.92	
Public buildings.....	5.54	
Roads and bridges.....	319.71 3,292.54	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	2,514.69 8,656.06	
Payments to municipalities.....	6,242.33	12,399.52
Repayment of loan to insular treasury, treasurer's receipt No. 7809, Nov. 28, 1902.....	5,982.87	800.00
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		6,500.00
Exchanges and adjustment of currency.....	204.79	
Transfers:	965.10	442.26
To supervisor treasurer of Mindoro Province.....	\$69.20 \$1,887.65	
To treasurer of Tayabas Province.....	254.41 22.00	
Balance due province:	323.61	1,909.65
Unsettled differences of late treasurer.....	85.00	62.24
Total.....	13,808.70	22,113.67

THE PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

[Organized March 18, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....			\$12,876.86	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial.....	\$696.40	\$667.64		
Land tax, municipal.....	1,334.72	1,322.38		
Registry of property.....	53.00	155.82		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial.....	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Cedula.....	\$2,276.66	\$10,258.19		
Stamp.....	1,053.34	6,678.00		
	23.34	877.80		
	3,353.34	17,813.99		
	834.45	2,648.64		
Municipal taxes.....			5,771.91	\$22,608.47
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of rice and supplies to municipalities.....			2,384.80	11.07
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 713, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund).....		\$2,930.68		
S. No. 848, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		5,346.06		
S. No. 967, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		2,737.73		
S. No. 1173, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		2,863.73		
S. No. 1214, Act 357 (forestry refund).....		3.87		
				13,882.06
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....				8,334.21
Total			21,033.57	44,835.81
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages.....	\$4,837.53	\$9,347.54		
Public buildings.....	1,629.74	20.75		
Roads and bridges.....	885.81			
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	1,997.88	10,227.46		
			9,350.96	19,595.75
Payments to municipalities.....			6,929.89	18,840.58
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....			190.48	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....			3,387.89	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	\$1,071.11	\$180.00		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		458.62		
Cash balance, present treasurer..	61.47	4,771.72		
		\$1,132.58	\$5,410.34	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	38.11			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....		199.35		
Cash balance, present treasurer..	3.66	789.79		
	41.77	989.14		
			1,174.35	6,399.48
Total			21,033.57	44,835.81

THE PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

[Organized November 10, 1902.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Transfers: From treasurer of Marinduque Province.....	\$69.20	\$1,887.65
Collections:		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
U. S. Mexican U. S. Mexican		
currency. currency. currency. currency.		
Industrial.....	\$497.10	\$2,877.01
Cedula.....		6,362.00
Stamp.....	1.02	300.79
Cart.....	1.16	3.00
Municipal taxes.....	\$499.28	\$9,542.80
	139.22	9,316.20
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	638.50	18,859.00
No. 652, Act 473 (loan).....		6,500.00
No. 831, Act 490 (gifts non-Christian tribes).....		130.00
No. 849, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		1,137.53
No. 902, Act 595 (general expenses).....		13,300.00
No. 968, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		390.05
No. 992, Act 357 (excess deposits).....		5.53
No. 1072, Act 595 (general expenses).....		5,200.00
No. 1174, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		1,219.83
No. 1219, Act 595 (general expenses).....		7,650.00
No. 1411, Act 595 (general expenses).....		8,575.00
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	5.53	44,102.41
	5,040.15	
Total.....	5,753.38	64,849.06
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	2,339.58	10,458.90
Public buildings.....	3.04	1,622.25
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	37.81	2,230.99
Payments to municipalities.....	2,380.43	14,312.14
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	122.18	14,663.92
Transfers: To treasurer of Marinduque Province.....	965.99	13,285.39
Balance due province:		
U. S. Mexican		
currency. currency.		
Unsettled differences, present		
treasurer.....	\$1,894.52	\$16,620.81
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	1.40	4,791.02
	1,895.92	21,411.83
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, present		
treasurer.....		2.50
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	388.86	1,173.28
	388.86	1,175.78
Total.....	2,284.78	22,587.61
	5,753.38	64,849.06

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

[Organized May 15, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act No. 630, February 10, 1903.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$10,495.70
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$3,612.35	\$4,283.50	
Land tax, municipal	4,816.45	5,711.35	
Registry of property	8.75	22.25	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	5.00	12.75	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$4,173.43	\$29,962.69	
Stamp	1,674.35	14,866.00	
Cart	214.52	840.00	
	135.33	464.50	
Municipal taxes	6,197.63	46,133.19	
	4,278.76	14,304.92	
			18,918.94
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities			\$70,467.96
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			43.69
S. No. 576, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		2,112.19	
S. No. 714, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		687.77	
S. No. 850, Act 580 (forestry refund)		3,925.12	
S. No. 969, Act 527 (forestry refund)		33.79	
S. No. 970, Act 527 (forestry refund)		104.15	
S. No. 1175, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,130.50	
			33.79
Repayment of loans by municipalities			7,959.73
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			500.00
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			39.48
			.15
			8,402.34
Total			29,487.91
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	8,015.40	14,631.37	
Public buildings	64.30	905.80	
Roads and bridges	86.76	362.55	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	3,329.45	3,108.03	
			11,495.91
Payments to municipalities			10,321.91
Repayment of loan to insular treasury			2,500.00
Loans to municipalities			225.08
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			3,474.59
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$573.29	\$4,854.03	
Cash balance, present treasurer	845.23	9,770.52	
			1,418.52
Balance due municipalities:			14,624.55
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	51.34	447.00	
Cash balance, present treasurer	.56	811.19	
			51.90
			1,258.19
			1,470.42
Total			15,882.74
Total			29,487.91
Total			87,373.87

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECLJA.

[Organized June 11, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$6,730.37	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$7,109.56	\$8,071.05
Land tax, municipal	6,322.85	7,107.35
Registry of property	37.57	50.42
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial.....	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Cedula.....	\$3,112.88	\$6,244.67
Stamp	5,900.98	27,896.00
Cart.....	111.32	308.00
.....	525.17	3,804.10
Municipal taxes	9,650.35	38,252.77
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....	782.12	1,372.21
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		
S. No. 1663 (a), Act 427 (loan)	3,000.00	
S. No. 715, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		2,344.10
S. No. 351, Act 580 (forestry refund)		415.01
S. No. 974, Act 527 (forestry refund)		598.95
S. No. 999, Act 389 (purchase of land for government road)		201.89
S. No. 1179, Act 527 (forestry refund)	124.05	
S. No. 1180, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,619.94
S. No. 1216, Act 681 (loan)		15,300.00
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	3,124.05	21,479.89
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	5.11	
Total.....	796.67	4,030.24
	34,833.74	80,981.61
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$7,569.36	\$21,271.36
Public buildings	212.67	271.40
Roads and bridges	1,860.88	2,085.96
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,792.74	8,172.11
Payments to municipalities.....	14,935.60	31,800.83
Repayment of loan to insular treasury	12,190.61	28,250.61
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	3,000.00	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	231.42	
Deposits in insular treasury	1,638.30	2,055.53
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	\$47.21	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer.....	372.85	\$1,082.06
Cash balance, present treasurer. 2,349.19	16,183.15	
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer.....	2,769.25	17,265.21
.....	68.56	1,579.83
Total.....	2,837.81	18,845.04
	34,833.74	80,981.61

THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

[Organized January 28, 1902.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$2,193.82	
Collections:	U. S. Mexican	currency.
Land tax, municipal		\$4,701.10
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial	U. S. Mexican	currency. currency.
Stamp	\$44.00	11.45
Municipal taxes	55.45	8,612.85
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities		\$13,369.40
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		212.66
A. No. 1653, Act 389 (general expenses)	2,043.00	
S. No. 475, Act 430 (general expenses)	4,230.00	
S. No. 602, Act 490 (general expenses)	2,400.00	
S. No. 669, Act of 490 (general expenses)	5,263.41	
S. No. 917, Act 595 (general expenses)	10,640.00	
S. No. 1329, Act 595 (general expenses)	10,000.00	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		34,576.41
Total	2,193.82	53,138.05
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$20,136.21	
Roads and bridges	537.68	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,296.82	
Payments to municipalities		25,970.71
Deposits in insular treasury		15,707.99
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	2,193.65	533.48
Balance due province:	U. S. Mexican	currency. currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$42.02	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	335.51	
Cash balance, present treasurer	9,467.70	
Balance due municipalities:		9,845.23
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	857.49	
Cash balance, present treasurer	223.15	
Total	1,080.64	10,925.87
Total	2,193.82	53,138.05

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

[Organized April 20, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$51,086.72	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial.....	\$11,864.88	\$6,565.96
Land tax, municipal.....	12,262.36	7,182.05
Registry of property.....	224.91	835.66
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	145.07	326.40
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial.....	U. S. currency. \$5,231.99	Mexican currency. \$20,996.99
Cedula.....	8,799.18	44,583.70
Stamp.....	439.72	1,526.45
Cart.....	246.92	1,141.00
Municipal taxes	14,717.81	68,248.14
	7,174.75	28,605.37
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....	46,389.78	\$111,763.58
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	381.30	
S. No. 852, Act 580 (forestry refund)		5,354.50
S. No. 971, Act 527 (forestry refund)	329.75	
S. No. 972, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,445.20
S. No. 1176, Act 527 (forestry refund)	145.38	
S. No. 1177, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,853.72
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	475.13	8,653.42
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	9.67	8.42
		62,704.25
Total.....	98,342.60	183,129.67
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$7,494.77	\$35,217.95
Public buildings.....	202.43	1,023.75
Roads and bridges.....	3,133.82	16,289.03
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,546.18	11,402.53
Payments to municipalities.....		16,377.20
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		10,584.87
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		2,514.48
		25,494.61
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	\$9,359.65	\$10,457.48
Cash balance, former treasurer.....	146.56	29,518.83
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	745.86	5,284.33
	10,252.07	45,260.64
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurer.....	32,998.57	960.26
Unsettled differences, former treasurer (credit)		
Cash balance, former treasurer.....	.96	66.53
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	121.76	5,543.19
	33,119.37	6,569.98
Total.....	43,371.44	51,830.62
	98,342.60	183,129.67

THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS.

[Organized May 1, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act 766, dated May 26, 1903.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$20,889.38
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial.....	\$8,704.26	\$4,077.40	
Land tax, municipal.....	11,542.28	5,417.35	
Registry of property.....	4.47	33.50	
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	198.60	146.01	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
U. S. currency.			
Mexican currency.			
Industrial.....	\$2,743.61	\$10,687.56	
Cedula.....	7,076.23	31,115.46	
Stamp.....	147.55	477.63	
Cart.....	57.15	326.00	
	10,024.54	42,606.65	
Municipal taxes	3,908.76	12,328.71	
		34,382.91	\$64,609.62
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....		54.60	623.25
Refund of erroneous payments for contingent expenses.....			171.20
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
S. No. 716, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund).....		736.84	
S. No. 973, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		907.59	
S. No. 1178, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		176.16	
			1,820.59
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		10.82	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		3,331.81	28,827.01
Total		58,669.52	96,051.67
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$12,567.23	\$3,203.96	
Public buildings.....	.41	26.15	
Roads and bridges.....	4,541.36	10,119.37	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	3,594.85	10,350.81	
		20,703.85	23,700.29
Payments to municipalities.....		22,443.02	44,488.67
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....		1,057.12	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		11,653.23	8,696.97
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present			
treasurer.....	\$1,844.94	\$3,656.63	
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	954.00	14,676.40	
		2,798.94	18,333.03
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present			
treasurer.....	13.36	619.84	
Cash balance, present treasurer.....		212.87	
		13.36	832.71
		2,812.30	19,165.77
Total		58,669.52	96,051.64

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

[Organized February 13, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$58,012.18	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$14,552.31	\$26,145.37
Land tax, municipal	17,228.39	32,454.39
Registry of property	108.35	567.75
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Cedula	\$4,960.41	\$16,755.76
Stamp	4,980.12	35,953.25
Cart	118.95	616.74
	366.78	6,273.20
	10,426.26	59,598.95
Municipal taxes	6,256.19	27,295.91
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities	48,571.50	\$146,062.37
Repayment of loans by municipalities	56.79	324.55
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	750.00	
S. No. 717, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		188.20
S. No. 853, Act 580 (forestry refund)		132.83
S. No. 973, Act 527 (forestry refund)		879.69
S. No. 1181, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,164.85
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		3,365.57
		52,882.05
Total	107,890.47	202,634.54
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$7,162.32	\$24,120.42
Public buildings	492.96	697.75
Roads and bridges	1,374.50	14,698.36
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	3,568.27	6,373.91
	12,598.05	45,890.44
Payments to municipalities	38,605.40	46,971.13
Repayment of loan to insular treasury: Treasurer's receipt No. 6602, Sept. 24, 1902	2,500.00	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	2,592.93	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	21,495.38	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$2,166.00	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit)	\$1,574.41	
Cash balance, present treasurer. 21,890.01	59,386.51	
	24,056.01	57,812.10
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer	5,542.70	51,960.87
	29,598.71	109,772.97
Total	107,890.47	202,634.54

THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN.

[Organized February 18, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$30,705.60	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$12,543.15	\$35,703.92		
Land tax, municipal	15,666.55	34,218.97		
Registry of property	260.28	820.57		
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	11.67	4.00		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Cedula	\$8,874.75	\$29,291.04		
Stamp	14,963.35	105,294.08		
Cart	209.03	1,140.82		
	1,098.85	20,061.38		
	25,145.98	155,787.32		
Municipal taxes	12,445.16	58,816.05	66,072.79	\$285,350.83
Miscellaneous receipts:				
Sale of supplies to municipalities	911.22	4,519.72		
Refund of costs in criminal cases		30.70		
			911.22	4,550.42
Refund of loans to municipalities				1,000.00
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 854, Act 580 (forestry refund)		7.23		
S. No. 976, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,149.07		
S. No. 1182, Act 527 (forestry refund)	323.97			
S. No. 1183, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,723.06		
			323.97	3,879.36
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			23.07	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency				25,193.37
Total			98,036.65	319,973.98
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$11,038.47	\$30,171.91		
Public buildings	485.63	2,397.48		
Roads and bridges	3,119.80	16,342.25		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	28,425.04	34,364.83		
			43,068.94	83,277.47
Payments to municipalities			35,922.12	152,609.04
Loans to municipalities			851.06	
Transfer to treasurer of Tarlac Province				37.60
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			655.16	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			10,243.77	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$4,452.62	\$9,806.10		
Cash balance, present treasurer	176.26	30,577.48		
			4,628.88	40,383.58
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1,098.40	30,449.23		
Cash balance, present treasurer	1,578.32	13,217.06		
			2,676.72	43,666.29
			7,305.60	84,049.87
Total			98,036.65	319,973.98

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

[Organized June 23, 1902.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican. currency.	
Land tax, municipal.....	\$10.00	\$817.85	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
U. S. currency.			
Mexican currency.			
Urbana.....		\$17.80	
Cedula.....	\$397.00	8,117.18	
Stamps.....		122.25	
	397.00	8,257.23	
Municipal taxes.....	216.41	4,330.39	
		\$623.41	\$13,405.47
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipal- ities.....		217.84	3,216.33
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			
S. No. 786, Act 506 (loan).....		6,000.00	
S. No. 855, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		792.98	
S. No. 976, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		333.20	
S. No. 1184, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		39.93	
S. No. 1426, Act 763 (loan).....		7,350.00	
S. No. 1447, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		465.79	
			14,981.90
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....		52.75	
Total.....		894.00	31,603.70
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$132.50	\$1,345.06	
Contingent expenses.....	128.83	13,138.62	
		261.33	14,483.68
Payments to municipalities.....		486.06	12,131.32
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....			126.59
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, present			
treasurer.....	\$88.25	\$816.34	
Cash balance, present treasurer			
(credit).....	78.99		
Cash balance, present treasurer.....		2,262.46	
		9.26	3,078.80
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present			
treasurer.....		2.00	
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	137.35	1,781.31	
	137.35	1,783.31	
		146.61	4,862.11
Total.....		894.00	31,603.70

THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

[Organized June 11, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$29,300.14	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$9,547.98	\$6,674.12
Land tax, municipal	9,987.82	7,570.98
Registry of property	13.00	7.92
Provincial taxes		275.75
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial	U. S. currency. \$3,813.99	Mexican currency. \$13,086.39
Cedula	4,107.71	20,694.17
Stamp	112.60	372.79
Cart		9.00
Municipal taxes	8,034.30	34,162.35
	33.86	7,234.50
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities	27,616.96	\$55,925.62
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	34.54	58.63
No. 689, Act 531 (loan)		2,600.00
No. 718, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		1,312.87
No. 856, Act 580 (forestry refund)		76.49
No. 978, Act 527 (forestry refund)		728.76
No. 1185, Act 527 (forestry refund)		933.25
No. 1251, sec. 5 (g), Act 436		1,536.88
No. 1256, sec. 5 (g), Act 436		298.47
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	298.47	7,188.25
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	125.52	23,498.49
Total	57,375.63	86,670.99
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$9,456.87	\$23,205.62
Public buildings	228.62	840.25
Roads and bridges	383.18	1,183.31
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	5,774.55	5,640.10
Payments to municipalities	15,843.22	30,869.28
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	27,498.81	32,854.93
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	1,836.94	
	9,541.51	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	\$1,202.20	\$10,507.64
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		548.63
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit)	862.33	
Cash balance, present treasurer	1,398.24	1,609.64
	1,738.11	12,665.91
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	872.76	8,565.79
Cash balance, present treasurer	44.28	1,715.08
	917.04	10,280.87
Total	2,655.15	22,946.78
	57,375.63	86,670.99

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF ROMBLON.

[Organized March 16, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$2,835.62	-----
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial.....	\$422.06	\$3,218.62
Land tax, municipal.....	542.94	2,939.06
Registry of property.....	3.00	174.99
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial.....	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Cedula.....	\$1,567.55	\$10,981.14
Stamp.....	805.98	10,629.00
Cart.....	25.87	209.25
	63.25	
Municipal taxes.....	2,399.40	21,882.64
	162.44	1,466.28
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities.....	3,529.83	\$29,681.59
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		479.37
S. No. 470, Act 357 (internal-revenue refund).....	50.54	
S. No. 719, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund).....		813.79
S. No. 857, Act 580 (forestry refund).....		794.52
S. No. 998, Act 527 (forestry refund).....		633.20
S. No. 1186 Act 527 (forestry refund).....		660.65
S. No. 1215 Act 357 (forestry refund).....		26.03
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	50.54	2,928.19
	1.78	4,343.48
Total.....	6,417.77	37,432.63
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$2,420.81	\$12,080.02
Public buildings.....	22.57	34.50
Roads and bridges.....	12.12	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison.....	572.25	3,158.18
Payments to municipalities.....	3,027.75	15,272.70
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange.....	1,397.54	15,884.28
Exchanges and adjustments of currency.....	52.11	
	1,856.03	4.19
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurer.....	\$6.23	\$226.34
Cash balance, present treasurer.....	78.11	2,613.49
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance, present treasurer.....	84.34	2,839.83
		3,431.63
Total.....	84.34	6,271.46
	6,417.77	37,432.63

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR.

[Organized June 17, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Collections:		
Registry of property		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:		\$7.50
U. S. currency. Mexican currency.		
Industrial..... \$12,900.52		\$83,246.14
Cedula..... 11,720.85		76,265.00
Stamp..... 408.74		2,089.24
Municipal taxes	\$25,030.11	161,600.38
	30.76	6,537.12
	\$25,069.87	\$168,145.00
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities	36.83	1,407.47
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		
S. No. 521, Act 428 (loan)	2,553.19	
S. No. 720, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		10,000.00
S. No. 858, Act 580 (forestry refund)		2.44
S. No. 979, Act 527 (forestry refund)		46.26
S. No. 1187, Act 527 (forestry refund)		98.46
S. No. 1073, Act 564 (loan)		25,000.00
	2,553.19	35,142.16
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	1,027.05	26,695.00
Total	28,686.94	231,389.63
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$3,368.50	\$15,063.44
Public buildings	3.64	395.90
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	2,546.22	11,388.97
		5,918.36
Payments to municipalities		6,503.85
Refund of industrial tax erroneously collected		111.98
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		193.04
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	10,879.93	2,635.16
Balance due province:		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$1,839.85	\$5,787.18
Cash balance, present treasurer	1,166.81	94,209.54
	3,006.66	99,996.72
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1,164.69	339.16
Cash balance, present treasurer	908.43	18,084.40
	2,073.12	18,423.56
	5,079.78	118,420.28
Total	28,686.94	231,389.63

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

[Organized April 30, 1903.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....			\$23,281.13
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$2,875.20		
Land tax, municipal	3,833.49		
Registry of property	31.66	\$56.95	
Provincial taxes	109.39	420.00	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$20,522.39	\$44,925.41	
Stamp	508.64	24,709.00	
Cart	2,037.36	6,431.40	
		78.00	
Municipal taxes	23,068.39	76,143.81	
	5,504.29	37,678.21	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities			35,422.42
Other sales of supplies	5,049.18	4,016.75	
Rents	134.13		
		380.00	
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			5,183.31
No. 721, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		4,939.35	
No. 859, Act 580 (forestry refund)		1,473.61	
No. 980, Act 527 (forestry refund)		1,145.16	
No. 1188, Act 527 (forestry refund)	105.63		
No. 1189, Act 527 (forestry refund)		901.35	
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		105.63	8,459.47
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		86.75	
			24,600.00
Total		64,079.24	151,755.19
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$5,262.20	\$29,028.22	
Public buildings	1,058.05	7,424.70	
Roads and bridges	2,259.97	8,027.73	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	11,540.90	26,431.51	
Payments to municipalities			20,121.12
Repayment of loan to insular treasury, treasurer's receipt No. 7680			21,421.19
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		2,500.00	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		1,385.57	
		10,000.00	
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	\$6.40		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	177.28	\$3,160.71	
Cash balance, present treasurer	8,443.10	1,359.64	
		8,626.78	4,520.35
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	24.80		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer		2.00	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer (credit)	.22		
Cash balance, present treasurer	2,694.43		
		24.58	2,696.43
		8,651.36	7,216.78
Total		64,079.24	151,755.19

THE PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

[Organized May 15, 1901.]

Character of item.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$9,888.45	
Collections:		U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial		\$965.01	\$4,811.27	
Land tax, municipal		1,037.17	4,879.14	
Registry of property		2.13	155.07	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Cedula	\$3,633.45	\$23,619.27		
Stamp	2,373.79	12,431.00		
Cart	143.45	318.59		
	7.05	8.00		
		6,157.74	36,376.86	
Municipal taxes		9.54	60.00	
			8,171.59	\$46,282.34
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities and rent of provincial buildings				611.75
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
S. No. 722, Acts 163 and 211 (internal-revenue refund)			70.80	
S. No. 860, Act 580 (forestry refund)			20.00	
S. No. 981, Act 527 (forestry refund)			550.18	
S. No. 1190, Act 527 (forestry refund)			655.76	
				1,296.74
Refund of erroneous payment for salaries				103.11
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			86.82	12.62
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			152.80	18,888.58
Total			18,299.66	67,195.14
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$2,939.30	\$21,102.54		
Public buildings	13.96	4,707.89		
Roads and bridges	274.52	412.07		
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	635.65	8,297.50		
			3,863.43	34,520.00
Payments to municipalities			5,113.70	25,124.54
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			1,326.67	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			7,886.81	364.30
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$15.60	\$1,197.58		
Cash balance, present treasurer	66.49	2,702.64		
		82.09	3,900.22	
Balance due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	15.93	4.12		
Cash balance, present treasurer	11.03	3,281.96		
		26.96	3,286.08	
			109.05	7,186.30
Total			18,299.66	67,195.14

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THE PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

[Organized February 18, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.		Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902			\$18,175.43
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Land tax, provincial	\$9,464.40	\$7,864.09	
Land tax, municipal	11,024.22	8,528.04	
Registry of property	287.06	339.30	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Cedula	\$5,719.37	\$18,342.74	
Stamp	2,300.34	34,364.00	
Cart	384.62	3,275.76	
Municipal taxes	305.23	6,523.00	
	8,709.56	62,505.50	
	4,164.55	22,384.48	
			33,649.79
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities			\$101,621.41
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:			207.89
S. No. 723, Act 357 (excess deposit)	13.45		300.18
S. No. 724, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		2,630.56	
S. No. 861, Act 580 (forestry refund)		60.48	
S. No. 982, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,655.40	
S. No. 1191, Act 527 (forestry refund)		3,589.32	
			13.45
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			8,935.76
Transfer from treasurer of Pangasinan Province			23,452.93
			37.60
Total			52,046.56
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$4,258.44	\$21,410.19	
Public buildings	1,253.60	6,598.91	
Roads and bridges	903.46	7,636.66	
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	4,957.51	4,895.13	
			11,373.01
Payments to municipalities			40,540.89
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			19,543.05
Exchanges and adjustments of currency			63,898.13
			1,301.18
			9,527.56
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.	
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	\$6.52		
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	138.68	\$1,461.47	
Cash balance, present treasurer	10,156.56	27,105.25	
	10,301.76	28,566.72	
Balance due municipalities: Cash balance present treasurer			1,342.14
			10,301.76
			29,908.86
Total			52,046.56
			134,347.88

THE PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

[Organized March 12, 1901.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$26,612.60	.....
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$23,947.44	\$25,278.50
Land tax, municipal	31,788.95	32,143.68
Registry of property	7.28	47.75
Provincial taxes		497.62
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
Industrial	\$5,694.42	\$27,476.36
Cedula	388.31	45,688.80
Stamp	195.22	905.50
Cart	18.63	254.60
Municipal taxes	6,296.58	74,325.26
	3,450.93	15,710.04
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities	65,491.18	\$148,002.85
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:	1,400.11	4,125.18
S. No. 725, Act 163 (internal-revenue refund)		1,501.26
S. No. 862, Act 580 (forestry refund)		13,136.90
S. No. 983, Act 527 (forestry refund)		7,369.00
S. No. 1192, Act 527 (forestry refund)		16,426.29
S. No. 1193, Act 527 (forestry refund)	14.43	.....
S. No. 1213, Act 357 (excess deposits)		81.75
	14.43	38,515.20
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	17.77	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	4.40	55,992.37
Transfers from treasurer of Marinduque Province	254.41	22.00
Total	93,794.90	246,657.60
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$6,107.60	\$39,319.69
Public buildings	343.84	819.51
Roads and bridges	5,119.00	4,451.09
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	14,507.59	18,184.84
Payments to municipalities		26,078.03
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		33,184.71
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		1,582.77
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, present		
treasurer	\$425.36	\$22,008.67
Cash balance, present treasurer	9,165.20	37,345.20
	9,590.56	59,433.87
Balance due municipalities:		
Cash balance, present treasurer	592.93	6,665.10
	10,183.49	66,098.97
Total	93,794.90	246,657.60

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE PROVINCE OF UNION.

[Organized August 15, 1901.]

Character of item.		United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1902		\$11,286.62	
Collections:	U. S. currency.		Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$2,348.11		\$1,041.88
Land tax, municipal	3,132.34		1,792.73
Registry of property	64.19		384.48
Miscellaneous provincial revenue			50.05
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—			
Industrial	U. S. currency.		Mexican currency.
Cedula	\$3,452.08		\$7,757.69
Stamp	2,253.76		26,950.19
Cart	82.53		545.40
Municipal taxes	1,019.11		4,538.14
	6,807.48		39,791.32
	2,256.61		13,538.08
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities		14,608.73	\$56,598.54
Receipts from Insular treasury by warrant:		243.75	2,855.94
S. No. 726, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)			547.64
S. No. 965, Act 527 (forestry refund)			918.03
S. No. 996, Act 623 (loan)			15,960.00
S. No. 1194, Act 527 (forestry refund)	75.08		
S. No. 1195, Act 527 (forestry refund)			783.38
		75.08	18,209.05
Refund of payments for municipalities			500.00
Recharge of amount previously admitted as payments to municipalities, subsequent examination showing that payments were not made		1,814.62	
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		5.75	5,679.01
Total		28,034.55	83,842.54
CREDITS.			
Expenditures for provincial purposes:			
Salaries and wages	\$4,594.04		\$23,323.51
Public buildings	865.15		1,691.91
Roads and bridges	2,451.87		9,813.81
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	8,868.20		10,590.66
		16,779.26	45,419.89
Payments to municipalities		7,723.71	34,613.53
Refund of collections		1.00	
Differences due to charges in ratio of exchange		85.86	140.00
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		2,455.38	13.00
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.		Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	\$437.57		
Cash balance, present treasurer	80.08		
Cash balance, present treasurer (credit)			\$2,863.34
		517.65	2,863.34
Balance due municipalities:			
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1.49		3,661.15
Cash balance, present treasurer	470.20		2,858.31
		471.69	6,519.46
		989.34	3,656.12
Total		28,034.55	83,842.54

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

[Organized August 28, 1901. Office of treasurer consolidated with that of supervisor by Act 632, February 10, 1903.]

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$11,428.64	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax, provincial	\$759.49	\$10,080.37
Land tax, municipal	874.34	11,089.92
Miscellaneous fees, provincial	5.00	
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—		
U. S. currency.		
Industrial	\$1,593.74	\$4,705.20
Cedula	5,142.02	17,259.00
Stamp	42.24	215.30
Cart	65.66	1,869.40
Municipal taxes	6,843.66	24,048.90
	864.03	9,214.19
Miscellaneous receipts: Sale of supplies to municipalities		
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		
S. No. 727, Acts 163 and 311 (internal-revenue refund)		784.12
S. No. 863, Act 580 (forestry refund)		1,120.34
S. No. 984, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,079.15
S. No. 1196, Act 527 (forestry refund)		2,967.76
S. No. 1197, Act 527 (forestry refund)	5.49	
		5.49
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		
Transfers: From governor Subig Bay Naval Reservation		
	20,845.40	77,640.24
Total		
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for provincial purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$4,895.53	\$25,163.42
Public buildings	12.42	86.70
Roads and bridges	424.95	2,362.08
Contingent expenses, including cost of maintenance of court and prison	2,250.01	7,842.09
		7,582.91
Payments to municipalities		5,137.38
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange		367.15
Exchanges and adjustments of currency		5,703.63
Balance due province:	U. S. currency.	Mexican currency.
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	\$345.86	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	799.02	\$1,948.56
Cash balance, present treasurer	826.41	2,820.96
		1,971.29
Balance due municipalities:		
Unsettled differences, former treasurer	32.55	
Unsettled differences, present treasurer	1.16	.08
Cash balance, present treasurer	49.33	902.26
		83.04
		902.34
		2,054.33
Total	20,845.40	77,640.24

Consolidation of items in the general accounts of provincial treasurers.

Character of items.			United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.				
Balances on hand July 1, 1902			\$668,793.14	
Collections:	U. S. currency.	Mexican. currency.		
Land tax, provincial	\$196,010.75	\$326,139.93		
Land tax, municipal	243,028.06	407,060.83		
Registry of property	2,400.94	7,653.77		
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	1,001.73	3,297.31		
Joint provincial and municipal taxes—				
U. S. currency.				
Industrial.....	\$220,308.92	\$790,481.44		
Urbana		24.09		
Cedula	221,484.19	1,193,405.87		
Stamp	12,209.09	49,513.14		
Cart.....	8,879.64	83,472.07		
	462,881.84	2,116,896.61		
Miscellaneous municipal taxes	154,695.50	696,639.38		
			1,060,018.82	\$3,557,687.83
Miscellaneous receipts			18,241.03	43,372.67
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:				
Internal revenue refunded	10,222.99	71,424.19		
Forestry taxes refunded	2,798.13	159,200.69		
Refunds under sec. 5g, Act 436 (Rizal)	298.47	1,536.88		
Loans	20,553.19	191,760.00		
Excess deposits	95.58	81.75		
Appropriations for general expenses	6,969.08	157,146.18		
			40,937.44	581,149.69
Recharge of payments to municipalities			1,814.62	
Payments for municipalities refunded			112.13	774.31
Loans to municipalities repaid			894.89	2,593.23
Transfers			5,231.49	5,077.88
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			680.14	21.19
Exchanges and adjustments of currencies			24,340.02	871,955.04
Total			1,821,063.72	5,062,631.84
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes:				
Salaries and wages	\$242,825.35	\$851,672.29		
Public buildings	19,176.75	48,067.88		
Roads and bridges	87,351.92	290,672.39		
Contingent expenses	184,805.70	379,801.99		
Purchase of land	3,253.45	100.00		
			537,413.17	1,570,314.55
Payments of loans to insular treasurer			23,000.00	6,500.00
Payments to municipalities			627,363.55	2,226,253.19
Loans to municipalities			2,504.80	15,550.00
Refunds of excess collections and deposits			246.05	807.69
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange			33,229.16	140.00
Exchanges and adjustments of currencies			354,394.46	62,639.68
Transfers			5,231.49	5,052.78
Deposits in insular treasury			1,248.70	757.22
Balances due provinces:				
Unsettled differences, former treasurers	U. S. currency. 29,207.70	Mexican currency. 47,230.85		
Unsettled differences, present treasurers	42,708.69	135,077.38		
Cash balances, present treasurers.....	107,890.60	745,046.00		
		179,806.99	927,354.23	
Balances due municipalities:				
Unsettled differences, former treasurers.....	34,739.50	10,101.74		
Unsettled differences, present treasurers.....	4,051.38	52,051.10		
Cash balances, present treasurers.....	17,834.97	185,109.66	56,625.85	247,262.50
			236,432.84	1,174,616.73
Total			1,821,063.72	5,062,631.84

While there is no direct relation between the financial transactions of one province with those of another, for the statistical information it may afford a consolidated statement of the items entering into the accounts of the various provincial treasurers is given in the preceding table.

In the foregoing consolidation it is shown that there was collected during the fiscal year in the various provinces, for provincial and municipal purposes, amounts aggregating \$1,078,259.85 United States currency and \$3,601,060.50 Mexican currency, respectively, in addition to refunds and advances from the insular treasury amounting to \$40,937.44 United States currency and \$581,149.69 Mexican currency.

The actual cash balances in the provincial treasuries June 30, 1903, amounted in the aggregate to \$107,890.60 United States currency and \$745,046 Mexican currency, provincial funds, and \$17,834.97 United States currency and \$185,109.66 Mexican currency municipal funds.

OLD BALANCES.

There remain on the books of this office balances against officers on account of expenditures of the fiscal year 1901 and former years amounting to several thousand dollars. These balances arise from various causes, such as disallowances and suspensions on account of expenditures considered illegal or unwarranted according to the laws and orders in force at the time, as well as on account of overpayments, actual cash advances not wholly accounted for, and defective vouchers. Diligent efforts have been made by this office to close these accounts by securing satisfactory explanations or deposits with the insular treasurer of the amounts involved. These balances are due for the most part from late volunteer officers of the Army and from regular army officers who went to the United States without clearances and without properly closing their accounts. Stoppages of pay have been requested from time to time, but in many cases the officer is out of the service.

It will be necessary ultimately to close by "bad debts," under the provisions of rule 29 of Act No. 90, or under such legislative authority as the Commission may see fit to give, such of these accounts as may remain unsettled.

In the several instances throughout this report where comparison shows differences in the respective summaries it will be found that such differences are reconciled in change of currency expression.

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF THE EXPENDITURES.

Detailed statements, now on file in the War Department at Washington, show the actual purpose for which every dollar of expenditure included in this report was made, whether for insular or provincial purposes or for the city of Manila.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

One of the most pleasant features of the work of this office, even under the most strenuous circumstances, has been the ever-helpful cooperation of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, Col. Clarence R. Edwards. The relations between the Insular Bureau and this office are necessarily close on account of the voluminous reports relative to the fiscal affairs of the insular government submitted by this office to that Bureau of the War Department, and the correspondence which thereby arises. For this constant help and

friendly consideration the auditor wishes to express his full appreciation.

In conclusion, the thanks of the auditor are due to the civil governor and the members of the Commission for their cordial and sympathetic support, which is a constant inspiration to greater effort and better results.

Respectfully,

A. L. LAWSHE,
Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

THE SUBIG BAY NAVAL RESERVATION, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR, Manila, P. I., November 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the financial transactions of the governor of the Subig Bay Naval Reservation during the fiscal year 1903.

This territory was detached from the provinces of Zambales and Bataan under the order of the President of the United States, dated November 9, 1901, its limits being defined in General Orders, No. 61, of the Navy Department.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, by direction of the senior squadron commander, assumed control of affairs on January 21, 1901, and was relieved May 15, 1902, by Commander U. R. Harris, U. S. Navy, as governor of the reservation.

The Executive order cited placed this territory outside the jurisdiction of the War Department and insular government, but under instructions of the President the auditor for the islands was later charged with the duty of settling and adjusting the accounts arising under the government of the reservation.

The reservation was abolished by Executive order of the President May 9, 1902, but the governor was not relieved from duty until November 15 following. The account is here stated from July 1, 1902, to the extinction of the reservation as a separate government:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$3,055.90	.....
Collections:		
Joint reservation and municipal taxes—	U. S. Mexican	
Industrial	currency. currency.	
Cedula	\$181.22	
Stamp	175.65	
	.21	
Miscellaneous receipts: Sales of supplies to municipalities	357.08	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	32.75	.....
Total	\$3,130.63	.....
	3,445.73	3,130.63
CREDITS.		
Expenditures for reservation purposes:		
Salaries and wages	\$65.14	
Contingent expenses	175.81	
Payments to municipalities	240.95	.....
Differences due to changes in ratio of exchange	1,739.70	.....
Exchanges and adjustments of currency	212.82	.....
Transfers:	1,252.26	.....
To treasurer of Bataan Province	\$984.92	
To treasurer of Zambales Province	2,145.71	
Total	3,130.63	.....
	3,445.73	3,130.63

Respectfully,

A. L. LAWSHE, *Auditor.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
(Through the Secretary of War.)

PRINTING FURNISHED BY THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING UNDER ALLOTMENTS.

In addition to the printing and binding executed for cash by the bureau of public printing, it furnished under allotments to the various departments, bureaus, and offices of the insular government printing and binding to the value of \$192,316.96, United States currency, distributed as follows:

	U. S. currency.
Executive:	
United States Philippine Commission	\$8, 292. 75
Executive bureau	13, 042. 35
Malacanan Palace	134. 00
Philippine civil-service board	4, 499. 90
Bureau of insular purchasing agent.....	2, 405. 35
Total	28, 374. 35
Department of the interior:	
Office of the secretary	199. 65
Board of health for the Philippine Islands.....	5, 311. 40
Quarantine service	395. 40
Forestry bureau	1, 677. 20
Mining bureau	856. 15
Philippine weather bureau	2, 865. 26
Bureau of public lands	90. 35
Bureau of agriculture	2, 705. 85
Bureau of non-Christian tribes	70. 00
Bureau of government laboratories	1, 220. 05
Philippine civil hospital	275. 45
Civil sanitarium, Benguet	60. 85
Total	15, 727. 61
Department of commerce and police:	
Bureau of posts	8, 748. 95
Signal service	203. 70
Bureau of Philippine Constabulary	6, 090. 20
Bureau of prisons	612. 30
Office of the captain of the port.....	112. 35
Bureau of coast guard and transportation	3, 636. 60
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey	837. 55
Bureau of engineering	159. 45
Total	20, 401. 10
Department of finance and justice:	
Office of the secretary	117. 10
Bureau of insular treasurer	53, 146. 30
Bureau of insular auditor	3, 749. 05
Bureau of customs and immigration	32, 920. 70
Bureau of internal revenue	2, 501. 90
Bureau of insular cold storage and ice plant.....	744. 65
Bureau of justice—	
Supreme court	1, 055. 90
Court of land registration	650. 30
Court of customs appeals	81. 90
Office of the attorney-general	1, 821. 30
Total	96, 789. 10
Department of public instruction:	
Office of the secretary	150. 55
Bureau of education	1, 545. 30
Bureau of public printing	1, 406. 15
Bureau of architecture	446. 45
Bureau of archives	76. 10
The Official Gazette	10, 035. 00
Philippine census bureau	17, 252. 75
Philippine Museum	112. 50
Total	31, 024. 80
Total printing and binding executed under allotments	192, 316. 96

A. L. LAWSHE, Auditor.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE THREE CONCESSIONS GIVEN BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

At the request of the honorable secretary of finance and justice this office undertook to ascertain the amounts due to and from the government under the concessions held by this company from the Spanish Crown, provided the same were recognized by the government of the islands. Correspondence ensued with the company relative to the matter, which was in abeyance at the time the report for the fiscal year 1902 was submitted, pending the receipt of the company's complete records from the home office in London.

The result of the investigation thus requested is set forth in the following statement relative to the three concessions given by the Spanish Government to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited):

THE FIRST CONCESSION.

In 1879 the Spanish Government granted to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), an exclusive privilege for the construction, establishment, and operation of a submarine cable between Hongkong and Cape Bolinao for the period of forty years from the date of the first dispatch transmitted. The company was to receive a subsidy of \$4,000 per month for the first ten years and the immunities conceded by existing laws to items of a public work as to the materials required for the construction on Spanish territory of the aerial line, and also as to the apparatus and other instruments. The Government was to have the privilege of priority in transmission and free transmission of all official correspondence during the entire forty years.

Under article 16 of the schedule of conditions, dated December 14, 1878, which was the basis for proposals, the official correspondence of the Government was to enjoy the privilege of priority and free transmission during the term of the subsidy, and afterwards priority and transmission at half the established rates. Bids for proposals were opened February 14, 1879. On February 21 Mr. William Warden Morice, as authorized attorney for the company, submitted an official communication to the minister of the colonies in which he proposed, in the event of the acceptance of his tender, to agree to the amendment of article 16 to read as follows: "The official correspondence of the Government will be transmitted free of charge through the cable and with right of priority during the forty years of the concession."

On February 22, 1879, the royal warrant of adjudication was issued granting the concession to Mr. William Warden Morice, as representative of the company, "under the conditions contained in the schedule approved on the 14th day of December last and subject to the modifications which he has offered on behalf of the said company at the time of the competition for the contract and subsequently." On March 8, 1879, the final agreement was subscribed by the interested parties. In this agreement it is stated that the carrying out of the work is to be "in conformity with all that which appears in the schedule of conditions and in the letter copied in this instrument * * * and with the modifications in favor of the State which the said William Warden Morice, on behalf of said company, has offered."

The first message was transmitted May 8, 1880. The concession extends to May 8, 1920. The period of the subsidy expired May 7, 1890.

THE SECOND CONCESSION.

In April, 1897, the company was granted a second concession for the construction, establishment, and operation of the cable lines connecting the islands of Luzon, Panay, Negros, and Cebu for a period of twenty years from the date the cables were taken over in perfect working order.

Under this concession the company was entitled to (a) exemption from custom dues on the submarine telegraph cables, (b) an annual subsidy of £4,500 payable in monthly installments during the period of the concession, and (c) 50 centimes of a franc per word for telegrams transmitted over the cables. The State was entitled to (a) priority and half rates in the transmission of official matter; (b) a surtax of 5 centimes of a franc per word, except on telegrams transmitted over the Government land lines in Panay, Negros, and Cebu; and (c) 10 per cent of receipts in excess of expenses, such expenses being limited to £6,000 per annum. The concession is not exclusive, and the cables are stated to have been opened for traffic in October, 1897. There is no specific grant of land for office sites, but the same might be implied from the terms of article 7 of the concession.

THE THIRD CONCESSION.

A third concession, modifying and practically canceling the first concession, was granted March 30, 1898, for the purpose of changing the terminal of the Hongkong-Bolinao cable from Bolinao to Manila. Under this concession the company was entitled to extension of the monopoly as to Hongkong-Manila cable for twenty years, until May 8, 1940, and exclusive landing rights as to cables in the Spanish possessions in the Pacific for twenty years from the date the new cable was opened for transmission of messages. In the royal decree this latter privilege is stated to be "for the purpose of joining all the Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean and of connecting them with other countries." The purpose, as far as the company was concerned, would appear to be the protection of its monopoly as to existent lines by excluding possible competition.

No subsidy was granted in this concession, and by referring to the offers of the company upon which the concession is based the landing right was evidently intended as a partial substitution for a subsidy. The payment of one-fourth and one-half rates by the Government during a large part of the concession period instead of free transmission, to which entitled under the original concession, was an additional substitution for the subsidy. The company was also entitled to exemption of its employees and property from certain taxes and to land for an office site.

The State was entitled, under this concession, to the right to redeem the exclusive landing privileges at any time by the payment of £5,000 annually for the years of the grant which remained unexpired at the revocation of the privilege; priority of transmission of official matter at all times; free transmission for the first ten years (until April, 1908), one-fourth the ordinary tariff for the ten years following, and half the same until the expiration of the concession, May 8, 1940; a terminal tax or rate levied by the Government on telegrams sent or received.

The authority for levying and collecting this terminal rate is stated by the superintendent of the company in letter of June 28, 1902, to be article 6 of the Hongkong-Manila concession of 1898: "The Government and the company in the working of the cable shall apply the regulations annexed to the International Telegraph Convention in force." The International Telegraph Convention of 1896 stated that the amount "due the Government of Spain, Philippine Islands, on ordinary international traffic passing over the Hongkong cable is 25 centimes of a franc per word." The superintendent's letter further states that on press international traffic the terminal rate is reduced to 9 centimes of a franc per word. A telegram of the civil governor, in accordance with resolution of the Philippine Commission of October 27, 1901, sanctions this terminal tax over the Hongkong-Manila cable "without prejudice to pending questions of difference."

RESULT IF THE CONCESSIONS ARE RECOGNIZED.

If the concessions are recognized in so far as they were in force and binding upon the Spanish Government at the date of its relinquishment of governmental authority in the Archipelago, it is concluded that the following rights and obligations inure to the company and to the United States:

Under the third concession, which is regarded as taking the place of the first, practically canceling same, the company is now entitled to exclusive cable privileges between Hongkong and Manila until May 8, 1940; exclusive landing rights as to cables in all the islands of the Pacific formerly belonging to Spain until April 30, 1918; privileges of State telegraphers to company employees and exemption of company property from taxes and local imposts (which, however, is not regarded as granting freedom from customs dues), and land for an office site. The Government is now entitled to priority in transmission at all times; refundment of amounts paid the company for official telegrams over the Hongkong cable from date of American governmental responsibility in the Archipelago, and free transmission of official matter until April 30, 1908, one-fourth regular rates being payable for the next ten years and one-half afterwards until May 8, 1940; redemption of the exclusive landing privileges by the payment of £5,000 annually until April, 1818; terminal tax of 25 centimes of a franc per word on ordinary fully paid international traffic and 9 centimes of a franc per word on international press traffic, provided such tax is desired by the Government, and the right to apply to the company's telegraphers and employees the rules and regulations as to telegraphers in the Philippines.

Under the second or Visayan concession the company would be entitled to the accrued monthly installments of subsidy from the date of American governmental responsibility in the islands and the continued payment thereof until October, 1917, at the rate of £4,500 per annum; exemption from customs dues of submarine telegraph cables, and the right to charge a uniform rate of 50 centimes of a franc per

word. The Government would be entitled to priority in transmission; half the established rate on official matter; a surtax of 5 centimes of a franc per word except for messages transmitted over the Government land lines in Panay, Negros, and Cebu, which tax is claimed by the company's superintendent to have been regularly collected and paid to the Government; and a tax of 10 per cent on receipts in excess of expenses, such expenses not to exceed £6,000 per annum, from date of American governmental responsibility to October, 1917.

In addition to giving the Government priority of transmission and the half-rate privilege over the Visayas cables, the company has deposited the following sums with the insular treasurer for the period from March 1, 1899, to June 30, 1903, on account of the surtax on messages over the Visayan cables and the terminal tax on messages sent and received over the Hongkong-Manila line, the latter beginning November 15, 1901. Deposits in Mexican currency have been reduced to United States currency at the ratio prevailing at the date of deposit:

March 1 to December 31, 1899.....	\$1, 209. 78½
January 1 to December 31, 1900.....	1, 923. 59
January 1 to December 31, 1901, including terminal tax beginning November 15, 1901.....	6, 066. 75½
January 1 to December 31, 1902.....	34, 161. 57
January 1 to June 30, 1903.....	17, 067. 73
Terminal charges collected on messages sent from abroad prior to November 15, 1901, deposited June 9, 1903.....	34, 368. 00
Total.....	94, 797. 43

Based upon a recognition of the concessions, the following amounts, approximately, were due the Government and the company, respectively, to June 30, 1903:

DUE COMPANY.

Subsidy, at £4,500 per annum:

March 1 to December 31—	
1899, 10 months.....	£3, 750
1900, 12 months.....	4, 500
1901, 12 months.....	4, 500
1902, 12 months.....	4, 500
January 1 to June 30, 1903, 6 months.....	2, 250
Total.....	19, 500

Which total, reduced to United States currency at \$4.866 to the pound sterling, equals \$94,887.

DUE UNITED STATES.

Refund of amounts paid August 21, 1898, to June 30, 1903, as per company's statement:

August 21 to December 31—	£.	s.	d.
1898.....	2, 207	3	7
1899.....	10, 864	8	7
1900.....	8, 865	5	11
1901.....	6, 913	15	3
January 1 to June 30, 1902.....	299	13	5
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	631	6	6
Total.....	29, 781	13	3

Which total, reduced to United States currency at \$4.866 to the pound sterling, equals \$144,917.57.

The company has stated its readiness to pay the 10 per cent tax on the gross receipts from the Visayas cables after deducting £6,000 per annum for expenses, as follows:

Year.	Gross receipts.	Ex-penses.	Amount taxable.	United States currency.	Tax, at 10 per cent.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
1901.....	6, 058 15 1	6, 000	58 15 1	\$285. 88	\$28. 58
1902.....	7, 789 16 6	6, 000	1, 789 16 6	8, 709. 29	870. 93
Total tax.....					899. 51

Summary.

Due United States:		
Refund to June 30, 1903		\$144, 917. 57
Tax to December 31, 1902, only		899. 51
Total		145, 817. 08
Due company:		
Subsidy to June 30, 1903		94, 887. 00
Balance due United States		50, 930. 08

The Attorney-General, in an opinion rendered January 14, 1902, held that—

“All the rights, together with the obligations, of the Spanish Government in connection with the concessions of said telegraph company inured to the Government of the United States from the date of the formal delivery of the territory, except the obligation of the Spanish Government respecting the exclusive landing right in all Spanish possessions in the Pacific. This right of the company can not be classed with those private rights which are protected by international comity and the ruling of the American courts. This was distinctly an obligation of Spain, imperial and not local in its nature, and applicable to Spanish possessions as such, and does not follow any island or group of islands into the hands of another sovereign.”

A. L. LAWSHE, *Auditor.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

From the appropriation of \$3,000,000 by the Congress of the United States the equivalent of \$250,000 United States currency was allotted by Act No. 786 for the purchase and distribution of rice, the same to be sent to the various provinces and by them accounted for under the provisions of Executive order No. 64, issued July 31. Prior to June 30, 1903, the sum of \$237,481.51 Mexican currency had been expended for rice for distribution to those provinces in which distress prevailed, and to be used in payment of labor on public works.

An additional allotment of \$100,000 United States currency was made by Act No. 738 for the preliminary expenses in the purchase and immunization of draft cattle for sale and distribution in those localities devastated by rinderpest.

The application of the Congressional relief fund was only fairly begun at the close of the fiscal year. A special report of the operations under this fund to November 1, 1903, has been submitted to the civil governor.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

An analysis of the disbursements of the insular government and the city of Manila shows that a very liberal percentage of the total expenditures were for public works or improvements of a permanent character. A few of the leading items of expenditure of this character are here stated:

Character of item.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Insular:		
Construction and purchase of vessels	\$130, 232. 09	\$1, 248, 923. 92
Public works, bureau of engineering		14, 225. 74
Construction of, and additions to, public buildings, bureau of architecture	60, 139. 26	555, 401. 33
Harbor improvements, Manila	841, 820. 90	358. 07
Roads and bridges, Act No. 1	7, 970. 56	198, 906. 40
Public improvements not otherwise shown	13, 930. 18	402, 467. 35
Total	1, 054, 092. 99	2, 420, 282. 81
City of Manila:		
Department of engineering and public works		654, 429. 42
Total	1, 054, 092. 99	3, 074, 712. 23

Reducing the Mexican currency to United States currency, at the average ratio of 2.45 to 1, it is shown that the insular expenditures for permanent improvements were \$2,041,963.52, while those of the city of Manila were \$267,114.05.

Stamp account of the chief of the division of stamps and supplies, bureau of posts.

Items.	United States currency.	
	Debit.	Credit.
Stock on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$226,485.53	
Received from United States Post-Office Department:		
July, 1902.....	\$26,120.00	
September, 1902.....	10,000.00	
October, 1902.....	28,120.00	
December, 1902.....	3,763.20	
January, 1903.....	30,000.00	
June, 1903.....	27.28	
	98,030.48	
Stock returned by postmasters:		
July, 1902.....	180.61	
August, 1902.....	320.00	
September, 1902.....	182.04	
October, 1902.....	123.68	
December, 1902.....	48.46	
January, 1903.....	103.06	
February, 1903.....	4.10	
March, 1903.....	168.64	
April, 1903.....	411.84	
May, 1903.....	128.29	
June, 1903.....	350.05	
	2,020.77	
Stock transferred to postmasters:		
July, 1902.....	13,064.46	
August, 1902.....	11,546.61	
September, 1902.....	8,778.80	
October, 1902.....	11,371.64	
November, 1902.....	14,662.77	
December, 1902.....	8,903.64	
January, 1903.....	13,928.69	
February, 1903.....	9,905.94	
March, 1903.....	11,796.91	
April, 1903.....	11,706.92	
May, 1903.....	6,705.89	
June, 1903.....	8,451.14	
		\$130,823.41
Stock transferred to Third Assistant Postmaster-General for use of International Postal Union, March, 1903.....		51.10
Stock lost by theft.....		15.00
Stock on hand June 30, 1903.....		195,647.27
Total.....	326,536.78	326,536.78

A. L. LAWSHE, Auditor.

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

**SECOND SPECIAL REPORT BY W. MORGAN SHUSTER, COLLECTOR
OF CUSTOMS FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FROM SEPTEMBER
1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 8, 1903.**

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, October 8, 1903.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of August 2, 1903, I have to submit herewith my second special report of the operations of the Philippine customs service from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903, to accompany the Second Annual Report of the Department of Finance and Justice.

Respectfully,
W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands.

HON. HENRY C. IDE,
*Secretary of Finance and Justice,
Philippine Commission, Manila.*

Since the submission of the special report of this office of October 8, 1902, covering the period from June 1, 1901, to September 1, 1902, the scope of the Philippine customs service has been substantially increased and its organization correspondingly improved.

This office is now charged with performing in these islands, in addition to regular customs work, the duties pertaining to the following bureaus and offices of the Federal Government:

Bureau of navigation; steamboat-inspection service; division of special agents; division of revenue-cutter service; bureau of immigration; harbor commissioners; supervision of fisheries; United States shipping commissioners; registration of Chinese (internal revenue).

In addition to the above, this office is charged with the supervision of all pilots and their associations throughout the islands.

On November 17, 1902, the "coastwise trade act," No. 520, was passed by the Philippine Commission as a result of the scarcity of vessels to handle the local freight and passenger traffic and of the consequent exorbitant rates, which were also being kept up by an agreement or understanding between nearly all of the local lines.

This act permits any vessel, foreign or otherwise, to obtain a "special coastwise license" and engage in the local trade, upon the payment of a yearly or monthly tonnage tax and compliance with certain other

conditions. So far the following vessels have secured licenses under that act:

No.	Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Flag.
1	N. S. de Bengofia	Steamer	223.42	None.
2	Heim	do	757.90	Norwegian.
3	Lille Bonne	Sail	207.00	United States.
4	Kodiak	do	125.00	Do.
5	Sequoia	do	324.00	Do.
6	San Nicolas	Steamer	265.56	None.
7	Concord	do	183.40	United States.
8	Patani	do	607.00	German.
9	"A"	Sail	3.39	None.
10	"B"	do	4.07	Do.
11	"C"	do	3.82	Do.
12	"D"	do	3.72	Do.
13	Anita	do	83.00	United States.
14	Minas I	do	9.77	None.
15	Minas II	do	9.77	Do.
16	Meiko Maru	Steamer	123.68	Japanese.
17	Neptune	Sail	48.44	None.
18	Kudat	Steamer	590.00	German.

The act also makes illegal any agreement on the part of two or more masters, owners, or agents of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade "to fix, increase, or maintain rates of transportation for passengers or merchandise, or to divide the coastwise trade and business of these islands, or between any ports of the islands, for the purpose of restraining and avoiding competition. * * *"

Provision is also made for the appointment by the civil governor of a "coastwise rate commission," which is "authorized to classify vessels, merchandise, and passengers for the purpose of carriage in the coastwise trade and to fix the maximum rates to be charged thereunder for the transportation in the several classes of vessels of the various classes of merchandise and passengers from one point to another in the Philippine Islands."

The maximum rates thus fixed must be reasonable and be established only after a public hearing of all common carriers involved.

It is not obligatory upon the civil governor to appoint this commission unless he considers the local freight and passenger rates to be excessive at any time. So far no appointment has been necessary, and shortly after this act was passed the agreement was dissolved and both freight and passenger rates have been considerably lowered, with great benefit to the commerce of the islands.

Upon November 29, 1902, the United States system for the admeasurement of vessels, with certain slight modifications to meet local conditions, was substituted for the rules of the former Spanish and military governments. All vessels in the islands are now admeasured according to the United States laws, thus simplifying their possible future registry so far as admeasurement is concerned.

On December 8, 1902, a complete set of regulations for the government of pilots' associations and pilots throughout the Archipelago, and fixing pilots' fees, were promulgated by this office, with the approval of the secretary of finance and justice. These regulations contain special classifications of vessels and fees for all the large ports and difficult passages or channels in the Archipelago. They have proved generally acceptable.

On December 19, 1902, this office promulgated a set of regulations for vessels engaging in lighterage and other exclusively harbor busi-

ness at ports in these islands under the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." Said regulations are annexed hereto, marked "Appendix A."

On January 9, 1903, the issuance of second-class coastwise licenses was discontinued by Act No. 591 of the Philippine Commission.

By Act No. 625 of the Philippine Commission, passed February 9, 1903, the duties, public records, and property of the office of the captain of the port of Manila were turned over to the insular collector of customs, and the former office was abolished. Pursuant thereto, on March 1, 1903, the duties of harbor master, hull and boiler inspection throughout the islands, supervision of pilots at Manila, licensing of officers of all coastwise vessels, and harbor police work at Manila were assumed by this office and continue under its charge.

On March 4, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 653, providing for the enforcement by the court of customs appeals of certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the customs and collateral laws.

Act No. 675 of the Philippine Commission, passed March 12, 1903, extended the jurisdiction of the customs service over Cavite Harbor for the purpose of protecting the customs revenues of the islands.

On the same date Act No. 678 was passed, providing for the collection of fees on the different classes of coastwise vessels, and on customs manifests, entries, and other papers by means of customs stamps.

On May 29, 1903, the Philippine Commission, by act No. 778, authorized the insular collector of customs to commission masters and watch officers of coast guard vessels to make searches and seizures under the customs laws.

One of the most important acts relating to this office during the period of this report is No. 780 of the Philippine Commission, enacted May 29, 1903, entitled "An act providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade, and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels." Pursuant to section 17 thereof the "board on Philippine marine examinations" was convened on July 1, 1903, for the examination of such masters, mates, and engineers as had presented themselves.

Up to the present time licenses have been issued under Act No. 780 as follows:

Rank.	Citizens of—		Total.
	United States.	Philippine Islands	
Master.....	10	15	25
First mate.....		2	2
Second mate.....	3		3
Third mate.....			
Engineer.....	3	58	61
First assistant engineer.....		26	26
Second assistant engineer.....		15	15
Third assistant engineer.....			
Patron.....		54	54
Total.....			186

Section 7 of said act reads as follows:

On and after August first, nineteen hundred and three, every applicant for license as master, mate, patron, or engineer of a Philippine coastwise vessel shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however,* That any citizen or subject of any other country, who may be acting as master, mate, patron, or engineer of any Philippine coastwise vessel at the time of the passage of this act, may, upon application to the insular collector of customs, be granted a certificate of service, which shall authorize him to continue to act in the Philippine coastwise trade as such master, mate, patron, or engineer, as the case may be, upon his making proper showing to the board hereinbefore created, either by the presentation of a properly authenticated license from some other recognized maritime country satisfactory to the board, or by such other evidence of competency and good character as the board in its discretion may deem sufficient: *And provided further,* That he shall have seen at least two years' service in the coastwise trade of these islands under the American flag, and that he shall take the following oath:

"I hereby solemnly swear that I acknowledge the sovereignty and the authority of the United States in the Philippines islands and of the government constituted by the United States herein, and that while in the islands I will support and maintain the same, and that I will not at any time hereafter, while in these islands or while serving under this license at any place aid, abet, or incite resistance to the authority of the United States or of the government established by the United States in these islands, and that I take this oath voluntarily without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God."

Under that section the following "certificates of service" have been issued:

Rank.	Subjects of—			Total.
	Spain.	Great Britain.	Other foreign countries	
Master	69	4	1	74
First mate	11			11
Second mate	2			2
Third mate				
Engineer	40			40
First assistant engineer	10			10
Second assistant engineer	3			3
Third assistant engineer				
Patron	2			2
Total				142

The forms of licenses and certificates of services are transmitted herewith, marked "Appendix B."

An act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province, No. 787, was passed by the Philippine Commission on June 1, 1903, to take effect the following July 15. Section 13 thereof provides for the regulation by the legislative council of the Moro Province, of the use, registration, and licensing of boats of Moro or pagan construction of less than ten tons measurement, and directs that collectors of customs in that province shall follow those regulations.

It is also provided in Act No. 787 that the gross amount of customs receipts collected within the Moro Province, less the cost of their collection, shall be deposited by those collectors of customs directly with the treasurer of that province, and shall constitute a special fund to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, and municipal purposes.

On July 15, 1903, this office published a "Revised Index and Repertory to the Tariff Revision Law of 1901, including Tariff Decision Circulars Nos. 1 to 300 inclusive, issued thereunder."

On July 23, 1903, this office promulgated a compilation of the laws of the Philippine Islands in regard to the carriage of passengers by sea and the liability of owners, masters, and shippers on voyages to and from the mainland territory of the United States, and the laws relating to the public health and quarantine in the case of vessels entering a port of the mainland or other insular territory of the United States from the Philippine Islands, which were enacted for the islands by the following part of section 84 of the act Congress approved July 11, 1902:

The provisions of chapters six and seven, title forty-eight, Revised Statutes, so far as now in force, and any amendments thereof, shall apply to vessels making voyages either way between ports of the United States or its aforesaid possessions and ports in said islands; and the provisions of law relating to the public health and quarantine shall apply in the case of all vessels entering a port of the United States or its aforesaid possessions from said islands, where the customs officers at the port of departure shall perform the duties required by such law of consular officers in foreign ports.

Copies of Customs Administrative Circular No. 105 bearing thereon, and of Customs Administrative Circular No. 223, promulgating said compilation are attached hereto, marked Appendixes C and D.

On August 10, 1903, this office published an enlarged and revised Index to the Philippine Customs Administrative Act, and to all customs administrative circulars issued thereunder, including those promulgating acts of the Philippine Commission relating to the customs service.

PORT OF MANILA.

On December 9, 1902, this office promulgated complete regulations for the placing of fish weirs in Manila Bay, together with a set of fees for the issuance of fishing licenses.

The limits of Manila Harbor have also been defined and published.

The general business of the port of Manila has shown a steady increase during the past year, and the outlook for a greatly increased commercial activity in the near future is extremely good.

The improvement of the harbor is progressing steadily, and upon the completion of the present port works Manila will have one of the finest harbors in the world.

It has been sought to do everything consistent with the safety of the revenues to make the chief port of this archipelago attractive to commerce and shipping interests, and to compensate, so far as practicable, for the undeniable advantages possessed by the nearest and greatest shipping center in the Orient through its being a long established and free port. To this end plans have been prepared and serious consideration is being given to the establishment of a subcustom house and quarantine station at Mariveles, which is just inside the north entrance to Manila Bay, and about 30 miles from the city.

All vessels bound for Manila would be boarded there and given both quarantine and customs clearance, so that no delay whatever would occur for either passengers or cargo upon the vessel's arrival in this port.

In this connection a well-equipped, modern semaphore station will be established at Corregidor Island and be connected with this port by both submarine cable and land wires. Through this station all vessels will be reported on arriving within 50 miles of Manila by day, or within 40 miles at night.

Under the supervision of the harbor-master of Manila large quantities of hydrographic forms and notices are distributed to incoming vessels and similar information and weather reports are collected for the local hydrographic office and head office at Washington.

The greatly increasing business at the port of Manila and the number of additional offices placed under the supervision of the insular collector made necessary a substantial enlargement of the custom-house. Seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated and have been expended in doubling the original amount of office room and providing suitable quarters for the insular surveyor's divisions. Office accommodation has also been provided for the Marine-Hospital Service, a branch telegraph office and a branch post-office with a money-order department.

The centralization of these offices which treat constantly with the shipping interests will be of great benefit and convenience to the public.

The office of the insular surveyor of customs at Manila has been greatly improved in organization during the past year, and its scope extended to include the additional duties taken over from the former office of the captain of the port.

Many undesirable conditions have been remedied, notably the former congestion of the Pasig River, certain delays in the dispatch of vessels, and the overcrowded condition of customs warehouses.

The erection of a large iron fence on the east side of the custom-house has provided additional storage room for heavy goods, and the checking of all goods at the cranes where they are discharged from the lighters has given additional security against the loss or misplacement of packages. Wharf deliveries are now made whenever possible, with corresponding saving of time and expense.

The past year has also been marked by a decided increase in the number of vessels discharged under the "running-check system," which means much quicker dispatch—an especially important matter for mail and regular passenger steamers. This plan has been supplemented by the practice of weighing export cargoes on shore instead of on board the vessels, as formerly. The hours of work of the outdoor divisions have also been greatly extended, and all vessels which are given free pratique are boarded at once, whatever the hour. Formerly no boarding was done after 5 p. m.

A complete baggage inspection and immigration service is also maintained on all Sundays and other holidays.

During the past year the efforts of the harbor-master have been directed principally to relieving the congestion of traffic on the lower Pasig, which has been accomplished by keeping close watch on cascoes and other carriers and seeing that they did not linger at their moorings after finishing the discharge of cargo. In this work the river and harbor police have cooperated, with gratifying results.

Steamers and sailing vessels are now required to conform to the time limit for handling cargo and remaining at berths in the river, instead of space being taken up by empty vessels or vessels waiting to sell or secure cargo. The pilots are instructed to see that they do not remain in the river longer than is necessary.

Constant surveillance is now being kept to see that all carriers requiring licenses secure same, and all found delinquent in this respect are detained until the customs requirements are complied with.

The heavier carriers, such as lorchas and iron lighters, have been congregated behind the breakwater in close order, where they can be readily reached when needed in the bay but at the same time are out of the way of river traffic.

Mooring space for ocean steamers behind the breakwater has been sought by several shipping firms desirous of placing heavy ground tackle and buoys adequate to hold large vessels in any weather; but such space has not been definitely decided upon and can not be so until the harbor improvements will admit of the selection of permanent mooring berths.

When fishing licenses are taken out the holders thereof are required to go with the harbormaster, in launch, to the location where the licensee wishes to place a corral. Soundings are taken to see that the depth conforms to the terms of license, and care is had that the corral does not encroach on other lines and is out of the track of navigation.

The mouths of the esteros emptying into the Pasig River have been cleared of wrecks and other débris, and nothing is allowed to remain therein that will in any way impede or obstruct the passage of the waterway. A semaphore station is also being established on the Manila custom-house.

PORT OF ILOILO.

The business of the port of Iloilo has shown a healthy growth during the past year, especially in exports, which show a handsome balance of trade over the imports of that district. The increased exportation of sugar has been particularly noticeable. Reports show that sugar planters have gained sufficient confidence in the prospect of the practically free admission of their product into the United States to make them increase their acreage and calculated crop for this year some 50 per cent over last year.

PORT OF CEBU.

The port of Cebu, as an importing, exporting, and local shipping center, has taken a remarkable step forward during the past year, and in those interests it is second only to Manila at the present time. This progress has been permanently assured by the appropriation of \$350,000 for port and harbor improvements which was made in February last. Extensive plans for executing this work at an early date have been prepared and proposals invited.

QUASI-CONSULAR DUTIES.

Under section 84 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the laws relating to seamen on foreign voyages were applied to seamen on vessels going from the mainland territory of the United States and its other possessions to these islands, and Philippine customs officers were for this purpose substituted for United States consular officers in foreign ports.

Prior to July 1, 1902, those duties were performed by collectors of customs here under authority of circular No. 16, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, promulgated in General Orders No. 26, Office of the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, Manila, July 4, 1899.

The materially changed conditions now existing in these islands with respect to shipping interests and the increasing demand for careful attention to the shipping and discharge of American seamen make advisable a change from the present quasi-consular method of dealing with American vessels and seamen to the shipping commissioner system in use in the mainland territory. The duties to be performed here are purely those which devolve upon United States shipping commissioners at ports in the United States.

The question of the proper procedure to enable customs officers here to avail themselves of the funds appropriated by diplomatic and consular service acts of March 22, 1902, and February 9, 1903, for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, has some time since been submitted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington for reference to the proper Department. No arrangement has yet been made.

For the above reasons this office recommends the creation of the office of shipping commissioner at the port of Manila, under the supervision of the insular collector of customs, and the substantial application of the United States rules for that office.

At the subports of entry in the islands for some years to come those duties could be performed as at present by the collectors of customs acting under the orders of this office.

At the present time there is no fund available for the relief of any destitute American seamen who may be found in these islands.

STATISTICAL WORK.

Since July 1, 1903, all customs statistical work for the islands has been done at the port of Manila. This centralization gives much greater accuracy in the classifications of commodities under the constantly increasing statistical schedules.

HEMP REFUNDS.

Since the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, there has been a great increase in the amount of hemp shipped from these islands to the mainland territory direct, in order to obtain the refund on the duties paid on its exportation here.

The rules established for the execution of the above-mentioned act, promulgated in customs administrative circulars Nos. 34, 35, 38, and 202, are hereto attached marked "Appendix E." The following table of hemp exports from the Philippine Islands to the United States since American occupation, by quarters, will show the increased trade with the mainland territory since March 8, 1902:

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons	Value.	Tons.	Value.
First quarter.....	.....	.....	5,797	\$449,300	4,109	\$491,750
Second quarter.....	.....	.....	5,132	581,250	6,465	969,215
Third quarter.....	.....	.....	6,886	905,815	3,409	501,185
Fourth quarter.....	7,965	\$827,804	7,898	1,079,353	6,321	834,518
Total.....	7,965	827,804	25,713	3,015,718	20,304	2,796,668

	1901.		1902.		1903.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
First quarter.....	3,937	\$544,526	10,990	\$1,801,029	9,719	\$1,448,545
Second quarter.....	4,205	522,638	11,626	2,370,283	23,039	3,947,697
Third quarter.....	10,325	1,328,290	17,090	2,949,680	13,398	2,248,991
Fourth quarter.....	11,869	1,761,859	17,986	3,375,109	-----	-----
Total.....	30,336	4,157,313	57,692	10,496,101	-----	-----

COASTWISE LAWS.

The coastwise shipping laws of the islands have been for some time past and still are in an unsatisfactory condition. This fact, coupled with the natural uncertainty on the part of possible investors of new capital as to the date and form of permanent legislation on the subject has done much to retard the development of what may be termed the arteries of commerce in the Philippines.

Shortly after the American occupation of these islands, on July 8, 1899, the War Department issued tariff circular No. 81, publishing an Executive order dated July 3, 1899, prescribing the form and rules of issuance for "certificates of protection" and the flag of the United States to vessels in the Philippine Islands.

This order restricted the right to engage in the coastwise trade of these Islands to vessels bona fide owned by a citizen of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands, or a native inhabitant upon his taking oath of allegiance, or a resident of the islands who had become a citizen hereof by virtue of the treaty of Paris.

Under this order a number of private individuals, firms, and corporations domiciled here and actually owning and operating a considerable proportion of the available coasting vessels would have been prevented from continuing in that trade.

So great was the exigency requiring that such vessels should continue in the coasting trade that no close investigation into the bona fides of transfers of such vessels, where made from the then owners to citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands and where the transferees took out certificates of protection, was deemed wise by the military government. To have excluded vessels obtaining certificates of protection in this manner would have brought disaster to the business of the islands and have done great damage to their inhabitants. The result, however, of the leniency with which the transfers mentioned were regarded by the military authorities is that many of the large coasting vessels now engaged in trade under the flag of the United States would have much difficulty in establishing by evidence their right to this privilege under the terms of section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act, hereafter quoted.

The Spanish commercial laws of these islands regulating the formation of corporations or companies are decidedly different from those in the United States, in that the laws here permit the incorporation of a body of foreigners resident in these islands.

Shortly after the undersigned assumed charge of this bureau, over two years ago, strict instructions were issued that no certificates of protection should be granted to any vessels not bona fide owned by one of the three classes of individuals mentioned in the original Execu-

tive order of July 3, 1899, and subsequently embodied in section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act.

No reason has since appeared for departing from those instructions.

The following extract from a special report previously rendered by this office explains the present conditions in regard to the local coastwise trade:

* * * It is clear, however, that whatever subsequent action might be taken by either the legislative or the judicial branch of the Government the President intended to limit the "protection and flag of the United States" to such foreign-built vessels as precedents in similar cases, such as the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, showed him would be the only vessels to which Congress would grant American registers.

Viewing the matter in this light, the Executive order of July 3, 1899, is very clear and exact its terms; it needed no liberal interpretation in order to be understood and obeyed. It took what is probably the only stand in the matter of granting American registry which Congress would affirm, and any deviation from the exact and provident terms of that order could only be excused in the grounds of a strictly military necessity. As it is, that order has been for over two years and is being to-day violated by what has been termed a "broad and liberal interpretation" thereof. That the present conditions of trade in these islands urge and advise such a measure nobody will deny, but that the present situation of the insular government as to the Philippine coastwise trade is a safe or satisfactory one nobody dare affirm.

The President's order granted the protection and flag of the United States "on the high seas and in all parts"—in other words, any place on the face of the globe where a vessel could go. Under these conditions, the necessity of safeguarding this privilege and restricting it to owners of vessels owing allegiance to the United States is only too apparent. This was the precise effect of a fair interpretation of the order in question. Any pretended construction by which, in the guise of a corporation, a body of persons owing allegiance to a foreign power were granted the protection and the flag of the United States completely nullified and derogated this reasonable and clearly expressed intention.

In the light of subsequent experience, however, and especially in view of the evident hesitation which has existed on the part of American capital to invest in local shipping interests during the past two years, it seems imperative that the vessels actually engaged in the coastwise trade at this time should be permitted to continue therein.

To this end the following statement of the law and prevailing conditions is given.

Section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, states that until July 1, 1904, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, or between ports in the Philippine Archipelago.

The question of what action, if any, will be taken by Congress affecting this trade after the 1st of next July is therefore of vital interest to ship owners and agents both here and in certain portions of the mainland territory.

For the purposes of discussion it is convenient to consider the question in two parts:

(1) The general or technical coastwise trade, or rather what will become such, in case these islands are made a great coasting district of the United States after July 1, 1904, and (2) the purely local coastwise trade—i. e., between ports in the Philippine Islands.

It is believed that in all legislation affecting these two phases of the question they should be considered as separate and distinct, since the conditions involved differ widely and the effects of a change in the present laws would be correspondingly varied.

At the present time both the trade between these islands and the mainland territory of the United States and the trade between ports in these islands are open to the vessels of the world, irrespective of flags or owners. The protection and flag of the United States is, however, limited to the vessels mentioned in section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act, which reads as follows:

SEC. 117. Collectors of customs may issue a certificate of protection entitling the vessel to which it is issued to the protection and flag of the United States in all ports and on the high seas, if the vessel is owned by:

- (a) A citizens of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands.
- (b) A native inhabitant of the Philippine Islands upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.
- (c) A resident of the Philippine Islands before April 11, 1899, hitherto a subject of Spain, upon abjuring his allegiance to the crown of Spain and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, "which vessels are engaged in light-erage or other exclusively harbor business," under section 3 of the act of Congress above referred to.

Act No. 520 of the Philippine Commission, however, by its terms permits strictly foreign vessels to engage in the Philippine coastwise trade only until July 1, 1904.

In the absence of prior legislation, therefore, the local coastwise trade of these islands will of necessity be carried on in the vessels at present operating under section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act above set forth. It has already been shown that these vessels are inadequate to the present demands of trade, as well as utterly insufficient to handle the steadily growing water commerce of these islands.

A list of the licensed vessels of all kinds at present in these islands, giving their rig, gross tonnage, date and place of construction, is hereto attached, marked "Appendix E."

These vessels are, almost without exception, foreign built. The largest ones, belonging to the most important lines, are owned by Spanish or British subjects, either individually, or in firms or corporations. A number of the small steamers are owned by citizens of these islands.

It will be admitted without question that, eventually, the coastwise trade of these islands should be carried on only in American or Philippine bottoms (including those now here which may be given American registry), and only by citizens of the United States or Filipinos. Just how soon that result can be accomplished will depend largely upon the commercial prosperity of the Philippines and the readiness of American capital to come here.

Meanwhile it is believed that some comparatively permanent policy and legislation should be adopted to meet the existing situation and encourage the investment of capital in local shipping.

In seeking a base for immediate legislation by Congress on this subject, it may be safely premised that no course should be adopted which will place any additional burden in the way of freights on Philippine products shipped either locally or to the mainland territory for some years to come. For a similar reason no law should be passed which will appreciably increase the freight rates from the mainland territory to these islands.

Cheap and adequate transportation between the mainland territory and these islands and between Philippine ports is vitally necessary to successful development here.

At the present time the greater part of the freight traffic between the Philippines and New York is carried on in foreign bottoms. So far as indications go, any law which prevented the continuance of that trade in foreign bottoms until an equal tonnage of cheaply operated American freighters are actually available to take up that trade, and maintain healthy rate competition, would result in a decided increase over the present rates of freight. This additional burden would fall upon the already weakened resources of these islands, and such a result would be more than lamentable from every standpoint.

The tonnage plying between these islands and the Pacific coast is about equal to the present freight supply, and no change in the present law seems advisable so far as trans-Pacific routes are concerned.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the present laws, so far as they permit foreign bottoms to trade between these islands and the mainland territory of the United States, be not changed for a period of at least five years from July 1, 1904, and that positive legislation to that effect be had by Congress at an early date.

With regard to the vessels at present operating in the Philippine coastwise trade, under the certificate of protection and the United States flag, granted by section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act hereinbefore set forth, it is believed that early legislation should be had by Congress granting American registry to such vessels as actually possess certificates of protection on the date of the passage of such a law, provided that said vessels are bona fide owned on that date wholly by (1) citizens of the United States; (2) citizens of the Philippine Islands; (3) jointly by both; (4) a corporation created under the laws of any of the States of the United States; (5) a corporation or company duly constituted under the existing laws of the Philippine Islands, provided that at least three-fifths of the entire stock shall be at all times owned by citizens of the United States or citizens of the Philippine Islands, or jointly by both, and provided further that all transfers of stock, by way of mortgage or otherwise, shall be at once registered in the books of the corporation and company concerned and in the records of the custom-house nearest the head office of said corporation or company.

Provisions similar to those in the United States navigation laws should be made for the enrollment of certain vessels and the licensing of those employed only in river or bay work.

Such a law should also provide for the granting of American registry to vessels subsequently entering the local trade, provided that said vessels were built in the United States or the Philippine Islands and are owned by one of the classes of persons or corporations mentioned above.

A provision in effect that vessels built in the Philippine Islands would be required to pay only one-half of the regular license fees and other maritime charges would tend to encourage the establishment of shipyards and docking plants, which are greatly needed here.

To the end that all trade between these islands and the mainland territory may, in the course of a few years, be carried on in American and "Americanized" bottoms, it is believed that the Pacific army transport service should be greatly reduced, if not entirely abolished,

and that all Government freight and passenger traffic should be given under regular contracts to commercial lines plying that course.

A similar policy in regard to the interisland army transport service would do much to assist in extending the Philippine merchant marine.

SIGNAL LETTERS AND OFFICIAL NUMBERS FOR VESSELS.

Communication has been had, informally, with the Commissioner of Navigation at Washington, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, looking toward the establishment of a system of signal letters and official numbers for vessels in the Philippine Islands which are now operating under the American flag. Under the United States laws signal letters are generally assigned to regularly documented sea-going vessels of over 100 gross tons; they are occasionally awarded to smaller sea-going vessels, such as yachts. An official number is awarded to each documented vessel of the United States, to be carved or marked on the main beam. Lighters employed in river and bay work there are not documented, but since section 3 of the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, provides for the documenting of that class of vessels in these islands, it will be necessary, unless that section is revoked, to assign them official numbers here.

The Commissioner of Navigation suggests that the new and simpler system of official numbers, which it was his intention to employ in the Bureau of Navigation beginning with July 1, 1903, be adopted in the Philippines, since in his judgment Philippine vessels will sooner or later be admitted to American registry. The series for new vessels in the United States is to begin with 200,000, and he advises that the Philippine series be begun with 190,000, thus saving both time and expense in case vessels here are admitted to American registry, since the original official numbers can be confirmed and a second carving or marking be avoided. These suggestions, as well as a system of signal letters similar to that of the United States, have been adopted, and forms and instructions for their use are at present being prepared by this office. This plan is also commended by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for the fiscal year 1902 recommended to Congress that it should provide American registry for vessels owned in the Philippines in the same way as it has provided in the past for the American registry of vessels owned in other acquisitions of the United States.

DOCUMENTATION OF SMALL VESSELS IN PHILIPPINES.

Prior to January 9 of the present year all vessels in the Philippine Islands without regard to size were required to be documented. On that date, by section 3 of Act No. 591 of the Philippine Commission, all boats measuring 1 ton or less, gross, were exempted from the requirement of documents or fees of any kind. In the United States this exemption extends to vessels of up to 5 tons burden, on the theory that such craft are too small to engage in any but a purely local trade. The situation in these islands, however, is entirely different, and a great amount of both passenger and freight traffic between ports in the same island and between different islands of this Archipelago is carried on in vessels of less than 5 tons. This fact, together with the necessity of maintaining a constant surveillance over such boats to pre-

vent violations of the revenue and immigration laws, makes it advisable to leave the present law unchanged in this respect.

In this connection it may be mentioned that much of the smuggling which has been in the past, and is to some extent still carried on from Borneo to the southern islands of this Archipelago is done with vessels of less than 5 tons' burden.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The work of hull and boiler inspection in these islands has been necessarily retarded by the limited personnel available, who possess the necessary technical knowledge and practical experience. The entire force at present consists of 1 boiler inspector, 1 hull inspector, and 1 assistant. Inspections so far have therefore been confined almost entirely to vessels licensed in the Manila district, and to such vessels as have come to Manila for inspection. A substantial increase in this very important force is recommended both for the safety of the public and to prevent expensive delays to shipowners.

The present plan of reorganization contemplates the division of the entire Archipelago into three inspection districts—Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu—with 1 boiler inspector and 1 assistant, and 1 hull inspector and 1 assistant at Manila, 1 assistant boiler inspector at Iloilo, and 1 assistant boiler inspector at Cebu, and a corresponding force and distribution of hull inspectors.

Since March 24, 1903, the date when this office assumed actual charge of this work, 43 vessels have been inspected while in dry dock for repairs, and 131 vessels have been inspected for certificates.

A set of regulations, based on those in the United States, with such changes as local conditions render necessary, and with provisions for the necessary travel of inspectors, is in the course of preparation and will be promulgated at an early date.

ADMEASUREMENT.

The work of admeasurement of vessels in these islands has been carried on with great difficulty, owing to the innumerable varieties of craft here, their small size, peculiar construction and the comparative unfamiliarity of all concerned with the new regulations under the United States system.

Coast district inspectors have been required to come to Manila for instruction whenever possible, and both the admeasurer and his assistant have traveled to the more important points in the Archipelago for that purpose.

The following is a statement of the work accomplished by this division throughout the islands from October, 1902, to August, 1903:

Ports.	Number of vessels.	Amount of fees.			Remarks.
		United States currency.	Philippines currency.	Local currency.	
Manila	1,416	\$4,374.59	.....	.....	From October, 1902, to August, 1903.
Iloilo	521	2,726.78	.....	.....	January to July.
Cebu	819	4,993.56	.....	.....	January to August.
Zamboanga	29	87.75	.....	.....	Do.
Jolo	84	106.50	.....	.....	February to August.
Iba, province of Zambales ...	52	90.24	.....	.....	January to August.

Ports.	Number of vessels.	Amount of fees.			Remarks.
		United States currency.	Philippines currency.	Local currency.	
San Fernando, Union	367	\$1,268.93			January to August.
Aparri	227	389.59	\$130.40		Do.
Batangas	254	426.80			Do.
Cuyo	52	90.40			January to July.
Puerto Princesa	61	97.70			January to August.
Romblon	78	28.50		\$244.98	Do.
Capiz	35	15.00		121.33	Do.
San José de Buena Vista	75	21.00		289.19	January to July.
Tacloban	224	697.77			January to August.
Dumaguete	98	371.25			Do.
Dumanjug	62	1.50		251.48	January to March.
Sorsogon	7	22.50			January to August.
Legaspi	182	379.61			Do.
Catbalogan	148	287.50			Do.
Cotabato	23	45.00			Do.
Siasi	13	24.00			Do.
Surigao	44	77.13			Do.
Total	4,871	16,623.10	130.40	916.98	

IMMIGRATION WORK, INCLUDING CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

This office prepared, and on November 29, 1902, published a compilation of the Chinese-exclusion laws of the United States, as put in force in these islands by the act of Congress approved April 29, 1902.

The division of immigration in these islands is charged with the execution of the Chinese-exclusion laws.

On December 31, 1902, this office promulgated a compilation of the immigration laws which had been put in force in these islands.

Those laws have since been amended by the act of Congress of March 3, 1903.

On March 31, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 702, regulating the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Islands and carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved April 29, 1902.

The collector of customs for the Philippine Islands was thereby authorized and directed to make the registration of all Chinese laborers in the Philippine Islands as required and prescribed by the above-mentioned act of Congress, and to employ for that purpose the personnel of the Philippine customs service, the provincial and military officers therein provided, and such other persons as might be necessary. He was also directed to make such rules and regulations as might be necessary for the efficient execution of that act, to prescribe the form of certificates of registration, and to make such provisions that certificates might be procured in localities convenient to the applicants. Section 5 of the same act provides that "every Chinese person having a right to be and remain in the Philippine Islands shall obtain the certificate of registration specified in section three * * *" and that "every Chinese person found without such certificate within the Philippine Islands after the expiration of the time limited by law for registration shall be presumed, in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary, to be a Chinese laborer and shall be subject to deportation * * *."

Under said section it becomes necessary to provide for the registration of a large class of Chinese persons as "persons other than laborers."

Section 7 provides for the issuance by collectors of customs of a similar certificate to every Chinese person who may be entitled to come into the Philippine Islands, upon his landing and requesting the same.

Pursuant to the above act this office, on April 13, 1903, published a set of "Regulations for the Registration of Chinese Persons in the Philippine Archipelago," including forms of applications and certificates, a plan of Chinese registration districts and stations for the entire Archipelago, and the appointment of a large number of registrars and deputies. Copy of Chinese and immigration circular No. 85, containing those regulations, is hereto attached, marked "Appendix F."

From all available data which could be found upon the subject it was estimated that there would be some 90,000 Chinese persons to register on these islands, but returns so far received indicate that the number will not greatly exceed one-half of the above estimate.

Less than 30,000 applications have been received to date, of which some 19,000 are at the city of Manila.

About 14,000 certificates of residence have been approved, signed, and sealed by this office up to the present time.

Numerous decisions have been issued from this office for the guidance of customs and other government officers in Chinese-registration work as to the application of laws with which they were generally unfamiliar.

The physical difficulties and obstacles which it has been necessary to overcome in carrying on this work can hardly be imagined by anyone who is not thoroughly familiar with the geography and topography of the Philippine Islands, and with the utter lack of adequate transportation facilities outside of the few cities and large towns. Places which are separated from each other by comparatively few miles, judging from the map, are, practically speaking, hundreds of miles apart by the only available methods of transportation.

The entire Archipelago was divided into 30 registration districts, and a registrar with one or more deputies was appointed for each district. Notices and instructions were required and printed in English, Spanish, and Chinese. Supplies, printing, stamps, and office equipment have been sent from this office at Manila, in many cases requiring over a month to reach their destination.

But perhaps the greatest of any one source of difficulty has been the impracticability, and at times utter impossibility, of obtaining photographs of the Chinese living anywhere but in and near the cities and larger towns. Whole districts were found without a camera of any kind in them. To obtain the required photographs it has been necessary to impress into service any adequate camera, to furnish photographers with transportation to distant places, and to call on the Chinese organizations here to assist in securing photographic aid for their more ignorant and unorganized countrymen in the outlying districts.

It is expected that the actual registration will be completed by the 29th day of October, 1903, though it may be necessary to extend the time in some of the districts. The work of compiling and permanently arranging the returns at this custom-house will take some months longer.

The enforcement of the general immigration and Chinese exclusion laws in these islands is rendered especially difficult by the proximity of these islands to the Chinese and Malayan coasts and the pervading sentiment among the European population and business community that the existing laws are too strict and are otherwise unsuitable for this country in its present situation. In every case, however, it has been sought to enforce the law in the spirit in which it was enacted without fear or favor.

One of the most important immigration cases which has arisen here is that of an excluded accountant under contract who was rejected under the act of Congress of March 3, 1903. The case was taken to the supreme court of these islands on habeas corpus, and is now sub judice there.

Similar questions to those involved in this case were raised almost simultaneously in the United States and are now pending decision in the Supreme Court there.

On April 23, 1903, the medical inspection of immigrants arriving at ports in these islands was placed under the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service established here, under the general rules and regulations promulgated by the Surgeon-General of that Service and approved by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury on January 15, 1903. The medical examinations are conducted in conjunction with the regular inspections by the immigration officers of this bureau, and the certification of the proper United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service officer as to all aliens who are insane, idiots, or suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or whose mental or physical condition may be deemed by said officers to affect their ability to earn a living is accepted and followed by the immigration officers, unless an appeal, as provided, is taken to the collector of customs at the port of arrival, or from the decision of the collector to this office.

The ease with which excluded Chinese persons can obtain transportation to these islands renders the efficient enforcement of the law doubly difficult, and it is believed that the adoption of the Bertillon system of measurements would prove of great assistance in preventing fraud.

The following is a table of rejected immigrants at the port of Manila since the American occupation of the islands:

Month.	Nationality.					Total.
	Chinese.	Austrian.	British.	Russian.	Unknown.	
1899.						
August.....				24		24
September.....				1		1
October.....	201			2		203
November.....	29					29
December.....	36			3		39
Total.....	266			30		296
1900.						
January.....						
February.....	19	1				20
March.....		3	1			4
April.....	103					103
May.....	22	1		1		24
June-July.....	6					6
August.....						
September.....					4	4
October.....						
November.....	148					148
December.....	88					88
Total.....	21					21
Total.....	407	5	1	1	4	418

Month.	Nationality.					Total.
	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indian.	Italian.	Annamite.	
1901.						
January.....	26					26
February.....	10	1				11
March.....	51					51
April.....	239					239
May.....	55	7				62
June-July.....						
August.....		5				5
September.....	3					3
October.....	144		3			147
November.....	103	6	1	1		111
December.....	56	2			2	60
Total.....	687	21	4	1	2	715

Month.	Nationality.								Total.	
	Chi- nese.	Rus- sian.	Turk.	Japan- ese.	Aus- trian.	Span- ish.	East In- dian.	Brit- ish.		Un- known.
1902.										
January	90	1	1							92
February	6			1						7
March	75									75
April	28			1						29
May	4			2	1				10	17
June				3						3
July	2			1				1		4
August	2					1		4		7
September	1									1
October	2									2
November	27									27
December	100			12		2				114
Total	337	1	1	20	1	3		5	10	378
1903.										
January	30									30
February	2			4						6
March	35			3					8	46
April	14			16						30
May	18			5					2	25
June	19			3	2		3			27
July	15			1						16
August	18			7	1		3			29
September	11			6			1			18
Total	162			45	3		7		10	227

BOARD OF PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

The board of protests and appeals, appointed by this office at the port of Manila to assist in the reconsideration of classifications and valuations of all imported merchandise arriving at the different ports, as well as the imposition and remission of pecuniary penalties, reports that the total number of protests received since the passage of the Philippine customs administrative act to September 1, 1903, is 2,393. Of these—

1. The number received against the payment of import and export duties, immigration, and tonnage dues on constitutional grounds is..... 1,601
2. The number of miscellaneous protests received on classifications, etc., is..... 792
3. The number of protests decided by insular collector of customs is..... 1,942
4. The number of protests pending decision by insular collector of customs is..... 451
5. The number of adverse decisions appealed to the court of customs appeals is..... 569

6. The number of appeals decided by court of customs appeals is....	215
7. The number of appeals pending decision by court of customs appeals is	354
8. The total amount of duties paid under protest is, in United States currency	\$1, 487, 291. 37
9. The total amount of duties on entries under protest directed against classification is	\$385, 822. 12
(Of this latter amount, about one-third is involved and specifically protested.)	

Letters to the auditor have approved refunds on entries protested to the amount of \$6,337.84 United States currency.

Three hundred and ninety protests on classifications were received in eight months of this year against 402 protests of same nature in eleven months of last year.

SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

One of the questions meriting very serious consideration which has been presented to this office during the past year has been that of supervision over vessels belonging to the military and naval establishments of the United States Government which enter these islands from outside ports.

The army transports are governed by the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the Philippine customs administrative act, which are reasonably satisfactory for the purpose of preventing violations of the revenue and collateral seaport laws. The officers in charge of the army transport service in these islands have almost uniformly cooperated with this bureau in carrying out these laws.

In regard to vessels belonging to the naval establishment, however, the conditions are far from satisfactory. So far it has not been required of naval transports or supply ships that they should present manifests or make customs entry, and though colliers and other supply ships are constantly arriving at the port of Manila from Hongkong and other oriental ports, practically no supervision is had over them by this bureau. This has been due to a decided and marked disinclination on the part of those in charge to permit such supervision.

It is believed, and evidence in the past has substantiated the fact, that good administration demands that all naval transports, colliers, and supply ships be subjected to the same supervision and regulations as are enforced in the case of United States army transports. The efficient administration of the revenue laws and the credit and reputation of those charged with their enforcement can not be maintained so long as there is a generally-recognized weak link in the chain of supervision. This is especially true in a country like the Philippines, where an absolutely impartial and uniform administration of those laws is not yet freely admitted as a fact.

Opposition to a reasonable supervision by the proper officers of the government over all vessels arriving in the islands from outside ports can not be justified on any known grounds.

This office therefore recommends the passage of an act in substantially the following form:

SECTION 1. All naval vessels (war ships), naval colliers, naval transports and other naval supply ships arriving from a port outside the Philippine Islands at a port in said islands shall be subject to the following regulations:

First. Naval vessels (war ships) shall be boarded by customs officers after quarantine inspection. Customs officers boarding such vessels shall request the commanding officer thereof to have all persons on board notified to procure any articles in their

possession or on board such vessels which may be subject to the payment of duty, and the commanding officer shall thereupon give that notification. All dutiable articles of merchandise found thereon shall be held until the duties thereon have been paid. Whenever the collector of customs shall deem it necessary to search such vessels, the search shall be made under the provisions of sections 320 and 322 of the Philippine customs administrative act.

Second. All naval colliers, naval transports, and other naval supply ships manned by civilian officers and crews shall be placed under regular customs control until duly discharged therefrom by proper authority. The master or other officer in charge of said vessel shall present to the custom-house at the port of entry, within the time prescribed by law, a manifest in duplicate, containing specified separately: (1) A list of all goods on board of such vessel which are supplies imported by the United States Government for the use of the army, navy, or marine-hospital service, or imported by the insular government for its use or that of its subordinate branches; (2) a list of the property of all passengers carried on such vessel; (3) a list of all other goods, wares, merchandise, or effects carried on said vessel.

Third. It shall also be the duty of the master or other officer in charge of said vessel to issue bills of lading covering all regular merchandise carried thereon, except United States Government goods and passengers' baggage.

Fourth. It shall not be necessary for any naval vessel (war ship), naval collier, naval transport, or other naval supply ship to obtain a permit from the custom-house in order to unload supplies for the United States Government or for the insular government, but all other articles or goods aboard such vessels shall be unladen only in accordance with the provisions of the Philippine customs administrative act.

SEC. 2. All naval colliers, naval transports, and other naval supply ships, which may be manned by United States naval officers and enlisted men shall be subject to the rules and regulations hereinbefore prescribed for naval vessels (war ships).

SEC. 3. The expression "naval vessels" (war ships) used in this act shall be held to mean regular vessels of the United States Navy which are manned by officers and men of the Navy proper as distinguished from civilian officers and crews employed by that department.

SEC. 4. All existing decrees, laws, regulations, or orders, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby revoked.

UNIFORMITY OF APPRAISALS.

With a view to securing uniformity in classifications and valuations at all entry ports throughout the islands, appraisers from the port of Manila have been from time to time detailed for temporary duty at sub-ports of entry, and appraisers from the latter have been given instructions and tours of duty at Manila.

A "Weekly Price-Current Report," giving the prices current of ad valorem merchandise as accepted and appraised at the Manila custom-house, has also been established by this office, and is forwarded regularly to each of the outside entry ports for the information and guidance of the subcollectors in the appraisal of all merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof.

This weekly report contains the following data:

Number of entry, description of the article, brand and catalogue number, date of invoice, where invoiced, by whom invoiced, port of shipment, gross and dutiable weights, packing, paragraph and letter of the tariff, net invoice value in currency of invoice, discounts, packing charges, cartage and lighterage, stamps and customs, incidental charges, commissions, name of importer, remarks.

STATISTICS.

A complete set of comparative statistical summaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and previous periods, with explanatory notes and index, is hereto attached, marked "Appendix G."

Credit is due to the chief of the consular and statistical division of this office for the preparation of these summaries and notes.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

The following is a supplemental statement of the period from September 1, 1903, to the present writing:

On September 2, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 864, amending the Philippine customs administrative act by changing the membership of the court of customs appeals, providing for appeals in criminal causes and for certificates of appeal in other customs cases where there is a division of opinion between the judges of the court, and specifying powers of collectors of customs in cases of fine and forfeiture, and for other purposes.

Sections 5 and 7, which prescribe the procedure for the collection of fines for violations of any customs, navigation, immigration, or exclusion act, read as follows:

SEC. 5. Section three hundred and thirteen of the customs administrative act is hereby repealed, and the following sections numbered three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and thirteen-a, and three hundred and thirteen-b, are substituted in lieu thereof.

"SEC. 313. Whenever, in the judgment of the collector of customs, there has been a violation of this act, or of any customs, navigation, immigration, or exclusion act, subjecting any merchandise, vessel, animal, or other property to the satisfaction of a fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture, the collector of customs shall seize the property, proceeding as in section three hundred and thirty-four of act numbered three hundred and fifty-five, and shall notify the owner of the merchandise, vessel, animal, or other property, or his agent in possession, in writing of the fact, giving to such person or owner or agent an opportunity to be heard in reference to the offenses charged, and after such hearing the collector of customs shall fix in writing the fine or penalty, which, in his judgment, ought to be imposed, and the description and value of the merchandise, vessel, animal, or other property which should be confiscated or forfeited. The collector shall at the same time issue a warrant for the detention of the offending merchandise, vessel, animal, or other property, and shall fix the bond, upon the giving of which, with good and sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved by the collector issuing the warrant, the merchandise, vessel, animal, or other property may be released. If the owner or agent of the property offending shall desire to pay the fine fixed or the value of the property seized for confiscation or forfeiture as appraised and fixed by the collector, the collector may receive the amount from the person or owner in compromise of the liability, to be accounted for as other collections of his office, and may give the person paying a release in full for the same, together with possession of the property or cancellation of the bond. If these proceedings take place and the seizure is made at any port except that of Manila, the person whose property is seized may forthwith appeal to the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands at Manila by filing with him a certified copy of the proceedings by the collector of the port of seizure and such additional evidence as he may desire. The collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, upon such appeal, may reverse the action of his subordinate, modify or approve the same, and in like manner may accept a compromise and upon payment of the sum fixed, issue a release of the liability and property or bond. In cases appealed from the collectors of customs other than the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands at Manila, and in cases arising at Manila, if no compromise is effected with the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands forthwith, on receiving notice from the person or agent whose property has been seized that he will not consent to a compromise, to file a record of all the proceedings in the court of customs appeals with a petition reciting the facts, asking the judgment of the court upon the issue of fine or penalty or confiscation or forfeiture, and praying, upon judgment, for a public sale of the seized property after due advertisement to satisfy the judgment. Process shall issue against the owner or agent in possession of the property and the pleadings and procedure shall be, as in other cases in the court of customs appeals, of a summary character regulated by the orders of the court. The sale, if ordered, shall take place in the district of seizure after four weeks' posting of notice thereof at the door of the

office of the collector of customs of the district and the publication once a week for four weeks of notice in any newspaper of general circulation in the district of seizure, if any, and also after publication, in the discretion of the court, of the same number of notices in a newspaper of general circulation in Manila. The judgment of the court in such proceedings shall be limited to one in rem against the property seized. Criminal proceedings against the person offending shall be prosecuted under section two hundred and ninety. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the collector of customs from instituting ordinary criminal proceedings for violation of this act, the customs laws, and the immigration and Chinese exclusion acts, in the proper court of first instance or in the court of customs appeals, under section two hundred and ninety, as amended above. Should the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands not file a record of his proceedings together with the petition in the court of customs appeals within fifteen days after receiving notice from the person whose property is seized or his agent in possession that he will not compromise the case, the owner shall be relieved from liability for the fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture, so far as the property is concerned, and his property, merchandise, or vessel shall be delivered back into his control, or, if a bond has been given it shall be canceled.

"SEC. 313-a. If, within ten days after the seizure, in cases described under section three hundred and thirteen, no owner or agent can be found or appears to claim the property, the collector seizing the property shall proceed as if the real owners had declined the compromise and the insular collector shall file a record of the proceedings in the court of customs appeals and process shall issue thereon, to be served by publication, by notice posted for two weeks at the door of the office of the collector of customs for the customs district in which the seizure was made and published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the province or city where the seizure was made, if any, or such other notice as the court may order, which notice shall describe the articles seized, the time, cause, and place of seizure, and the nature of the pending proceeding and require all persons claiming an interest in the property to appear and defend against the remedy prayed for or be forever barred and thereafter the decree and the nature of the proceeding shall be the same as provided in section three hundred and thirteen as amended.

"SEC. 313-b. The judgment of the court of customs appeals in cases brought to a hearing under section three hundred and thirteen as above amended shall be final in all cases in which the fine, penalty, confiscation, or forfeiture might not, under the statute or by the appraisement and estimate fixed in the proceedings of the collector, have exceeded two thousand dollars. In all other cases under said section an appeal may be taken by the owner of the condemned or confiscated property or his agent from the judgment of the court of customs appeals to the supreme court of the islands, which shall be taken in the same manner and shall be governed by the same procedure as appeals to the supreme court from courts of first instance: *Provided, however*, That no appeal shall be permitted unless notice of the same shall be filed in the clerk's office of the court of customs appeals within ten days after the entry of the judgment appealed from: *And provided*, That no bill of exceptions shall be valid unless allowed and signed by both of the judges of said court within thirty days after the entry of the judgment appealed from."

SEC. 7. Sections three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty-five of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five as amended by Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty-three, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"SEC. 344. All criminal violations by any person of this act or of the other acts mentioned in section two hundred and ninety as above amended shall be prosecuted by order and under the supervision of the insular collector. Such violations shall be reported by the collector in whose district the violation occurred either to the proper prosecuting officer of the province where the violation occurred for prosecution in the proper court of first instance, or through the insular collector to the attorney-general for prosecution in the court of customs appeals, and where fines or penalties are imposed by law for such violations and the insular collector shall certify that they can not be satisfied out of property seized under the proceedings in rem, provided in section three hundred and thirteen as amended, and sections three hundred and thirteen-a and three hundred and thirteen-b herein, they may, in the discretion of the trial court, be made a part of the sentence in the criminal proceedings against the offender, if convicted. In such cases the judgment shall provide for imprisonment at hard labor until the fine or penalty is paid, together with the costs of prosecution either in money or by labor at not less than forty centavos, Philippines currency, a day, the date to be fixed by the court imposing sentence."

On the same date, September 2, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 863, amending Act No. 520, known as the "Coastwise

trade act," by making the minimum tonnage for vessels licensed there-under 50 gross tons.

Act No. 875 was passed on September 9, 1903, and provides for the collection of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into these islands for the use of the insular, provincial, or municipal governments.

Section 2 thereof contains a proviso that the act shall not affect the free entry of goods for the completion of government contracts already made, a specific term of which provides that the material to be used in the performance of the contract shall be brought in free of duty.

This policy, which is in line with that of the United States Government under similar circumstances, possesses three patent advantages.

(1) It effects a proper balance on the books of the insular government in the real expenditures of the different bureaus and departments.

(2) It removes much of the incentive on the part of government purchasing agencies to obtain their supplies anywhere but from the local merchants and contractors, thus enabling the business men established in these islands to carry adequate and much larger stocks than heretofore, with corresponding benefit to the legitimate extension of trade.

(3) It serves in a large measure to eliminate the many irregularities which are practically inevitable where whole cargoes of goods of every kind are discharged and brought into the islands by or for the government departments with no declaration, and little or no supervision, of their contents.

This last reason is an extremely potent one, and it strongly urges the enactment of a similar provision in regard to all other government supplies which enter these islands, to wit, for the military and naval establishments.

It is believed that this course should be taken, even if it were deemed necessary to provide for the refunding by the Insular Government of all duties actually collected upon bona fide government supplies.

GOVERNMENT UNLOADING AND WAREHOUSING OF IMPORTED GOODS AT MANILA.

On September 23, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 897, appropriating the sum of 39,000 pesos, Philippines currency, for the purchase and operation of the "arrastre" plant for unloading, conveying, and delivering imported merchandise at the Manila custom-house.

The entire plant for this purpose is to be operated by this office, and a charge will be made merely sufficient to cover the expenses of operation, with an allowance for wear and tear.

This action by the Government is designed to remedy the unsatisfactory and expensive conditions and delays surrounding the lighterage and discharge of imported merchandise at Manila, created by the inadequate landing facilities and methods and the practice of sorting all cargoes on board incoming steamers, regardless of the delay and loss thereby occasioned the vessels, and the consequent bad name of the port. These conditions were fully set forth in the report of the honorable secretary of finance and justice for the period from October 15, 1901, to September 30, 1902.

The former methods of discharge have long since been abandoned,

the "running check" for the discharge of many general cargoes has been for many months in satisfactory operation, and the matter of making that system a fixed rule of the port is under serious consideration.

The bad conditions which formerly existed at Manila in regard to delays, expense, and difficulty in discharging imported merchandise have now disappeared.

In accordance with section 6 of the above act, this office has prepared for issuance a set of regulations, copy of which is attached hereto, marked "Appendix H."

MANILA HARBOR REGULATIONS.

On September 23, 1903, this office promulgated a complete set of "harbor regulations for the port of Manila," including rules for traffic in the Pasig River. A copy of Customs Administrative Act No. 238, containing the same, is attached hereto, marked "Appendix I."

NEW ENTRY PORTS.

On September 24, 1903, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 898, providing for the closing of the port of Aparri as a port of entry, creating the ports of Bongao, Cape Melville (Balabao Island), and Puerto Princesa ports of entry, and amending section 301 of the Philippine customs administrative act in regard to the importation of merchandise in vessels of less than 30 tons burden.

This act takes effect on October 15, 1903.

The foreign business at the port of Aparri during the past year has failed to justify its continuance as an entry port, though the coastwise trade there is of considerable importance.

The small coastwise ports of Bongao, Cape Melville, and Puerto Princesa were opened as ports of entry principally to assist in the work of breaking up the smuggling operations which have always existed between Borneo and the groups of southern islands in the Archipelago by destroying the moral arguments which have been persistently held forth by the natives of those islands that they had no accessible entry ports through which to import legitimately their goods from Borneo, and that practically no vessels of the Philippine coastwise trade visited their localities. Jolo was formerly the nearest entry port, but its distance from some of the southern islands, and especially from the island of Paragua, makes it impracticable for the small native supply boats which ply to and from Borneo to proceed to Jolo for foreign entry.

It is believed that with the opening up of the three entry ports above mentioned much more rigorous measures can be adopted to stamp out smuggling. The expense of operating these small entry ports is very slight, the collector of customs and one native clerk, with a native boat crew, constituting the personnel of each port. Economy of operation may also be maintained by temporarily closing any of these ports pursuant to section 5 of the same act, which reads as follows:

SEC. 5. The insular collector of customs is hereby authorized, upon it appearing to him that the good of the service does not require the maintenance of a custom-house and all or any of the employees provided for any port of entry created by this act, to close any or all of said ports as ports of entry for a period not to exceed six months and to withdraw any or all of said employees: *Provided*, That notice of such closing

shall be posted at the office of the collector of the port to be closed at least forty days before the date fixed for closing the port. During the time that any of said ports are thus closed, they shall be held to be coastwise ports, and the importation of merchandise thereat shall subject both vessel and cargo to seizure and forfeiture under the provisions of section three hundred and one of act numbered three hundred and fifty-five, as amended by the following section of this act.

Provision is also made for the importation of foreign merchandise at these new entry ports in vessels of Philippine construction (native boats) of 5 or more tons' burden, for the reasons already set forth in this report in discussing the documentation of small vessels in the Philippines. This act has also necessitated the redistricting of the entire Archipelago for both collection and coast-inspection purposes. This has been done by the insular collector of customs pursuant to section 10 of the Philippine customs administrative act, and the new districts are as follows:

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

First. The district of Manila, comprising the islands of Luzon, Marinduque, the north coast of the island of Mindoro, extending from Point Calavite to Point Dumali; the northeast coast of the island of Masbate, extending from Point Bugui to and including the port of Alegria; the island of Ticao and all other islands in the geographical district covering the islands named, in which Manila shall be the port of entry.

Second. The district of Iloilo, comprising the islands of Panay, Tablas, Romblon, Cuyo; the province of Occidental Negros; the southwest coast of the island of Masbate from Point Bugui to the port of Alegria; the east and west coasts of the island of Mindoro from Point Dumali to Point Calavite; and all other islands in the geographical district covering the same, in which Iloilo shall be the port of entry.

Third. The district of Cebu, comprising the islands of Cebu, Bohol, Samar, Leyte, Dinagat; the coast line of the provinces of Misamis and Surigao from Point Balato on the north coast to Point Tambog on the east coast of the island of Mindanao, the province of Oriental Negros, and all the islands in the geographical district covering the same, in which Cebu shall be the port of entry.

Fourth. The district of Zamboanga, comprising the southeastern, southern, and western coast line of the island of Mindanao, from Point Tambog on the east coast, near the eighth parallel of north latitude, to Point Balato, on the north coast; the island of Basilan, and all other islands contiguous thereto, in which Zamboanga shall be the port of entry.

Fifth. The district of Jolo, comprising the islands of Jolo, Siasi, in which Jolo shall be the port of entry.

Sixth. The district of Puerto Princesa, comprising the coast line of the island of Paragua from the port of Alfonso XIII on the west coast north to Point Cabuli, and from Point Cabuli south to the port of Aboabo on the east coast; the Calamianes Islands, the island of Dumar, and all other islands in the geographical district covering the islands named; in which Puerto Princesa shall be the port of entry.

Seventh. The district of Cape Melville, comprising the island of Paragua from the port of Alfonso XIII on the west coast to the port of Aboabo on the east coast; the islands of Balabac and all other islands adjacent thereto; in which Cape Melville shall be the port of entry.

Eighth. The district of Bongao, consisting of the islands of Tawi-tawi, Sibutu, Sangasanga, Bongao, Cagayan de Jolo, and all other small islands adjacent thereto, known as the Tawi-tawi Islands; in which Bongao shall be the port of entry.

COAST INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

For the purpose of customs surveillance the coast line of the Philippine Islands is divided into 17 inspection districts, to be known and referred to by the name of the coastwise port at which the coast district inspector of customs is stationed, as follows:

1. The "Aparri" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Luzon from the port of Laoag on the west coast to Cape San Ildefonso on the east coast. The coastwise port of this district is Aparri.

2. The "San Fernando" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Luzon from the port of Laoag to the port of Bolinao on the west coast of the island of Luzon. The coastwise ports of this district are Bolinao, Candon, Currimao, Dagupan, Laoag, Salomague, San Fernando, San Esteban, Santo Tomas, Sual, and Vigan.

3. The "Subic" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Luzon from the port of Bolinao to the port of Mariveles on the west coast of the island of Luzon. The coastwise ports of this district are Agno, Botolan, Cabangan, Dasol, Iba, Masinloc, Olongapo, Palauig, San Antonio, San Felipe, San Narciso, Santa Cruz, and Subic.

4. The "Batangas" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line from Point Restinga to Point Bondog, island of Luzon; the northern coast of the island of Mindoro, from Point Calavite on the west coast to Point Dumali on the east; the island of Marinduque, and the small islands adjacent to the island of Luzon and the north coast of the island of Mindoro. The coastwise ports of this district are Balayan, Batangas, Bauan, Catanauan, Lemery, Loboo, Lucena, Nasugbu, Pitogo, Taal, and Unisan, island of Luzon; Calapan, Naujan, Pola, and Puerta Galera, island of Mindoro; Boac, Gasan, Santa Cruz, and Torrijos, island of Marinduque; and the port Lubang, island of Lubang.

5. The "Sorsogon" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Luzon from Point Bondog to the port of Gubat, province of Sorsogon; the islands of Burias and Ticao, and the northeast coast of the island of Masbate, extending from Point Bugui to the Port of Alegria. The coastwise ports of this district are Bulan, Bulusan, Casiguran, Donsol, Gubat, Guinayangan, Juban, Magallanes, Matnog, Pasacao, Pilar, and Sorsogon, island of Luzon; San Jacinto and San Fernando, island of Ticao; Aroroy, Cataingan, Palanoc, Placer, and Usan, island of Masbate.

6. The "Legaspi" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Luzon from the port of Gubat to Cape San Ildefonso on the east coast of the island of Luzon, the island of Catanduanes, and the small islands adjacent to the coast of Luzon. The coastwise ports of this district are Antimonan, Bacon, Baler, Caramuan, Daet, Cawit, Legaspi, Mauban, Nueva Caceres, Sangay, San José de Lagonoy, and Tabaco, island of Luzon; Bato, Pandan, and Virac, island of Catanduanes.

7. The "Capiz" coast-inspection district shall include the north coast of the island of Panay from Point Naisog to the port of Estancia; the

east and west coasts of the island of Mindoro; the southwest coast of the island of Masbate; the islands of Romblon, Tablas, and Sibuyan, and all small islands included in these limits. The coastwise ports of this district are Capiz, Estancia, and Ligatic, island of Panay; Bula-lacao, Mangarin, and Pinamalayan, island of Mindoro; Mandaon and Milagros, island of Masbate; Magallanes, island of Sibuyan; Romblon, island of Romblon; and Odiungan, island of Tablas.

8. The "San José de Buenavista" coast-inspection district shall include the west and southeast coast of the island of Panay from Point Naisog to the port of Iloilo and the Cuyo Islands. The coastwise ports of this district are San José de Buenavista, island of Panay; Cuyo, island of Cuyo; and Agutaya, island of Agutaya.

9. The "Araceli" coast-inspection district shall include the island of Paragua north of Tibbyon Bay on the west coast and the port of Malcumpo on the east coast; the island of Dumaran, the Calamianes Islands, and all adjacent islands. The coastwise ports of this district are Araceli, Bacuit, Coron, Culion, and Taytay.

10. The "Bacolod" coast-inspection district shall include the east coast of the island of Panay from the port of Estancia to the port of Iloilo, the northwest coast of the island of Negros from the port of Cadiz Nuevo to Point Siaton, and the island of Guimaras. The coastwise ports of this district are Bacolod, Binalbagan, Jimamaylan, San Juan de Ilog, and Silay, island of Negros; and Cagayancillo, Cagayan Islands.

11. The "Dumaguete" coast-inspection district shall include the entire coast line of the islands of Cebu and Bohol; the east coast of the island of Negros from the port of Cadiz Nuevo on the north coast to Point Siaton on the south coast, and the islands of Bantayan and Siquijor. The coastwise ports of this district are Alegria, Argao, Balamban, Barili, Bogo, Carcar, Dalaguete, Danao, Dumanjug, Naga, Oslob, Sibonga, Toledo, and Tuburan, island of Cebu; Bais, Cadiz Nuevo, Danao, Dumaguete, Guijulungan, San Carlos, and Siaton, island of Negros; Baclayon, Guindulman, Jagna, Loay, Loboc, Maribojoc, Tagbilaran, Talibon, Tubigon, and Ubay, island of Bohol; Bantayan, island of Bantayan; Cordoba, island of Mactan; and Canoan, island of Siquijor.

12. The "Tacloban" coast-inspection district shall include the entire coast line of the island of Leyte, together with all small islands adjacent thereto, the Camote Islands, and the island of Biliran. The coastwise ports of this district are Abuyog, Baybay, Cabalian, Carigara, Dulag, Hindang, Hinunangan, Leyte, Liloan, Malitbog, Maasin, Ormoc, Palompon, San Isidro del Campo, Tacloban, Tanauan, and Villaba, island of Leyte; Caibiran and Naval, island of Biliran; and Poro, Camote Islands.

13. The "Catbalogan" coast-inspection district shall include the entire coast line of the island of Samar and the small islands adjacent thereto. The coastwise ports of this district are Borongan, Calbayog, Carangian, Catarman, Catbalogan, Catubig, Guiuan, La Granja, Laguan, Lavezares, Oras, and Tarangnan, island of Samar; and San Antonio, island of Dalupiri.

14. The "Surigao" coast-inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Mindanao from Point Tambog on the east coast, near the eighth parallel of north latitude, to Point Balato on the north coast, east of the port of Dapitan; the islands of Dinagat, Siargao,

and Camiguin, and the small islands adjacent thereto. The coastwise ports of this district are Balingasag, Butuan, Cagayan, Iligan, Jimenez, Langaran, Loculan, Misamis, Oroquieta, Surigao, Tagoloan and Talisayan, island of Mindanao; and Mambajao, island of Camiguin.

15. The "Isabela de Basilan" coast inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Mindanao from Point Balato on the north coast to Point Fleches on the south coast and the island of Basilan. The coastwise ports of this district are Dapitan and Santa Maria, island of Mindanao, and Isabela, island of Basilan.

16. The "Cotabato" coast inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Mindanao from Point Fleches to Point Panguian. The coastwise ports of this district are Cotabato, Malabang, Paran Paran, and Polloc, island of Mindanao.

17. The "Davao" coast inspection district shall include the coast line of the island of Mindanao from Point Panguian on the south coast to Point Tambog on the east coast, near the eighth parallel of north latitude, and the small islands adjacent thereto. The coastwise ports of this district are Baganga, Caraga, Davao, and Mati, island of Mindanao.

COASTWISE PORTS.

On September 30, 1903, there were 202 open coastwise ports and supports in the Philippine Islands.

The following is a complete alphabetically arranged list thereof, together with the dates of their opening:

Name.	Island.	Date of opening.
A.		
Abuyog.....	Leyte.....	Apr. 15, 1903
Agutaya.....	Agutaya.....	June 15, 1903
Agno.....	Luzon.....	Nov. 8, 1900
Alegria.....	Cebu.....	Jan. 23, 1902
Alfonso XIII.....	Paragua.....	Feb. 10, 1903
Araceli.....	Dumaran.....	Aug. 1, 1902
Argao.....	Cebu.....	Nov. 1, 1900
Aroray.....	Masbate.....	Jan. 26, 1903
Athmonan.....	Luzon.....	June 10, 1900
B.		
Baclayon.....	Bohol.....	Apr. 3, 1903
Bacolod.....	Negros.....	Nov. 26, 1900
Bacon.....	Luzon.....	Jan. 14, 1902
Bacuit.....	Paragua.....	Aug. 19, 1902
Baganga.....	Mindanao.....	May 28, 1901
Bais.....	Negros.....	June 25, 1902
Balamban.....	Cebu.....	Mar. 13, 1900
Balayan.....	Luzon.....	June 1, 1900
Baler.....	do.....	July 1, 1902
Balingasag.....	Mindanao.....	Feb. 5, 1903
Bantayan.....	Bantayan.....	Apr. 25, 1902
Barili.....	Cebu.....	Jan. 28, 1902
Batangas.....	Luzon.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Bato.....	Catanduanes.....	Dec. 5, 1902
Bauan.....	Luzon.....	Feb. 26, 1903
Baybay.....	Leyte.....	Feb. 22, 1900
Binalbagan.....	Negros.....	Apr. 25, 1903
Boac.....	Marinduque.....	May 16, 1901
Bogo.....	Cebu.....	June 1, 1900
Bolinao.....	Luzon.....	Apr. 7, 1900
Bongao.....	Bongao.....	Mar. 13, 1900
Borongan.....	Samar.....	Sept. 27, 1902
Botolan.....	Luzon.....	Jan. 22, 1903
Bulalacao.....	Mindoro.....	May 30, 1902
Bulan.....	Luzon.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Bulusan.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1902
Butuan.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 6, 1901

Name.	Island.	Date of opening.
C.		
Cabalian	Leyte	Aug. 2, 1901
Cabangan	Luzon	Dec. 24, 1900
Cadiz Nuevo	Negros	Sept. 2, 1902
Cagayan	Mindanao	Jan. 25, 1902
Cagayancillo	Cagayan	Apr. 21, 1903
Caibiran	Biliran	Nov. 25, 1902
Calapan	Mindoro	May 30, 1902
Calasian	Paragua	Aug. 19, 1902
Calbayog	Samar	May 30, 1902
Candon	Luzon	Dec. 20, 1900
Canoan	Siquijor	Oct. 17, 1902
Capiz	Panay	Jan. 15, 1900
Caraga	Mindanao	Jan. —, 1900
Caramuan	Luzon	Dec. 29, 1902
Carangian	Samar	Nov. 20, 1902
Carcar	Cebu	Feb. 4, 1900
Carigara	Leyte	Mar. 5, 1900
Casiguran	Luzon	Jan. 16, 1902
Cataingan	Masbate	Jan. 26, 1903
Catanauan	Luzon	Nov. 13, 1901
Catarman	Samar	Nov. 20, 1902
Catbalogan	do	May 30, 1902
Catubig	do	Dec. 16, 1902
Cawit	Luzon	Sept. 30, 1903
Cordoba	Mactan	Jan. 13, 1903
Coron	Busuanga	Aug. 19, 1902
Cotabato	Mindanao	Jan. 2, 1900
Cullon	Calamianes	June 9, 1901
Currimao	Luzon	Oct. 17, 1900
Cuyo	Cuyo	June 9, 1901
D.		
Daet	Luzon	Apr. 10, 1900
Dagupan	do	Jan. 1, 1900
Dalaguete	Cebu	May 15, 1901
Danao	do	Mar. 13, 1900
do	Negros	Sept. 2, 1902
Dapitan	Mindanao	Apr. 3, 1900
Dasol	Luzon	Jan. 22, 1903
Davao	Mindanao	Jan. 12, 1900
Donsol	Luzon	Jan. 30, 1901
Dulag	Leyte	Sept. 2, 1902
Dumaguete	Negros	June 15, 1900
Dumanjug	Cebu	Mar. 12, 1900
E.		
Estancia	Panay	Feb. 20, 1902
G.		
Gasan	Marinduque	May 16, 1901
Gubat	Luzon	Feb. 14, 1900
Guijulangan	Negros	Apr. 25, 1902
Guinayangan	Luzon	Oct. 22, 1900
Guindulman	Bohol	May 22, 1902
Guiuan	Samar	May 30, 1902
H.		
Hindang	Leyte	Dec. 5, 1902
Hinunangan	do	Aug. 2, 1901
I.		
Iba	Luzon	Jan. 16, 1900
Iligan	Mindanao	Apr. 3, 1900
Isabela	Basilan	Apr. 1, 1900
J.		
Jagna	Bohol	Sept. 2, 1902
Jimamaylan	Negros	Feb. 20, 1902
Jiminez	Mindanao	Nov. 19, 1901
Juban	Luzon	Jan. 16, 1902
L.		
La Granja	Samar	Nov. 20, 1902
Laguan	do	May 30, 1902
Langaran	Mindanao	July 1, 1902
Lacog	Luzon	Jan. 1, 1900
Lavezares	Samar	Nov. 25, 1902
Legaspi	Luzon	Jan. 30, 1900
Lemery	do	Mar. 1, 1900
Leyte	Leyte	Jan. 13, 1903

Name.	Island.	Date of opening.
Ligatic	Panay	Apr. 22, 1902
Liloan	Leyte	Jan. 13, 1903
Loay	Bohol	May 22, 1902
Loboc	do	Do.
Loboc	Luzon	May 1, 1902
Loculan	Mindanao	Nov. 10, 1902
Lubang	Lubang	Mar. 26, 1903
Lucena	Luzon	May 22, 1900
M.		
Maasin	Leyte	July 7, 1900
Magallanes	Luzon	Jan. 16, 1902
Do	Sibuyan	Jan. 13, 1903
Malabang	Mindanao	Dec. 5, 1902
Malitbog	Leyte	Feb. 22, 1900
Mambajao	Camiguin	Sept. 6, 1901
Mandaon	Masbate	Jan. 26, 1903
Mangarin	Mindoro	May 30, 1902
Marangas (Boni-Boni)	Paragua	Aug. 19, 1902
Maribojoc	Bohol	Sept. 2, 1902
Masinloc	Luzon	Apr. 7, 1901
Mati	Mindanao	Mar. 13, 1900
Matnog	Luzon	Apr. 4, 1901
Mauban	do	Apr. 13, 1900
Milagros	Masbate	May 8, 1902
Misamis	Mindanao	Apr. 3, 1900
N.		
Naga	Cebu	Feb. 4, 1900
Nasugbu	Luzon	Dec. 17, 1900
Naujan	Mindoro	Jan. 20, 1903
Naval	Biliran	Sept. 2, 1902
Nueva Caceres	Luzon	Mar. 10, 1900
O.		
Odiungan	Tablas	Jan. 13, 1903
Olongapo	Luzon	Nov. 27, 1900
Orani	do	Jan. 1, 1900
Oras	Samar	Dec. 16, 1902
Ormoc	Leyte	Feb. 22, 1900
Oroquieta	Mindanao	Oct. 1, 1900
Oslob	Cebu	Jan. 28, 1902
P.		
Palanoc	Masbate	June 1, 1900
Palaug	Luzon	Feb. 21, 1901
Palompon	Leyte	July 7, 1900
Pandan	Catanduanes	Aug. 31, 1903
Paran-Paran	Mindanao	Dec. 5, 1902
Pasacao	Luzon	Mar. 10, 1900
Pilar	do	Jan. 16, 1902
Pinamaylayan	Mindoro	Sept. 30, 1903
Pitogo	Luzon	Nov. 19, 1901
Placer	Masbate	May 2, 1903
Polo	Mindoro	May 30, 1902
Polloc	Mindanao	Dec. 6, 1900
Poros	Camote	Jan. 13, 1903
Puerto Galera	Mindoro	Jan. 20, 1903
R.		
Romblon	Romblon	June 10, 1900
S.		
Salomague	Luzon	Dec. 10, 1900
San Antonio	do	May 2, 1901
Do	Dalupiri	Nov. 20, 1902
San Carlos	Negros	Feb. 20, 1902
San Esteban	Luzon	Sept. 21, 1903
San Felipe	do	June 1, 1900
San Fernando	do	Jan. 1, 1900
Do	Ticao	Jan. 7, 1902
Sangay	Luzon	May 5, 1903
San Isidro del Campo	Leyte	Jan. 13, 1903
San Jacinto	Ticao	Jan. 7, 1902
San José de Buenavista	Panay	Feb. 1, 1900
San José de Lagonoy	Luzon	July 14, 1900
San Juan de Ylog	Negros	Apr. 25, 1903
San Narciso	Luzon	May 2, 1902
Santa Cruz	Luzon (Zambales)	Jan. 26, 1900
Do	Marinduque	May 16, 1901
Santa Cruz, Laguna	Luzon	July 23, 1900
Santa Maria	Mindanao	June 21, 1902

Name.	Island.	Date of opening.
Santo Tomas	Luzon.....	Oct. 20, 1902
Siasi	Siasi	June 1, 1902
Siaton	Negros.....	Feb. 7, 1903
Sibonga	Cebu	Jan. 28, 1902
Silay	Negros.....	June 15, 1900
Sorsogon	Luzon.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Sual	do.....	Apr. 7, 1900
Subic	do.....	Jan. 26, 1900
Surigao.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 3, 1900
T.		
Taal	Luzon.....	Jan. 30, 1901
Tabaco	do.....	Feb. 14, 1900
Tacloban	Leyte	Jan. 30, 1900
Tagbilaran	Bohol	Mar. 22, 1900
Tagoloan	Mindanao.....	Feb. 5, 1903
Talibon	Bohol	Sept. 2, 1902
Talisayan	Mindanao.....	Feb. 2, 1903
Tanauan	Leyte	Sept. 2, 1902
Tarangnan	Samar	Sept. 16, 1902
Tay Tay	Paragua	Aug. 19, 1902
Toledo	Cebu	Jan. 28, 1902
Torrijos	Marinduque	May 16, 1901
Tubigon	Bohol	Apr. 5, 1900
Tuburan.....	Cebu	Jan. 28, 1902
U.		
Ubay	Bohol	May 22, 1902
Umus	Cagayan de Jolo	Sept. 25, 1902
Unisan	Luzon.....	June 3, 1903
Uson	Masbate.....	Jan. 26, 1903
V.		
Vigan	Luzon.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Villaba	Leyte	Jan. 13, 1903
Virac	Catanduanes.....	Jan. 13, 1900

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Since writing the body of this report a communication has been received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, transmitting a decision on this subject rendered to the honorable Secretary of State by the Comptroller of the Treasury in effect that all laws now on the statute books as to duties of consular officers in regard to the relief, protection, and transportation of American seamen are applicable to the customs officers of the civil government of the Philippine Islands, and that the appropriation for the "Relief and protection of American seamen" is applicable to all American seamen, irrespective of the fact of shipwreck. The Comptroller also decides that the accounts thereunder are to be settled through the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

SECRET-SERVICE WORK.

Under Act No. 807 of the Philippine Commission, this office is given a "special contingent fund" of \$5,000 per quarter, "to be expended, in the discretion of the collector of customs, for the Philippine Islands in the detection and punishment of violations of the customs, immigration, and revenue laws."

This appropriation has been of the greatest assistance and value in breaking up smuggling combinations, violations of the general immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and, broadly, in upholding the customs and collateral laws.

The benefits derived by the revenues, directly and indirectly, from the detection of smuggling by passengers, and combinations to introduce Chinese tobacco and anise oil by fraudulent means, have fully compensated for all the expenditures made.

In addition to the above this fund has enabled this office to make investigations of prices and values of imported goods which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty.

Many violations of the immigration laws, on a larger or smaller scale, have been detected and the offenders prosecuted through the work of secret agents.

The great moral effect of the mere existence of such a fund and secret force of this kind, and the indirect saving to the revenues through the deterrence of possible defrauders of the revenues, can not be easily estimated.

CRITICISM OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

In complying with instructions to render a report fully covering the organization and operation of the Philippine customs service during the past year, it is perhaps not improper to conclude by a reference to the somewhat numerous criticisms which, with more or less authority, have been voiced in the press of this city respecting the present customs administration, especially that at the port of Manila.

The general tone of those criticisms has been against the alleged strictness with which the revenue and collateral laws have been enforced, coupled with complaints against the regulations ostensibly prescribed for the orderly conduct of customs business.

To these complaints this office has heretofore made no reply, but the matter is deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant a statement here of the principles which it has been sought to follow in the administration of all customs laws in these islands.

After a continuous experience of over five years with customs work in countries which were formerly under Spanish rule, the undersigned could not fail to note that one of the most frequent arguments against a strict and impartial enforcement of revenue laws in such countries is that it hampers and prejudices trade and causes loss to the business community. In the opinion of the undersigned, no doctrine could be more false and shortsighted; none more disastrous to those very ones who urge its policy. It is plain that customs laws, like most others, are made for all alike—to govern and protect both the rich and the poor, the wholesaler and the retailer, the shrewd and the dull. With specialized leniency, which has been so strenuously counseled, favoritism, so-called liberal constructions, in reality amounting to violations of the spirit of the statutes, and in general with a policy where personalities or affiliations of any kind hold sway, but one result can follow both for the authorities and for the public.

It is true that for a time, under certain conditions, the immediate results of such a policy often appear to support the opposite view; that is to say, the manifestation of such a disposition on the part of an administration may give an unnatural stimulus to importations and for a time show greatly increased revenues as a result; but to reach such a conclusion is to be deceived, since such a state must of necessity be temporary, for the obvious reason that no amount of importations, however great, can create a demand for the commodities imported,

which would not otherwise exist. Hence even this abnormal inducement to import only reacts in the same degree as it arose. Commercial prosperity rests upon more solid grounds than a loose interpretation of the laws, and such an interpretation is objectionable on the grounds of its necessary partiality, ambiguity, and inequality of application, if for no other reasons.

It is not meant by this that revenue laws should be harshly administered or that unnecessary restrictions should be thrown around legitimate trade, but it is meant that the ordinary canons of statutory interpretation should be applied by a revenue officer, just as they would be if the questions were the subject of judicial decision. The personal opinions or inclinations of executive officers and their belief or convictions as to the propriety or justice of the statutes involved can properly have no part in the enforcement of those laws. All such influences go beyond the scope of a reasonable discretion.

It is true that where discretion is given an executive officer he may be guided in his exercise of it by his personal opinions as to that particular law, or by the spirit of the particular community in which he may be enforcing the law, but even under those circumstances the spirit of the legislators and the object of the law must be kept ever in mind.

To adopt any other principle of executive procedure is to invite chaos, injustice, and fraud. The ordinary canons of statutory interpretations are comparatively few, exact, and known. Any appreciable divergence from them is easily detected and subject to remedy, hence the administration of laws under such a procedure is simple, uniform, and necessarily fair. Permit, however, the personal opinions or desires of the numerous officials charged with enforcing a set of laws to have weight in the manner of their enforcement, or the apparent sentiment of a particular community to influence the method of their administration, and the law becomes more or less the expression of the naturally diverse opinions of those charged with its execution, influenced by their immediate surroundings, instead of being subject to one uniform rule. The results of such a policy are too obvious to require comment.

A republican form of government is based upon the will of the people. This ruling factor must make its wishes known in some tangible and definite way. Thus a legislature is created. With such a body the people deposit their instructions, confidence, and discretion, and it is for the legislature to proclaim the will of the people in clear and unmistakable terms. This being done, there arises the necessity for machinery to enforce the will of the people, but always along the lines shown by the people's mouthpiece and interpreter—the legislature. Any information as to the policy with which to execute a general law must be gained from its purpose and spirit as discussed and considered by the legislature, and not from the sentiment of any particular local community in which the law may happen to be enforced. The executive is but the machinery of the legislative, and its functions are limited to a reasonable interpretation and absolutely impartial enforcement of the legislative will.

Even within these bounds, however, questions of interpretation will necessarily arise and disputes occur as to the scope and intent of every law. To settle such questions and to declare the legislative will in all doubtful cases, the judiciary is created and vested with absolute and unrestrained interpretative power, and in all cases with an ample and freely exercised discretion.

Through these three branches the functions of government are carried on, and any encroachment, however small and apparently unimportant, by one branch on the rights and duties of the other can not fail to produce disorder and derangement of the governmental system.

The executive officer who departs from the plain legislative intent is usurping the powers conferred by the people on the legislature, and whether his departure be in the direction of oppressive use of the powers conferred upon him or a so-called lax administration, the results to the community are equally bad. It is possible to "read the reason out of" any statute, but such is not the proper function of an executive officer.

The powers and jurisdiction of executive and judicial officers often overlap, and at all times are so closely interwoven that in many cases the difference in their jurisdictions lies more in the method or procedure in interpreting and declaring the meaning of the laws than in any fundamental distinction. In such cases there is usually an appeal to the judiciary where a deprivation of life, liberty, or property by reason of executive decision is alleged. In other and fewer instances, however, the legislative branch has specifically conferred upon the executive what are plainly judicial or quasi-judicial powers, making the decisions of the executive final and beyond judicial appeal. In such cases the highest judicial tribunal of the United States has usually upheld this action and refused to interfere, especially where the statute is clear and explicit on the point of pure executive jurisdiction.

It has been the purpose of this office, in the discharge of its somewhat unpopular duties, to follow the foregoing principles of administration, and though the necessary enforcement of many laws which are more or less generally condemned as unsuitable in certain quarters has produced a full share of criticism and complaint, it is trusted that the permanent organization of the government of the islands may benefit by the course pursued.

Respectfully submitted.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands.

APPENDIX A.

[Customs administrative circular No. 136.]

Special regulations for vessels engaging in lighterage and other exclusively harbor business at ports in the Philippine Archipelago.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, December 19, 1902.

To all collectors of customs:

PARAGRAPH I. All vessels, except those expressly exempted by Paragraph XIX of this circular, plying exclusively in and about the harbors, confluent navigable rivers and other inland waters of the Philippine Archipelago having a navigable outlet to the sea, shall, prior to engaging in such trade, and annually thereafter, and in lieu of the other licenses provided for in Act 355 of the United States Philippine Commission, in case they already possess the same, be required to take out a "lighterage and harbor license," which shall entitle them to engage in "lighterage and other exclusively harbor business" within the limits indicated in said license.

PAR. II. All vessels, except those expressly exempted by said Paragraph XIX of this circular, possessing Philippine coastwise licenses issued prior to the effective date of this circular, and exclusively engaged in the lighterage and harbor business at any port in the Philippine Archipelago, shall be required to obtain the "lighterage and harbor license" prescribed by this circular: *Provided*, That in case such vessels already possess a Philippine coastwise license under Act No. 355 of the Philippine Commission, the lighterage and harbor licenses shall be issued in lieu of said Philippine coastwise licenses, for a period equal to the unexpired time of the original license, without additional cost to the vessel.

PAR. III. Vessels possessing certificates of protection issued under the Philippine customs administrative act may also engage in the lighterage and other exclusively harbor business at ports in the Philippine Archipelago, without additional license or fee, and small boats measuring less than 15 tons gross may likewise engage in that business at ports within the limits specified within their respective licenses.

PAR. IV. Vessels operating under a special coastwise license are not entitled to engage in the lighterage and other exclusively harbor business, and vessels possessing the lighterage and harbor license are not entitled to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Archipelago. Violations of the provisions of this paragraph shall be punished as provided in Paragraph VII hereof, and section 150 of the Philippine customs administrative act, respectively, or by revocation of their respective licenses, or by both.

PAR. V. Vessels possessing a "lighterage and harbor license" shall not be required to be entered or cleared by customs officers or local presidentes acting as such.

PAR. VI. Owners of boats and vessels who may desire to engage therewith in the lighterage and other exclusively harbor business in accordance with the provisions of this circular may, upon application to the nearest collector of customs or coast district inspector of customs, and after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, be granted a "lighterage and harbor license," and an annual license fee of \$1, United States currency, per gross ton shall be collected: *Provided*, That the minimum fee in any case shall be \$1.25, and that vessels measuring one ton or less, gross, shall be exempt from any fee whatever.

PAR. VII. Every vessel found engaged in the lighterage or other exclusively harbor business, without being duly licensed in accordance with the terms of this circular, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$5, in the discretion of the collector of customs, who shall impose said fine.

If the license, however, shall have expired while the vessel was away and unable to renew the same, no fine shall be imposed.

PAR. VIII. The limits of a harbor, for the purpose of licensing vessels as herein prescribed, shall be considered to include its confluent navigable rivers and lakes, which are navigable during any season of the year.

PAR. IX. All lighters, cascoes, paraos, and bancas possessing a "lighterage and harbor license" shall bear the letters "L & H," and immediately following the same the number of the license, branded or carved in a conspicuous place forward, or on each bow, and painted in such colors as to render them plainly visible.

PAR. X. In case any of the above-mentioned vessels are of iron or steel, the letters and numbers shall be indelibly chiseled or cut out thereon and painted as above prescribed.

All other vessels having a "lighterage and harbor license" may be granted the privilege of using metal letters and numbers to indicate their license, or in lieu thereof may paint or gild the letters and numbers, near the bow, in such colors as shall make them plainly visible.

Failure to carry out the provisions of this paragraph shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 nor less than \$5, in the discretion of the collector of customs.

PAR. XI. Any pleasure yacht, pleasure launch, ship boat or other craft, which by Paragraph XIX of this circular is exempt from the necessity of possessing a coastwise or lighterage and harbor license, is hereby prohibited from engaging in cargo traffic or the business of carrying passengers for hire, under a penalty of not more than \$100 nor less than \$5 for each offense, in the discretion of the collector of customs.

Such vessels, however, shall have the privilege of taking out the corresponding license if they so elect.

PAR. XII. When licenses issued in accordance with this circular are renewed without an intervening period the vessels shall retain their original numbers as marked thereon, and the new license issued shall be given the same number as the original (expired) license, which shall be surrendered and canceled. All licenses shall distinctly specify in the body thereof the waters within which the vessel in each case is authorized to trade.

PAR. XIII. All vessels licensed in accordance with the provisions of this circular shall carry the following documents:

- (a) Lighterage and harbor license.
- (b) Oath of allegiance to the United States of the owner.
- (c) Certificates of crew and passengers, if any.

PAR. XIV. All vessels licensed in accordance with the provisions of this circular are hereby strictly prohibited from engaging in cargo traffic or the carrying of passengers, outside of the limits prescribed in their respective licenses, under a penalty of not more than \$500 nor less than \$5 for each offense in the discretion of the collector of customs.

PAR. XV. All vessels above 15 tons gross applying for or possessing a "lighterage and harbor license" on and after the effective date of this circular shall be required to present the certificate of the official hull inspector at the port of Manila, and if steam vessels, of the official boiler inspector also, or of a duly authorized assistant in each case, to the effect that such vessels are seaworthy and otherwise fit to engage in the lighterage and harbor business, and no lighterage and harbor license shall be issued, nor shall the licenses already issued be permitted to be retained, unless the above-described certificate or certificates shall be presented: *Provided, also*, That if any of the vessels mentioned in this paragraph are engaged or are destined to engage in the business of carrying passengers within the limits prescribed by their respective licenses, they shall be inspected by the official hull inspector at the port of Manila, and if steam vessels, by the official boiler inspector also, or by duly authorized assistants, at least once a year, and no original license shall be issued until proper evidence of such inspection within the year just preceding the contemplated date of the license has been presented, nor, in the case of licenses already issued, shall the vessels be permitted to continue in operation until similar evidence is presented that such inspection has been made within the year just preceding the examination of the respective licenses which may have been issued at any time prior to the effective date of this circular: *And provided further*, That in case it has been impossible for the owners of such vessels to obtain said certificates, due to the absence of official hull and boiler inspectors at their port, the certificates in question, or either of them, may be obtained from the surveyor of customs of the port, or officer acting as such, who is hereby authorized to issue the same, pending the issuance of certificates by the official hull and boiler inspectors, as above described.

PAR. XVI. In order to give effect to the preceding paragraph, collectors and coast district inspectors of customs are hereby directed to take up and examine all light-

erage and harbor licenses within their respective districts at the earliest practicable date.

PAR. XVII. The license and net tonnage numbers of a vessel engaged in the lighterage and harbor business in the Philippine Archipelago shall be carved or branded on her main beam, preceded in the case of the former by the abbreviation "No." Her name and these numbers shall appear in all her documents. Numbers shall be marked, at the expense of the owner, in Arabic numerals at least 3 inches in height, when the size of the main beam will permit. If the main beam is of wood, they shall be carved or branded in figures not less than three-eighths nor more than one-half inch in depth. If the main beam is of iron or other metal they shall be marked in white oil paint if the beam is black, and in black oil paint if the beam is of any other color.

For failure to comply with this provision, a penalty of \$30 shall be imposed, and on continuing failure to comply with the law, the vessel shall again be fined, and held until compliance is had.

This penalty, however, shall not be imposed until the owner or agents of such vessel have been given in the first instance reasonable opportunity and warning to comply with the law.

PAR. XVIII. All vessels of more than 15 tons burden possessing a lighterage and harbor license, except those mentioned in the following Paragraph XIX of this circular, shall have their respective names and home ports plainly marked upon the stern, and their respective names upon each side of the bow. In the case of vessels which may have been documented without a name, the number of the license shall be accepted and used in lieu thereof.

The name of the home port shall be marked on or near the stern of all vessels of more than 15 tons burden, except that in the case of vessels known as "double-enders" the numbers and names may be placed on the ends corresponding to the bow and stern.

PAR. XIX. The following vessels shall be exempt from the requirement of possessing a lighterage and harbor license,

(1) Pleasure yachts, pleasure launches, and other craft used exclusively for recreation, and not engaged in carrying passengers or cargo for hire.

(2) Ships' boats belonging to vessels plying in the waters of the Philippine Archipelago: *Provided*, That such ships' boats shall bear the name and home port of the vessel to which they belong plainly marked upon the bow or stern: *And provided further*, That said ships' boats are not used in carrying passengers or cargo for hire.

(3) All vessels of any kind owned or chartered by any bureau or department of the United States Government or the government of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That said vessels are not engaged in carrying any but Government cargo; that such vessels shall be subject to the usual requirements in regard to names and home ports, and, further, that such vessels shall also be plainly marked with the name, initials or, official symbol of the bureau or department to which they belong or by which they are chartered.

PAR. XX. The name of a vessel possessing a lighterage and harbor license shall not be changed without written permission from the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, under a penalty of a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$10, in the discretion of the collector of customs.

PAR. XXI. Permission to change the name of a vessel possessing a lighterage and harbor license may be granted by the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago on application made through the collector or coast district inspector of customs within whose district the license is issued.

PAR. XXII. Monthly abstracts of lighterage and harbor licenses shall be prepared by customs officers issuing the same and be forwarded to this office for file. Said abstracts shall be made in triplicate on Form No. 46, Philippine customs service. The duplicate copy shall be filed in the office of the collector or coast district inspector of customs issuing the license as a permanent record of the office, and the triplicate shall be forwarded to the insular auditor.

PAR. XXIII. The attention of all customs officers is called to the fact that a vessel for which a lighterage and harbor license is sought must either have been engaged in the lighterage and harbor business on the 8th day of March, 1902, or must have been built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States, and be owned by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, or jointly by both.

Vessels (not built in the United States or in the Philippine Islands) for which lighterage and harbor licenses are sought on the ground that they were actually engaged in that business on March 8, 1902, must have been operating under either the general Philippine coastwise license or under the special license provided for boats of a capacity of less than 15 gross tons; hence during the period of their

operation they must have been, and they must continue to be, owned, up to the date of the issuance of the lighterage and harbor license, by one of the three classes of persons mentioned in section 117 of the Philippine customs administrative act.

Vessels which have been built either in the United States or in the Philippine Islands must be owned by a citizen of the United States (which includes a corporation or company organized under the laws of the United States, or a firm or partnership composed wholly of citizens of the United States) or by an inhabitant of the Philippine Islands (which includes a person having an actual and permanent abode here, provided that there is intention to remain). The word "inhabitant" also includes a corporation or company organized in the Philippine Islands and having its main place of business here or a partnership existing here, but does not include a corporation or company organized and domiciled outside of the Philippine Islands and simply transacting business through an agency or branch in these islands.

PAR. XXIV. In all cases wherein lighterage and harbor licenses are applied for, customs officers shall make the same investigation as to real ownership as is prescribed by Chapter X of the Philippine customs administrative act in the case of certificates of protection, and shall issue the usual certificate of ownership after obtaining the oath of the owner as to the ownership of the vessel.

PAR. XXV. For the issuance of lighterage and harbor licenses no renunciation of allegiance to the sovereign country in the case of foreign subjects shall be required of either the owner of the vessel or of her master or watch officers, but unless vessels are owned wholly by citizens of the United States (including corporations and companies organized under the United States laws), or wholly by native inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, or by residents of the Philippine Islands, before April 11, 1899, theretofore subjects of Spain, who under Article IX of the treaty of Paris have adopted the nationality of the Philippine Islands, or jointly by two or more of said classes of persons, they shall not be entitled to the flag of the United States. In the case of vessels which are entitled to the flag of the United States, that fact shall be expressly stated in the lighterage and harbor licenses which are granted to them, and no other vessel so licensed shall be permitted to fly the United States flag.

PAR. XXVI. All fines provided for in this circular shall be imposed by the collector of customs of the district in which the offense or violation takes place, and the same may also be imposed by the corresponding coast district inspector of customs, subject to the approval of the collector of customs of the district and to the other appeals allowed by law.

PAR. XXVII. This circular shall take effect on January 2, 1903, at the port of Manila, and at each of the other ports in the Philippine Archipelago on that date, or as soon thereafter as the same shall be received and promulgated by the chief customs officer or inspector stationed thereat, as the case may be.

PAR. XXVIII. Philippine customs officers shall give due publicity to the terms of this circular.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,

Manila.

BOARD ON PHILIPPINE MARINE EXAMINATIONS.

Certificate of service.

This is to certify that _____ has given satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to a certificate of service as _____ upon _____ vessels of _____ upon the waters of _____ according to section 7, Act 780, Philippine Commission, and is hereby authorized to act as such until July 1, 1904.

Secretary of the Board on Philippine Marine Examinations.

*Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago,
President of the Board.*

Issue.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No. ———.

[Philippine
customs
shield.]

[Cut of steamship.]

[Philippine
customs
shield.]*License to masters.*

This is to certify that ——— has given satisfactory evidence to the board on Philippine marine examinations for the Philippine Archipelago that he is a skillful master of ——— steam vessels, and can be intrusted to perform such duties upon the waters of ———, and he is hereby licensed to act as such master on steam vessels until ———, 190—.

Given under our hands this — day of ———, 190—.

_____,
Secretary of the Board.

_____,
*Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago,
President of the Board on Philippine Marine Examinations.*

APPENDIX C.

[Customs administrative circular No. 105.]

Vessels arriving in Philippines from United States ports must present manifests in accordance with Philippine customs administrative act.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, November 17, 1902.

To all collectors of customs:

The following letter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "GENTLEMEN: Referring to your letters of the 4th and 15th ultimo inclosing a circular from the United States Treasury Department dated July 5, 1902, relative to trade with the Philippines, and to my reply thereto of the 21st ultimo, stating that the terms of that circular and the questions submitted by you were under consideration, I have to further inform you as follows:

"You state that the general agents in the United States of the steamship line which you represent here advise you that certified manifests are no longer to be required of vessels arriving at ports in the Philippine Islands from ports in the United States, but that it is sufficient that the manifests of such vessels be signed by the captain under oath. They refer to the circular issued by the Treasury Department of the United States on July 5 of the present year, quoting section 84 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of the civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.' The first paragraph of said section 84 reads as follows:

"That the laws relating to entry, clearance, and manifests of steamships and other vessels arriving from or going to foreign ports shall apply to voyages each way between the Philippine islands and the United States and the possessions thereof, and all laws relating to the collection and protection of customs duties not inconsistent with the act of Congress of March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, 'temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands,' shall apply in the case of vessels and goods arriving from said islands in the United States and its aforesaid possessions."

"You inform this office that your general agents in the United States have not sent you a certified manifest of the cargo of the S. S. *Indrawadi*, and request that due consideration be given to these facts in case it is held that said vessel, by failing to have a certified manifest on board, has violated the customs regulations of these islands.

"In reply to the above statement you are advised that this office holds that the first paragraph of section 84 of the act of Congress above referred to applies in the United States to vessels entering there from the Philippine Islands, or clearing from there for the Philippine Islands; but it does not repeal or in any way modify the Philippine customs administrative act, which is the law of the Philippine Islands in regard to vessels entering the ports thereof from a port outside of these islands.

"The laws of the United States relating to the entrance, clearance, and manifests of vessels prescribe the form of manifest which is required of vessels entering the ports of the United States from a foreign port or place; but they do not attempt to prescribe the laws for any foreign port or country, nor to limit or render unnecessary any preparation which the vessel departing from a port of the United States for a foreign port or country may be required to make in order to comply with the laws of that port or country upon the arrival of the vessel there.

"The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 79, dated July 5, 1902, are directed to customs officers and others in the United States, and are substantially to the effect that vessels arriving from the Philippine Islands at a port in the United States are to be treated as foreign vessels, and that vessels clearing from the United States for ports in the Philippine Islands are to be cleared and otherwise treated as vessels cleared for foreign ports. But said circular does not construe section 84 of the act of July 1, 1902, as a repeal or amendment to the Philippine customs administrative act, which, in its chapter 8, prescribes the present laws of the Philippine Islands in regard to vessels entering ports thereof from a port or place outside of the islands.

"You are therefore informed that vessels arriving in these islands from any port outside thereof must present manifests and documents in accordance with the Philippine customs administrative act. Respectfully, (signed) W. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago."

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

APPENDIX D.

[Customs administrative circular No. 223.]

Publishing laws of the Philippine Islands in regard to the carriage of passengers by sea and the liability of owners, masters, and shippers on voyages to and from the mainland territory of the United States, and the laws relating to the public health and quarantine in the case of vessels entering a port of the mainland or other insular territory of the United States from the Philippine Islands.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, July 23, 1903.

To all collectors of customs:

PARAGRAPH I. The following extract from section 84 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and the following laws enacted thereby for the Philippine Islands, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * *

"The provisions of chapters six and seven, title forty-eight, Revised Statutes, so far as now in force, and any amendments thereof, shall apply to vessels making voyages either way between ports of the United States or its aforesaid possessions and ports in said islands; and the provisions of law relating to the public health and quarantine shall apply in the case of all vessels entering a port of the United States or its aforesaid possessions from said islands, where the customs officers at the port of departure shall perform the duties required by such law of consular officers in foreign ports * * *."

NOTE.—R. S., Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878.

C. S., Compiled Statutes of the United States of 1901 following the numerical arrangements of the Revised Statutes. Nothing will be found under the Compiled Statutes except such as is subsequent in date to the Revised Statutes.

S. L., Statutes at Large; number preceding is that of volume; number following, that of page.

Dates are those of approval of the act.

PAR. II.—

CHAPTER 374.

[4252 C. S.; 22 S. L., 186; August 2, 1882.]

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful for the master of a steamship or other vessel whereon emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, have been taken at any port or place in a foreign country or dominion (ports and places

in foreign territory contiguous to the United States [Philippine Islands] excepted) to bring such vessel and passengers to any port or place in the United States [Philippine Islands] unless the compartment, spaces, and accommodation hereinafter mentioned have been provided, allotted, maintained, and used for and by such passengers during the entire voyage; that is to say,

In a steamship, the compartments or spaces, unobstructed by cargo, stores, or goods, shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow for each and every passenger carried or brought therein one hundred cubic feet if the compartment or space is located on the main deck or on the first deck next below the main deck of the vessel, and one hundred and twenty cubic feet for each passenger carried or brought therein if the compartment or space is located on the second deck below the main deck of the vessel; and it shall not be lawful to carry or bring passengers on any deck other than the decks above mentioned.

And in sailing vessels such passengers shall be carried or brought only on the deck (not being an orlop deck) that is next below the main deck of the vessel, or in a poop or deck house constructed on the main deck; and the compartment or space unobstructed by cargoes, stores, or goods shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow one hundred and ten cubic feet for each and every passenger brought therein.

And such passengers shall not be carried or brought in any between-decks, nor in any compartment, space, poop, or deck house, the height of which from deck to deck is less than six feet.

In computing the number of such passengers carried or brought in any vessel, children under one year of age shall not be included, and two children between one and eight years of age shall be counted as one passenger.

And any person brought in such vessel who shall have been, during the voyage, taken from any other vessel wrecked or in distress on the high seas, or have been picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, shall not be included in such computation.

The master of a vessel coming to a port or place in the United States [Philippine Islands] in violation of either of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and if the number of passengers other than cabin passengers carried or brought in the vessel, or in any compartment, space, poop, or deck house thereof, is greater than the number allowed to be carried or brought therein, respectively, as hereinbefore prescribed, the said master shall be fined fifty dollars for each and every passenger in excess of the proper number, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

PAR. III.—

SEC. 2. That in every such steamship or other vessel there shall be a sufficient number of berths for the proper accommodation, as hereinafter provided, of all such passengers.

There shall not be on any deck nor in any compartment or space occupied by such passengers more than two tiers of berths.

The berths shall be properly constructed, and be separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and each berth shall be at least two feet in width and six feet in length;

And the interval between the floor or lowest part of the lower tier of berths and the deck beneath them shall not be less than six inches, nor the interval between each tier of berths and the interval between the uppermost tier and the deck above it less than two feet six inches; and each berth shall be occupied by not more than one passenger over eight years of age; but double berths of twice the above-mentioned width may be provided, each double berth to be occupied by no more and by none other than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men personally acquainted with each other.

All the male passengers upward of fourteen years of age who do not occupy berths with their wives shall be berthed in the forepart of the vessel, in a compartment divided off from the space or spaces appropriated to the other passengers by a substantial and well-secured bulkhead.

And unmarried female passengers shall be berthed in a compartment separated from the spaces occupied by other passengers by a substantial and well-constructed bulkhead, the opening or communication from which to an adjoining passenger space shall be so constructed that it can be closed and secured.

Families, however, shall not be separated except with their consent.

Each berth shall be numbered serially, on the outside berth board, according to the number of passengers that may lawfully occupy the berth; and the berths occupied by such passengers shall not be removed or taken down until the expiration of

twelve hours from the time of entry, unless previously inspected within a shorter period.

For any violation of either of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each passenger carried or brought on the vessel.

PAR. IV.—

SEC. 3. That every such steamship or other vessel shall have adequate provision for affording light and air to the passenger decks and to the compartments and spaces occupied by such passengers, and with adequate means and appliances for ventilating the said compartments and spaces.

To compartments having sufficient space for fifty or more of such passengers at least two ventilators, each not less than twelve inches in diameter, shall be provided, one of which ventilators shall be inserted in the forward part of the compartment, and the other in the after part thereof, and shall be so constructed as to ventilate the compartment; and additional ventilators shall be provided for each compartment in the proportion of two ventilators for each additional fifty of such passengers carried or brought in the compartment.

All ventilators shall be carried at least six feet above the uppermost deck of the vessel, and shall be of the most approved form and construction. In any steamship the ventilating apparatus provided, or any method of ventilation adopted thereon, which has been approved by the proper emigration officers at the port or place from which said vessel was cleared, shall be deemed a compliance with the foregoing provisions;

And in all vessels carrying or bringing such passengers there shall be properly constructed hatchways over the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers, which hatchway shall be properly covered with houses or booby hatches, and the combings or sills of which shall rise at least six inches above the deck; and there shall be proper companion ways or ladders from each hatchway leading to the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers;

And the said companion ways or ladders shall be securely constructed, and be provided with hand rails or strong rope, and when the weather will permit such passengers shall have the use of each hatchway situated over the compartments or spaces appropriated to their use;

And every vessel carrying or bringing such passengers shall have a properly located and constructed caboose and cooking range, or other cooking apparatus, the dimensions and capacity of which shall be sufficient to provide for properly cooking and preparing the food of all such passengers.

In every vessel carrying or bringing such passengers there shall be at least two water-closets or privies, and an additional water-closet or privy for every one hundred male passengers on board, for the exclusive use of such male passengers, and an additional water-closet or privy for every fifty female passengers on board, for the exclusive use of the female passengers and young children on board. The aforesaid water-closets and privies shall be properly inclosed and located on each side of the vessel, and shall be separated from passengers' spaces by substantially and properly constructed partitions or bulkheads; and the water-closets and privies shall be kept and maintained in a serviceable and cleanly condition throughout the voyage.

For any violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for any neglect to conform to the requirements thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

PAR. V.—

SEC. 4. An allowance of good, wholesome, and proper food, with a reasonable quantity of fresh provisions, which food shall be equal in value to one and a half navy rations of the United States, and of fresh water, not less than four quarts per day, shall be furnished each of such passengers.

Three meals shall be served daily, at regular and stated hours, of which hours sufficient notice shall be given.

If any such passengers shall at any time during the voyage be put on short allowance for food and water, the master of the vessel shall pay to each passenger three dollars for each and every day the passenger may have been put on short allowance, except in case of accidents, where the captain is obliged to put the passengers on short allowance.

Mothers with infants and young children shall be furnished the necessary quantity of wholesome milk or condensed milk for the sustenance of the latter.

Tables and seats shall be provided for the use of passengers at regular meals. And for every willful violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the

vessel shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

The enforcement of this penalty, however, shall not affect the civil responsibility of the master and owners of the vessel to such passengers as may have suffered from any negligence, breach of contract, or default on the part of such master and owners.

PAR. VI.—

SEC. 5. That in every such steamship or other vessel there shall be properly built and secured, or divided off from other spaces, two compartments or spaces to be used exclusively as hospitals for such passengers, one for men and the other for women. The hospital shall be located in a space not below the deck next below the main deck of the vessel. The hospital spaces shall in no case be less than in the proportion of eighteen clear superficial feet for every fifty such passengers who are carried or brought on the vessel, and such hospitals shall be supplied with proper beds, bedding, and utensils, and be kept so supplied throughout the voyage.

And every steamship or other vessel carrying or bringing emigrant passengers or passengers other than cabin passengers, exceeding fifty in number, shall carry a duly qualified and competent surgeon or medical practitioner, who shall be rated as such in the ship's articles, and who shall be provided with such surgical instruments, medical comforts, and medicines proper and necessary for diseases and accidents incident to sea voyages, and for the proper medical treatment of such passengers during the voyage, and with such articles of food and nourishment as may be proper and necessary for preserving the health of infants and young children; and the services of such surgeon or medical practitioner shall be promptly given in any case of sickness or disease to any of the passengers or to any infant or young child of any such passengers who may need his services.

For a violation of either of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

PAR. VII.—

SEC. 6. That the master of every such steamship or other vessel is authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health, and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for such purpose to be posted up on board the vessel, in a place or places accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage.

The said master shall cause the compartments and spaces provided for or occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean and healthy condition, and to be, as often as may be necessary, disinfected with chloride of lime, or by some other equally efficient disinfectant.

Whenever the state of the weather will permit such passengers and their bedding shall be mustered on deck, and a clear or sufficient space on the main or any upper deck of the vessel shall be set apart, and so kept, for the use and exercise of such passengers during the voyage. For each neglect or violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

PAR. VIII.—

SEC. 7. That neither the officers, seamen, nor other persons employed on any such steamship or other vessel, shall visit or frequent any part of the vessel provided or assigned to the use of such passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master of such vessel first made or given for such purpose;

And every officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such vessel who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days, for each violation; and the master of such vessel who directs or permits any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board the vessel to visit or frequent any part of the vessel provided for or assigned to the use of such passengers, or the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act or duty as an officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of the vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each time he directs or permits the provisions of this section to be violated.

A copy of this section written or printed in the language or principal languages of the passengers on board shall, by or under the direction of the master of the vessel, be posted in a conspicuous place on the forecabin and in the several parts of the vessel provided and assigned for the use of such passengers, and in each compartment or space occupied by such passengers, and the same shall be kept so posted during

the voyage; and if the said master neglects so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

PAR. IX.—

SEC. 8. That it shall not be lawful to take, carry, or have on board of any such steamship or other vessel any nitroglycerine, dynamite, or any other explosive article or compound, nor any vitriol or like acids, nor gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as a cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage thereof, shall, either singly or collectively, be likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel.

And horses, cattle, or other animals taken on board of or brought in any such vessel shall not be carried on any deck below the deck on which passengers are berthed, nor in any compartment in which passengers are berthed, nor in any adjoining compartment, except in a vessel built of iron, and of which the compartments are divided off by water-tight bulkheads extending to the upper deck.

For every violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year.

PAR. X.—

SEC. 9. That it shall not be lawful for the master of any such steamship or other vessel, not in distress, after the arrival of the vessel within any collection district of the United States [Philippine Islands] to allow any person or persons, except a pilot, officer of the customs, or health officer, agents of the vessel, and consuls, to come on board of the vessel, or to leave the vessel, until the vessel has been taken in charge by an officer of the customs, nor, after charge so taken, without leave of such officer, until all the passengers, with their baggage, have been duly landed from the vessel;

And on the arrival of any such steamship or other vessel within any collection district of the United States [Philippine Islands], the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of customs who first comes on board the vessel and makes demand therefor a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, specifying separately the names of the cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling, and the country of which they are citizens, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the name, age, sex, calling, and native country of each emigrant passenger, or passengers other than cabin passengers, and their intended destination or location, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the location of the compartment or space occupied by each of such passengers during the voyage; and if any such passengers died on the voyage the said list shall specify the name, age, and cause of death of each deceased passenger;

And a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, shall, with the manifest of the cargo, be delivered by the master to the collector of customs on the entry of the vessel.

For a violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

PAR. XI.—

SEC. 10. That in case there shall have occurred on board any such steamship or other vessel any death among such passengers during the voyage, the master or consignees of the vessel shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel within a collection district of the United States [Philippine Islands], or within twenty-four hours after the entry of the vessel, pay to the collector of customs of such district the sum of ten dollars for each and every such passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease;

And the master or consignees of any vessel who neglect or refuse to pay to such collector, within the times hereinbefore described, the sums of money aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars in addition to the sum required to be paid as aforesaid for each passenger whose death occurred on the voyage.

All sums of money paid to any collector under the provisions of this section shall be by him paid into the Treasury of the United States [Philippine Islands], in such manner and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the (Secretary of the Treasury) [laws of the Philippine Islands].

PAR. XII.—

SEC. 11. That the collector of customs of the collection district within which, or the surveyor of the port at which, any such steamship or other vessel arrives, shall direct an inspector or other officer of the customs to make an examination of the ves-

sel, and to admeasure the compartments or spaces occupied by the emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, during the voyage; and such measurement shall be made in the manner provided by law for admeasuring vessels for tonnage, and to compare the number of such passengers found on board with the list of such passengers furnished by the master to the customs officer;

And the said inspector or other officer shall make a report to the aforesaid collector or surveyor, stating the port of departure, the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of such passengers on board the vessel, and their native country, respectively; the cubic quantity of each compartment or space, and the number of berths and passengers in each space, the kind and quality of food furnished to such passengers on the voyage; the number of deaths and the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, and of what disease; and in case there was any unusual sickness or mortality during the voyage, to report whether the same was caused by any neglect or violation of the provisions of this act, or by want of proper care against disease by the master or owners of the vessel;

And the said reports shall be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at such times and in such manner as he shall direct.

PAR. XIII.—

[Act of February 14, 1903.]

SEC. 12. That the provisions of this act shall apply to every steamship or other vessel whereon emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, are taken on board at a port or place in the United States [Philippine Islands] for conveyance to any port or place in a foreign country except foreign territory contiguous to the United States [Philippine Islands], and shall also apply to any vessel whereon such passengers are taken on board at any port or place of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries for conveyance to a port or place on the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, or vice versa; and whether the voyage of said vessel is to be continuous from port to port or such passengers are to be conveyed from port to port in part by the way of any overland route through Mexico or Central America;

And the said collector of customs may direct an examination of the vessel to be made by an inspector or other officer of the customs, who shall make the examination and report whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in respect to such vessel, and the said collector is authorized to withhold the clearance of such vessel until the coming in of such report; and if the said report shall show that any of the provisions of this act have not been complied with the collector is authorized and directed to withhold the clearance of such vessel until the said provisions are complied with;

And if any such vessel leaves the aforesaid port or place without having been duly cleared by the collector of customs, the master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and the vessel shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

PAR. XIV.—

SEC. 13. That the amount of the several fines and penalties imposed by any section of this act upon the master of any steamship or other vessel carrying or bringing emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, for any violation of the provisions of this act, shall be liens upon such vessel, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive or depart.

PAR. XV.—

SEC. 14. That this act shall come into operation and take effect ninety days after the passage of this act; and sections forty-two hundred and fifty-two to forty-two hundred and seventy-seven, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States are, from and after said date, repealed;

And this act may be cited for all purposes as "The passenger act, eighteen hundred and eighty-two." (August 2, 1882.)

PAR. XVI.—

[4252 C. S.; 31 S. L., 58; March 31, 1900.]

[Act of February 14, 1903.]

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe from time to time and enforce regulations governing the boarding of vessels arriving at the seaports of the United States before such vessels have been prop-

erly inspected and placed in security, and for that purpose to employ any of the officers of that Department.

PAR. XVII.—

SEC. 2. That each person violating such regulation shall be subject to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PAR. XVIII.—

SEC. 3. This act shall be construed as supplementary to section 9 of chapter 374 of the Statutes of 1882 (act of August 2, 1882) and section 4606 Revised Statutes.

PAR. XIX.—

CHAPTER 6.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND MERCHANDISE.

[4278 R. S.; 14 S. L., 81; July 3, 1866.]

SEC. 4278. It shall not be lawful to transport, carry, or convey, ship, deliver on board, or cause to be delivered on board, the substance or article known or designated as nitroglycerine, or glonoin oil, nitrooleum or blasting oil, or nitrated oil, or powder mixed with any such oil, or fiber saturated with any such article or substance, upon or in any vessel or vehicle used or employed in transporting passengers by land or water between a place within the limits of any State, Territory, or district of the United States, or between a place in one State, Territory, or district of the United States, and a place in any other State, Territory, or district thereof.

PAR. XX.—

[4279 R. S.; 14 S. L., 82; July 3, 1866.]

SEC. 4279. It shall not be lawful to ship, send, or forward any quantity of the substances or articles named in the preceding section, or to transport, convey, or carry the same by a vessel or vehicle of any description, upon land or water, between a place in a foreign country and a place within the United States [Philippine Islands], or between a place in one State, Territory, or district of the United States and a place in any other State, Territory, or district thereof, unless the same shall be securely inclosed, deposited, or packed in a metallic vessel, surrounded by plaster of paris or other material that will be nonexplosive when saturated with such oil or substance, and separate from all other substances, and the outside of the package containing the same be marked, printed, or labeled in a conspicuous manner with the words "Nitroglycerine, dangerous."

PAR. XXI.—

[4280 R. S.; 14 S. L., 82; July 3, 1866.]

SEC. 4280. The two preceding sections shall not be so construed as to prevent any State, Territory, district, city, or town within the United States [Philippine Islands] from regulating or from prohibiting the traffic in or transportation of those substances between persons or places lying or being within their respective territorial limits, or from prohibiting the introduction thereof into such limits for sale, use or consumption therein.

PAR. XXII.—

[4281 R. S.; 16 S. L., 458; February 28, 1871.]

SEC. 4281. If any shipper of platina, gold, gold dust, silver bullion, or other precious metals; coins, jewelry, bills of any bank or public body; diamonds or other precious stones, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state; watches, clocks, or timepieces of any description; trinkets, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, printings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate or plated articles, glass, china, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with any other material; furs, or lace, or any of them, contained in any parcel or package, or trunk, shall lade the same as freight or baggage, on any vessel, without at the time of such lading giving to the master, clerk, agent, or owner of such vessel receiving the same a written notice of the true character and value thereof, and having the same entered on the bill of lading therefor, the master and owner of such vessel shall not be liable as carriers thereof in any form or manner; nor shall any such master or owner be liable for any such goods beyond the value and according to the character thereof so notified and entered.

PAR. XXIII.—

[4282 R. S.; 9 S. L., 635; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4282. No owner of any vessel shall be liable to answer for or make good to any person any loss or damage which may happen to any merchandise whatsoever which shall be shipped, taken in, or put on board any such vessel, by reason or by means of any fire happening to or on board the vessel, unless such fire is caused by the design or neglect of such owner.

PAR. XXIV.—

[4283 R. S.; 9 S. L., 635; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4283. The liability of the owner of any vessel for any embezzlement, loss, or destruction by any person of any property, goods, or merchandise shipped or put on board of such vessel, or for any loss, damage, or injury by collision, or for any act, matter, or thing, loss, damage, or forfeiture, done, occasioned, or incurred without the privity or knowledge of such owner or owners, shall in no case exceed the amount of value of the interest of such owner in such vessel and her freight then pending.

PAR. XXV.—

[4284 R. S.; 9 S. L., 635; March 3, 1851, as amended by 19 S. L., 251; February 27, 1877.]

SEC. 4284. Whenever any such embezzlement, loss, or destruction is suffered by several freighters or owners of goods, wares, merchandise, or any property whatever, on the same voyage, is not sufficient to make compensation to each of them, they shall receive compensation from the owner of the vessel in proportion to their respective losses; and for that purpose the freighters and (owner) (owners) of the property, and the owner of the vessel, or any of them, may take the appropriate proceedings in any court for the purpose of apportioning the sum for which the owner of the vessel may be liable among the parties entitled thereto.

PAR. XXVI.—

[4285 R. S.; 9 S. L., 635; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4285. It shall be deemed a sufficient compliance on the part of such owner with the requirements of this title relating to his liability for embezzlement, loss, or destruction of any property, goods, or merchandise if he shall transfer his interest in such vessel and freight, for the benefit of such claimants, to a trustee to be appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction to act as such trustee for the person who may prove to be legally entitled thereto, from and after which transfer all claims and proceedings against the owner shall cease.

PAR. XXVII.—

[4286 R. S.; 9 S. L., 636; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4286. The charterer of any vessel, in case he shall man, victual, and navigate such vessel at his own expense, or by his own procurement, shall be deemed the owner of such vessel within the meaning of the provisions of this title relating to the limitation of the liability of the owners of vessels; and such vessel, when so chartered, shall be liable in the same manner as if navigated by the owner thereof.

PAR. XXVIII.—

[4287 R. S.; 9 S. L., 636; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4287. Nothing in the five preceding sections shall be construed to take away or affect the remedy to which any party may be entitled, against the master, officers, or seamen, for or on account of any embezzlement, injury, loss, or destruction of merchandise or property put on board any vessel, or on account of any negligence, fraud, or other malversation of such master, officers, or seamen, respectively, nor to lessen or take away any responsibility to which any master or seaman of any vessel may by law be liable, notwithstanding such master or seaman may be an owner or part owner of the vessel.

PAR. XXIX.—

[4288 R. S.; 9 S. L., 635; March 3, 1851.]

SEC. 4288. Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unslacked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder in a vessel taking cargo for divers persons on freight, without delivering, at the time of shipment, a note in writing, expressing the nature and character of such merchandise to the master, mate, officer, or person in charge of the lading of the vessel, shall be liable to the United States in a penalty of one thousand dollars.

The individual liability of a shipowner shall be limited to the proportion of any or

all debts and liabilities that his individual share of the vessel bears to the whole; and the aggregate liabilities of all the owners of a vessel on account of the same shall not exceed the value of such vessel and freight pending: *Provided*, That this provision shall not affect the liability of any owner incurred previous to the passage of this act, nor prevent any claimant from joining all the owners in one action; nor shall the same apply to wages due to persons employed by said shipowners.

PAR. XXX.—

[4289 R. S.; 24 S. L., 80; June 19, 1886.]

SEC. 4289. The provisions of the seven preceding sections, and of section eighteen of an act entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign-carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, relating to the limitations of the liability of the owners of vessels, shall apply to all seagoing vessels, and also to all vessels used on lakes or rivers or in inland navigation, including canal boats, barges, and lighters.

PAR. XXXI.—

[4290 R. S.; 17 S. L., 275; June 7, 1872, as amended by 19 S. L., 251; February 27, 1877; 31 S. L., 29; February 14, 1900.]

CHAPTER 7.

LOG BOOKS.

SEC. 4290. Every vessel making voyages from a port in the United States [Philippine Islands] to any foreign port, or, being of the burden of seventy-five tons or upward, from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, shall have an official log book; and every master of such vessel shall make, or cause to be made therein, entries of the following matters, that is to say:

First. Every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted.

Second. Every offense committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry, and concerning the reply, if any, made to the charge, as is required by the provisions of section forty-five hundred and (thirty) (ninety-seven).

Third. Every offense for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted.

Fourth. A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew; or a statement that he declines to give an opinion of such particulars.

Fifth. Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof and the medical treatment.

Sixth. Every case of death happening on board, with the cause thereof.

Seventh. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents.

Eighth. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties.

Ninth. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof.

Tenth. The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom.

Eleventh. The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and the sum received for it.

Twelfth. In every case of collision, in which it is practicable so to do, the master shall, immediately after the occurrence, cause a statement thereof and of the circumstances under which the same occurred to be entered in the official log book. Such entry shall be made in the manner prescribed in section forty-two hundred and ninety-one, and failure to make such entry shall subject the offender to the penalties described by section forty-two hundred and ninety-two. (Act February 14, 1900; 31 S. L., 29.)

PAR. XXXII.—

[4291 R. S.; 17 S. L., 276; June 7, 1872.]

SEC. 4291. Every entry hereby required to be made in the official log book shall be signed by the master and by the mate, or some other one of the crew, and every entry in the official log book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence

to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the vessel at her final port, be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

PAR. XXXIII.—

[4292 R. S.; 17 S. L., 276; June 7, 1872.]

If in any case the official log book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offense, be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars; and every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making, any entry in any official log book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the vessel at her final port of discharge, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each offense, be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars.

PAR. XXXIV.—

FROM THE NAVIGATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[4289 C. S.; 27 S. L., 445; February 13, 1893.]

SEC. 1. That it shall not be lawful for the manager, agent, master, or owner of any vessel transporting merchandise or property from or between ports of the United States [Philippine Islands] and foreign ports to insert in any bill of lading or shipping document any clause, covenant, or agreement whereby it, he, or they shall be relieved from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault, or failure in proper loading, stowage, custody, care, or proper delivery of any and all lawful merchandise or property committed to its or their charge. Any and all words and clauses of such import inserted in bills of lading or shipping receipts shall be null and void and of no effect.

PAR. XXXV.—

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any vessel transporting merchandise or property from or between ports of the United States of America [Philippine Islands] and foreign ports, her owner, master, agent, or manager to insert in any bill of lading or shipping document any covenant or agreement whereby the obligations of the owner or owners of said vessel to exercise due diligence, properly equip, man, provision, and outfit said vessel and to make said vessel seaworthy and capable of performing her intended voyage, or whereby the obligations of the master, officers, agents, or servants to carefully handle and stow her cargo and to care for and properly deliver same, shall in any wise be lessened, weakened, or avoided.

PAR. XXXVI.—

SEC. 3. That if the owner of any vessel transporting merchandise or property to or from any port in the United States of America [Philippine Islands] shall exercise due diligence to make the said vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the vessel or owners, agent or charterers shall become or be held responsible for damage or loss resulting from faults or errors in navigation or in the management of said vessel, nor shall the vessel, her owner or owners, charterers, agent, or master be held liable for losses arising from dangers of the sea or other navigable waters, acts of God, or public enemies, or the inherent defect, quality, or vice of the thing carried, or from insufficiency of package, or seizure under legal process, or for loss resulting from any act or omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent or representative, or from saving or attempting to save life or property at sea, or from any deviation in rendering such service.

PAR. XXXVII.—

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners, masters, or agent of any vessel transporting merchandise or property from or between ports of the United States [Philippine Islands] and foreign ports to issue to shippers of any lawful merchandise a bill of lading or shipping document stating, among other things, the marks necessary for identification, number of packages or quantity, stating whether it be carrier's or shipper's weight, and apparent order or condition of such merchandise or property delivered to and received by the owner, master, or agent of the vessel for transportation, and such document shall be prima facie evidence of the receipt of the merchandise therein described.

PAR. XXXVIII.—

SEC. 5. That for a violation of any of the provisions of this act the agent, owner, or master of the vessel guilty of such violation, and who refuses to issue on demand the bill of lading herein provided for, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. The amount of the fine and costs for such violation shall be a lien upon the vessel whose agent, owner, or master is guilty of such violation, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction the vessel may be found. One-half of such penalty shall go to the party injured by such violation and the remainder to the Government of the United States [Philippine Islands].

PAR. XXXIX.—

SEC. 6. That this act shall not be held to modify or repeal sections forty-two hundred and eighty-one, forty-two hundred and eighty-two, and forty-two hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or any other statute defining the liability of vessels, their owners, or representatives.

PAR. XL.—

SEC. 7. Sections one and four of this act shall not apply to the transportation of live animals.

PAR. XLI.—

QUARANTINE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[4792 R. S.; 1 S. L., 619; February 25, 1799.]

SEC. 4792. The quarantines and other restraints established by the health laws of any State, respecting any vessels arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof, shall be duly observed by the officers of the customs revenue of the United States [Philippine Islands], by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers commanding in any fort or station upon the sea-coast; and all such officers of the United States [Philippine Islands] shall faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantines and health laws, according to their respective powers and within their respective precincts, and as they shall be directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury. But nothing in this title shall enable any State to collect a duty of tonnage or impost without the consent of Congress.

PAR. XLII.—

[4793 R. S.; 1 S. L., 619; February 25, 1799.]

SEC. 4793. Whenever by the health laws of any State, or by the regulations made pursuant thereto, any vessel arriving within a collection district of such State is prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law established for such district, and such health laws require or permit the cargo of the vessel to be unladen at some other place within or near to such district, the collector, after due report to him of the whole of such cargo, may grant his warrant or permit for the unloading and discharge thereof, under the care of the surveyor, or of one or more inspectors, at some other place where such health laws permit, and upon the conditions and restrictions which shall be directed by (the Secretary of the Treasury), or which such collector may, for the time, deem expedient for the security of the public revenue.

PAR. XLIII.—

[4794 R. S.; 1 S. L., 619; February 25, 1799.]

SEC. 4794. There shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President, suitable warehouses, with wharves and inclosures, where merchandise may be unladen and deposited, from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine, or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of any State, at such convenient places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health laws may require.

PAR. XLIV.—

[4795 R. S.; 1 S. L., 619; February 25, 1799.]

SEC. 4795. Whenever the cargo of a vessel is unladen at some other place than the port of entry or delivery under the foregoing provisions, all the articles of such cargo shall be deposited, at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or inclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same are entirely unladen or discharged, and

until the articles so deposited may be safely removed without contravening such health laws. And when such removal is allowed, the collector having charge of such articles may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all merchandise which has been entered, and the duties accruing upon which have been paid, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the (Secretary of the Treasury) for all public warehouses and inclosures.

PAR. XLV.—

[4796 R. S.; 1 S. L., 619; February 25, 1799.]

SEC. 4796. The (Secretary of the Treasury) [Government of the Philippine Islands] is authorized, whenever a conformity to such quarantines and health laws requires it, and in respect to vessels subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries. No part of the cargo of any vessel shall, however, in any case, be taken out or unladen therefrom, otherwise than is allowed by law, or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

PAR. XLVI.—

[4796 C. S.; 26 S. L., 31; March 27, 1890.]

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague exists in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease from one State or Territory into another or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory, and to employ such inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to execute such regulations to prevent the spread of such disease. The said rules and regulations shall be prepared by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And any person who shall willfully violate any rule or regulation so made and promulgated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PAR. XLVII.—

SEC. 2. That any officer, or person acting as an officer, or agent of the United States at any quarantine station, or other person employed to aid in preventing the spread of such disease, who shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, or any of the rules and regulations made and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury as provided for in section one of this act, or any lawful order of his superior officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PAR. XLVIII.—

SEC. 3. That when any common carrier or officer, agent, or employee of any common carrier shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, or the rules and regulations made and promulgated as provided for in section one of this act, such common carrier, officer, agent, or employee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Approved, March 27, 1890.)

PAR. XLIX.—

[4796 C. S.; 27 S. L., 449; February 15, 1893.]

That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place of (to) enter any port of the United States [Philippine Islands] except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States [Philippine Islands] in violation thereof shall forfeit to the United States [Philippine Islands] a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States; in all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf

of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

PAR. L.—

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States [Philippine Islands] shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

[Amendment, 28 S. L., 372; August 18, 1894.]

The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels plying between foreign ports on or near the frontiers of the United States and ports of the United States adjacent thereto; but the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, when, in his discretion, it is expedient for the preservation of the public health, to establish regulations governing such vessels.

PAR. LI.—

SEC. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cooperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State and municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or

refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

PAR. LII.—

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the supervising surgeon-general of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States, at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs, and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians, weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary cooperation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interests.

PAR. LIII.—

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious disease; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular officer or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

PAR. LIV.—

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine

station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

PAR. LV.—

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious disease in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

PAR. LVI.—

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

PAR. LVII.—

[Amendment, 31 S. L., 1080; March 3, 1901.]

SEC. 10. That the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to designate and mark the boundaries of the quarantine grounds and quarantine anchorages for vessels which are reserved for use at each United States quarantine station; and any vessel or officer of any vessel, or other person, other than State or municipal health or quarantine officers, trespassing or otherwise entering upon such grounds or anchorages in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations, or without permission of the officer in charge of such station, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Any master or owner of any vessel, or any person violating any provision of this act or any rule or regulation made in accordance with this act relating to inspection of vessels or relating to the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, or any master, owner, or agent of any vessel making a false statement relative to the sanitary condition of said vessel or contents or as to the health of any passenger or person thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PAR. LVIII.—

SEC. 11. That any vessel sailing from any foreign port without the bill of health required by section two of the act of February 15, 1893, and arriving within the limits of any collection district of the United States [Philippine Islands] and not entering or attempting to enter any port of the United States shall be subject to such quarantine measures as shall be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the cost of such measures shall be a lien on said vessel to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States and in the manner set forth above as regards vessels from foreign ports without bills of health and entering any port of the United States.

PAR. LIX.—

SEC. 12. That the medical officers of the United States duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States when performing the said duties, are hereby authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States.

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PAR. LXI. Philippine customs officers shall give due publicity to the terms of this circular.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

APPENDIX E.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, under the provisions of Tariff Circular 81 and Customs Administrative Act 355.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Abao.....	Sail.....	5.50	1900	Philippine Islands.
Abanco.....	do.....	4.40	1901	Do.
Abeja.....	Lighter.....	36.32	1885	Do.
Abelgas.....	Sail.....	3.17	1901	Do.
Abdalia.....	do.....	5.50	1901	Do.
Abicia.....	do.....	1.25	1896	Do.
Abojan.....	do.....	2.67	1902	Do.
Abrenica.....	do.....	1.92	1901	Do.
Abuana.....	do.....	2.32	1897	Do.
Acoy.....	do.....	2.57	1901	Do.
Acebedo.....	do.....	1.55	1901	Do.
Acreditada.....	do.....	2.87	1900	Do.
Abril.....	Barang.....	15.28	1901	Do.
Abejarrón.....	Sail.....	3.77	1895	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Abad.....	Sail.....	4.12	1900	Philippine Islands.
Abalos.....	do.....	1.75	1902	Do.
Ada.....	Lighter.....	67.80	1873	Do.
Abdalla.....	Sail.....	13.00	1901	Do.
Abian.....	do.....	1.22	1902	Do.
Adelante.....	Steam.....	136.86	1892	Do.
Acopiado.....	Sail.....	2.32	1902	Do.
Adela.....	Steam launch.....	33.22	1899	Hongkong.
Adela.....	Lighter.....	67.61	1900	Singapore.
Adelaida.....	do.....	67.75	.....	Philippine Islands.
Adivinanza.....	Sail.....	1.02	1900	Do.
Afortunada.....	do.....	7.62	1899	Do.
Africa.....	do.....	41.82	1896	Do.
Aeulos.....	Steam.....	497.00	1879	Leith.
Agapita.....	Sail.....	33.23	1879	Philippine Islands.
Agapita.....	do.....	23.55	1900	Do.
Agaton.....	do.....	10.57	1898	Do.
Agatona.....	Lighter.....	101.47	1883	Do.
Agatoncillo.....	Sail.....	3.45	1902	Do.
Agonod.....	do.....	1.45	1900	Do.
Agonia.....	do.....	1.12	1901	Do.
Agcon.....	do.....	2.97	1900	Do.
Agente.....	Pilot boat.....	90.46	.....	Do.
Aggie.....	Steam launch.....	14.83	1899	Do.
Agno.....	Steam.....	25.56	1901	Singapore.
Agpara.....	Sail.....	4.75	1894	Philippine Islands.
Aguada.....	do.....	2.32	1899	Do.
Aguaviva.....	do.....	1.32	1898	Do.
Agustin.....	Casco.....	53.65	1896	Do.
Aquining.....	Sail.....	4.49	1896	Do.
Aguila.....	do.....	32.72	1897	Do.
Aguila.....	do.....	4.00	1900	Do.
Alagon.....	do.....	.85	1899	Do.
Alarin.....	do.....	5.17	1901	Do.
Alava.....	Steamer.....	734.00	1875	Southampton.
Alavar.....	Sail.....	1.67	1900	Philippine Islands.
Abasa.....	do.....	1.00	1901	Do.
Albina.....	do.....	6.90	1894	Do.
Alabama.....	Steam launch.....	50.47	1902	Hongkong.
Albany.....	do.....	11.73	1894	Philippine Islands.
Albuero.....	Sail.....	1.92	1896	Do.
Albert.....	Steam launch.....	31.16	1899	Hongkong.
Albay.....	Lighter.....	87.81	1875	Philippine Islands.
Alberta.....	Schooner.....	28.94	1873	Oakland.
Alberto.....	Sail.....	4.44	1898	Philippine Islands.
Albor.....	do.....	7.25	1898	Do.
Albor.....	do.....	3.12	1889	Do.
Alborada.....	do.....	2.07	1898	Do.
Alcaraso.....	do.....	17.70	1897	Do.
Alcones.....	do.....	1.80	1902	Do.
Alda.....	do.....	5.52	1901	Do.
Aldipulla.....	do.....	2.37	1902	Do.
Alderite.....	do.....	1.55	1900	Do.
Alegre.....	do.....	4.67	1900	Do.
Alex.....	do.....	.50	1901	Do.
Alexandra.....	Steam launch.....	35.77	1900	Hongkong.
Alejandrino.....	Sail.....	10.15	1895	Philippine Islands.
Alejandrina.....	do.....	3.10	1902	Do.
Alejandrita.....	Lighter.....	79.86	1902	Do.
Alejandro.....	do.....	16.75	1896	Do.
Abrijo.....	do.....	4.90	1901	Do.
Aleta.....	do.....	1.27	1902	Do.
Alfonzo.....	do.....	1.60	1896	Do.
Alfonzo.....	do.....	20.27	.....	Do.
Alfonza.....	do.....	23.20	1901	Do.
Alianza.....	Sail.....	2.40	1900	Do.
Alfon.....	do.....	1.60	1902	Do.
Alimoon.....	do.....	2.15	1901	Do.
Alivio.....	do.....	2.65	1900	Do.
Alfreda.....	do.....	5.10	1893	Do.
Alma.....	Steam launch.....	28.41	1900	Hongkong.
Alta Gracia.....	Panco.....	54.16	1898	Philippine Islands.
Alfred.....	Steamer.....	219.00	1875	Glasgow.
Alalor.....	Sail.....	2.07	1901	Philippine Islands.
Alojan.....	do.....	2.75	1902	Do.
Alta Gracia.....	Schooner.....	31.87	1896	Do.
All Right.....	Sail.....	7.57	1898	Do.
Allo.....	do.....	4.05	1900	Do.
Amable.....	do.....	7.82	1898	Do.
Alta.....	Brigantine.....	1,385.07	1900	England.
Amando.....	Sail.....	8.75	1900	Philippine Islands.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Amamio	Sail	2.47	1897	Philippine Islands.
Amalia	Lighter	146.55	1895	Do.
Amandam	Sail	1.22	1900	Do.
Amanda	Lighter	49.63	1896	Do.
Amarille	Sail	1.47	1900	Do.
Amado	do	11.80	1900	Do.
Amada	Lighter	85.08	1875	Do.
Amante	Parao	6.70	1901	Do.
Ambulante	Sail	19.52	1900	Do.
Ambrosio	do	40.40	1897	Do.
Ambrosio	do	5.00	1900	Do.
Antonia	do	7.21	1901	Do.
Antipolo	Parao	5.10	1901	Do.
Amparo	Lighter	67.42	1900	Singapore.
Amparo	Sail	14.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Anunciacion	do	51.60	1899	Do.
Amparo	Pilot boat	82.96	1886	Do.
Andres	Sail	3.00	1900	Do.
Anatalio	do	1.75	1902	Do.
Amparo	Casco	31.18	1893	Do.
Anguilla	Sail	22.17	1902	Do.
Ang Suga	do	.90	1901	Do.
Amor	Lighter	67.94	1900	Singapore.
Amistad	Sail	2.00	1900	Philippine Islands
Amigo	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Anastasio	do	2.62	1890	Do.
Anajanan	do	4.65	1901	Do.
Anas	do	10.25	1901	Do.
Andador	do	1.72	1896	Do.
Andres	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Angeles	Lighter	48.71	1897	Do.
Andrionico	Sail	9.00	1901	Do.
Angel	do	2.50	1901	Do.
Angele	Steam launch	17.23	1890	Do.
Angay Angay	Sail	2.95	1901	Do.
Angeles	do	2.15	1896	Do.
Andaluza	do	30.00	1901	Do.
Angcangeo	do	4.30	1900	Do.
Angelina	do	9.00	1897	Do.
Ana	Lighter	52.72	1873	Do.
Ana	do	60.14	.....	Do.
Aniceta	Sail	4.97	1899	Do.
Anillo	do	1.87	1898	Do.
Anita	do	48.55	1895	Do.
Anita	Water boat	27.92	1884	Do.
Anita	Lighter	48.55	.....	Do.
Año Nuevo	Sail	2.60	1900	Do.
Antonio	Brigantine	249.26	1893	Japan.
Antonio	Steamer	74.92	1897	Hongkong.
Antonio Macleod	do	1,236.06	1880	Dundee.
Antonio	Sail	2.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Antonio	do	1.50	1900	Do.
Antonia	do	37.65	.....	Do.
Antero	do	7.72	1891	Do.
Anover	do	1.35	1899	Do.
Antonino	do	3.00	1901	Do.
Antipolo	do	1.89	1894	Do.
Ancajas	do	2.72	1902	Do.
Antique	do	10.00	1901	Do.
Antipolo	do	4.09	1899	Do.
Antonico	do	1.67	1900	Do.
Aning	do	1.50	1901	Do.
Antipolo	Lighter	80.83	1880	Do.
Antipolo	Falcado	16.42	1895	Do.
Antipolo	Sail	7.00	1900	Do.
Anlestia	Lighter	88.86	1889	Do.
Angulo	Sail	1.50	1902	Do.
Aplacador	do	1.27	1902	Do.
Anunciacion	Panco	19.00	1884	Do.
Anunciacion	Sail	3.60	1901	Do.
Aparri	Lighter	84.11	1889	Do.
Aparence	Sail	4.22	1900	Do.
Apale	do	3.17	1901	Do.
Apalisoc	do	27.45	1900	Do.
Apduhan	do	3.72	1898	Do.
Apellanes	do	5.40	1899	Do.
Apolinar	do	1.20	1900	Do.
Apolonia	do	60.00	1900	Do.
Aplanacion	do	8.80	1901	Do.
Apurada	do	9.85	1898	Do.
Arabejo	do	1.01	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Aplanas	Sail	3.10	1898	Philippine Islands.
Arbacen	do	2.65	1900	Do.
Aranaydo	do	8.23	1898	Do.
Araneta	do	2.25	1898	Do.
Arcegas	do	1.85	1902	Do.
Arabe	do	1.52	1900	Do.
Araojo	do	3.25	1900	Do.
Armine	do	2.82	1897	Do.
Arcadio	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Arana	do	3.25	1899	Do.
Arbotante	do	56.01	1883	Do.
Arceo	do	2.00	1895	Do.
Ardilla	do	11.77	1901	Do.
Ariola	do	2.50	1900	Do.
Armonia	do	2.45	1901	Do.
Aray	do	2.40	1899	Do.
Armando	do	26.95	1884	Do.
Arsenio	do	10.07	1896	Do.
Asuncion	do	52.05	1892	Do.
Asoy	do	4.32	1902	Do.
Asum	do	2.92	1901	Do.
Asuncion	do	1.80	1900	Do.
Armida	do	5.52	1902	Do.
Arocha	do	4.07	1900	Do.
Asco	Lighter	22.34	1840	Do.
Ascencion	Steamer	632.49	1873	Glasgow.
Arcela	Sail	2.10	1901	Philippine Islands.
Atienza	do	53.38	1897	Do.
Araune	do	1.75	1902	Do.
Atabay	do	20.17	1900	Do.
Atanasio	do	53.96	1890	Do.
Aramon	do	4.35	1902	Do.
Atlantis	Steamer	1,490.92	1884	Glasgow.
Atorsa	Sail	2.30	1900	Philippine Islands.
Atuel	do	1.50	1902	Do.
Asuncion	do	35.00	1901	Do.
Arcangel	do	1.62	1902	Do.
August	do	26.00	1902	Do.
Anrora	do	3.01	1898	Do.
Araco	do	1.87	1902	Do.
Aurrera	do	49.29	1892	Do.
Aurelia	do	6.45	1893	Do.
Austria	do	2.35	1899	Do.
Aureliana	do	4.07	1901	Do.
Avante	do	2.27	1896	Do.
Avante	Steamer	62.95	1886	Hongkong.
Ave Maria	Sail	29.74	1900	Philippine Islands.
Avellana	do	1.65	1898	Do.
Aveztruz	do	11.15	1870	Do.
Aviles	Lighter	49.00	1882	Do.
Aviño	Sail	1.97	1901	Do.
Ayco	do	1.06	1902	Do.
Azucena	do	1.18	1900	Do.
Areonauta	do	3.84	1902	Do.
Afable	do	6.30	1903	Do.
A la Copa	do	6.60	1903	Do.
Alegria	do	39.58	1903	Do.
Alabanza	do	3.13	1903	Do.
Arbolada	do	5.54	1902	Do.
Alparas	do	3.75	1903	Do.
Alamilla	do	1.11	1901	Do.
Alfredo	do	5.16	1903	Do.
Ande	do	4.83	1903	Do.
Agapita	do	34.94	1879	Do.
Angelita	Schooner	120.59	1896	Japan.
American Eagle	Steam launch	40.41	1903	Hongkong.
Alpine Eagle	do	34.95	1900	Do.
Amando	Sail	10.16	1900	Philippine Islands.
Alicante	do	7.27	1903	Do.
Asuncion	do	20.68	1903	Do.
Alece	Steam launch	17.78	1889	Do.
Alice	do	15.90	1901	Do.
Alfa	Lighter	154.24	1896	Cleveland.
Amistad, formerly Candabeng	Steam launch	39.75	1899	Sandaken, Borneo.
Alice	Lorcha	37.01	1901	Philippine Islands.
Andrea	Sail	6.12	1900	Do.
Baballo	do	3.00	1900	Do.
Babay	do	3.00	1899	Do.
Bachoco	do	5.00	1900	Do.
Baclayana	do	6.16	1898	Do.
Babol	do	3.75	1901	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
B. Consuelo.....	Sail.....	9.00	1901	Philippine Islands.
Baculpo.....	do.....	15.87	1895	Do.
B. Fortunata.....	do.....	3.75	1896	Do.
Bacut.....	do.....	3.70	1901	Do.
Baculado.....	do.....	2.25	1895	Do.
Bacolod.....	do.....	11.80	1901	Do.
Badinas.....	do.....	2.80	1899	Do.
Baguial.....	do.....	8.07	1886	Do.
Bago.....	do.....	9.85	1901	Do.
Balarina.....	do.....	1.75	1900	Do.
Bais.....	Steamer.....	136.78	1885	Hongkong.
Balao.....	Sail.....	1.60	1901	Philippine Islands.
Balambino.....	do.....	2.85	1898	Do.
Balamad.....	do.....	12.12	1893	Do.
Balaot.....	do.....	2.67	1900	Do.
Balandra.....	do.....	1.25	1899	Do.
Balayan.....	Steamer.....	89.87	1895	Hongkong.
Balayon.....	Sail.....	8.80	1894	Philippine Islands.
Balatayo.....	do.....	1.37	1896	Do.
Balbin.....	do.....	1.90	1901	Do.
Balbino.....	do.....	2.22	1900	Do.
Balbido.....	do.....	1.42	1900	Do.
Baliog.....	do.....	6.10	1902	Do.
Baleares.....	do.....	6.49	1901	Do.
Baleros.....	do.....	5.30	1896	Do.
Balo.....	do.....	3.10	1901	Do.
Baluca.....	do.....	2.10	1899	Do.
Baluyos.....	do.....	13.82	1898	Do.
Banluta.....	do.....	.80	1900	Do.
Banyana.....	do.....	29.50	1900	Do.
Bantugan.....	do.....	3.95	1894	Do.
Bantayan.....	do.....	4.75	1901	Do.
Bañanola.....	do.....	1.40	1899	Do.
Baradas.....	do.....	16.40	1900	Do.
Barajan.....	do.....	4.70	1900	Do.
Bantilan.....	do.....	1.30	1895	Do.
Barbaca.....	do.....	5.00	1900	Do.
Barbon.....	do.....	4.37	1901	Do.
Bantoos.....	do.....	2.70	1901	Do.
Barnido.....	do.....	1.02	1892	Do.
Bargas.....	do.....	4.00	1902	Do.
Barotilla.....	do.....	1.17	1900	Do.
Barrabona.....	do.....	2.00	1900	Do.
Banas.....	do.....	19.70	1902	Do.
Barba.....	do.....	9.75	1902	Do.
Barsivas.....	do.....	1.47	1900	Do.
Barte.....	do.....	4.72	1900	Do.
Bartolome.....	do.....	5.72	1903	Do.
Basan.....	do.....	1.27	1902	Do.
Basalo.....	do.....	2.52	1901	Do.
Basera.....	do.....	1.00	1900	Do.
Basi.....	do.....	18.66	1890	Do.
Basilan.....	do.....	4.00	1897	Do.
Basilio.....	do.....	3.67	1898	Do.
Basilisa.....	do.....	5.17	1900	Do.
Basilisa.....	do.....	38.91	1881	Do.
Bastiana.....	do.....	3.89	1894	Do.
Bastian.....	do.....	5.50	1892	Do.
Bat.....	Lighter.....	63.43	1883	Do.
Bat.....	Viray.....	19.38	1893	Do.
Bayanan.....	Sail.....	9.05	1902	Do.
Batigan.....	Banca.....	4.40	1896	Do.
Bayuah.....	Sail.....	4.00	1901	Do.
Bayaporo.....	do.....	2.00	1902	Do.
Belo.....	do.....	7.00	1902	Do.
Bayanan.....	do.....	2.37	1901	Do.
Bautista.....	do.....	3.60	1895	Do.
Bazan.....	do.....	7.75	1898	Do.
Bayanan.....	do.....	6.00	1900	Do.
Beatriz.....	Banca.....	23.60	1895	Do.
Beatriz.....	Lighter.....	102.90	1901	Hongkong.
Belen.....	Sail.....	3.27	1900	Philippine Islands.
Belgika.....	Steamer.....	745.28	1882	Glasgow.
Beltran.....	Sail.....	2.42	1900	Philippine Islands.
Bella Antonia.....	Barangayan.....	6.87	1901	Do.
Bella.....	Lighter.....	68.13	1882	Do.
Bella.....	Sail.....	1.27	1900	Do.
Bella Feliza.....	Panco.....	39.95	1900	Do.
Bella Paz.....	Parao.....	22.00	1896	Do.
Belicena.....	Sail.....	5.00	1901	Do.
Bella Antonia.....	Barangayan.....	15.88	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Bella Ilocana	Pontin.....	37.58	1865	Philippine Islands.
Beneficio.....	Sail.....	4.15	1894	Do.
Benco.....	do.....	.67	1901	Do.
Benita.....	do.....	47.00	1837	Do.
Bernaldo.....	do.....	6.02	1901	Do.
Bernaldes.....	do.....	1.95	1900	Do.
Bernabe.....	do.....	4.22	1896	Do.
Bibiano.....	do.....	1.15	1900	Do.
Bi.....	Lighter.....	62.17	1883	Do.
Bi.....	Viray.....	21.30	1893	Do.
Bilbao.....	Sail.....	6.30	1898	Do.
Blanca Flor.....	Barangayan.....	7.53	1901	Do.
Blasco.....	Sail.....	8.25	1901	Do.
Binondo.....	Lighter.....	69.42	1873	Do.
Blanca.....	Sail.....	9.20	1892	Do.
Bogohana.....	do.....	5.12	1900	Do.
Bilbao.....	do.....	44.35	1893	Do.
Bohol.....	Lighter.....	89.78	1875	Do.
Binsoy.....	Sail.....	1.25	1901	Do.
Blasito.....	do.....	1.57	1901	Do.
Bohol.....	Steamer.....	250.55	1890	Do.
Bird.....	Sail.....	3.02	1902	Do.
Beandi.....	do.....	26.60	1902	Do.
Boholana.....	do.....	15.02	1896	Do.
Bilbar.....	do.....	4.30	1902	Do.
Bocomante.....	do.....	6.87	1896	Do.
Bernardo.....	do.....	3.99	1901	Do.
Bola.....	do.....	3.05	1899	Do.
Polinao.....	Steamer.....	247.00	1884	Paisley.
Bolinas.....	Sail.....	1.50	1901	Philippine Islands.
Bolias.....	do.....	1.50	1897	Do.
Bolias.....	do.....	1.52	1901	Do.
Bombo.....	do.....	3.50	1900	Do.
Bonalos.....	do.....	5.70	1901	Do.
Bonancible.....	do.....	2.27	1897	Do.
Bondad.....	do.....	6.20	1901	Do.
Bongabong.....	do.....	3.52	1898	Do.
Bonito.....	do.....	2.40	1900	Do.
Borromeo.....	do.....	7.03	1896	Do.
Bonifacio.....	Lighter.....	46.96	1896	Do.
Buen Viage.....	Sail.....	11.74	1898	Do.
Boyser.....	do.....	4.72	1898	Do.
Bonifacio.....	do.....	5.25	1896	Do.
Bungabong.....	do.....	1.40	1902	Do.
Bunayog.....	do.....	3.92	1902	Do.
Bonifacio.....	do.....	.83	1897	Do.
Bordada.....	do.....	3.05	1901	Do.
Bordios.....	do.....	1.15	1900	Do.
Borja.....	do.....	2.02	1899	Do.
Borja.....	do.....	2.72	1896	Do.
Borde.....	do.....	1.50	1900	Do.
Borongan.....	Steamer.....	367.65	1901	Scotland.
Botero.....	Sail.....	1.92	1899	Philippine Islands.
Borinaga.....	do.....	3.60	1901	Do.
Braulia.....	do.....	1.20	1901	Do.
Brigida.....	do.....	1.95	1887	Do.
Bronidor.....	do.....	2.30	1901	Do.
Buen Viage.....	do.....	1.00	1901	Do.
Britania.....	Steam launch.....	14.03	1896	Do.
Buenafé.....	Sail.....	16.05	1901	Do.
Buenos Aires.....	do.....	5.20	1901	Do.
Brutus.....	Steamer.....	1,104.00	1880	Dunbarton.
Buen Consejo.....	Sail.....	19.82	1900	Philippine Islands.
Buen Viage.....	do.....	6.00	1899	Do.
Buena Suerte.....	Steamer.....	190.23	1898	Hongkong.
Buena Suerte.....	Sail.....	4.60	1901	Philippine Islands.
Buena Suerte.....	Barangayan.....	6.83	1901	Do.
Buena Suerte.....	Sail.....	5.42	1897	Do.
Buen Viage.....	Steamer.....	448.75	1884	England.
Bulusan.....	Lighter.....	14.70	1896	Philippine Islands.
Buen Viage.....	Sail.....	6.00	1900	Do.
Bulldog.....	do.....	19.20	1901	Hongkong.
Butuan.....	Steamer.....	502.00	1873	Dundee.
Bun Uan.....	do.....	1,068.21	1886	Sunderland.
Buena Suerte.....	Barangayan.....	6.30	1901	Philippine Islands.
Butterfly.....	Sail.....	4.52	1894	Do.
Burcelas.....	do.....	3.02	1901	Do.
Buquid.....	do.....	1.57	1901	Do.
Busucay.....	do.....	5.00	1901	Do.
Bukal.....	Steam launch.....	105.73	1901	Hongkong.
Bujion.....	Sail.....	6.00	1901	Philippine Islands.

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List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Buenavista.....	Sail.....	1.46	1900	Philippine Islands.
Buaya.....	do.....	3.00	1901	Do.
Butalid.....	do.....	3.05	1901	Do.
Buncamill.....	do.....	2.37	1902	Do.
Buena Suerte.....	do.....	4.47	1902	Do.
Bella Paz.....	Parao.....	25.07	1896	Do.
Bastes.....	Sail.....	3.24	1903	Do.
Baylon.....	do.....	8.36	1902	Do.
Bote Saturno.....	do.....	16.66	1894	Do.
Bantayan.....	do.....	12.70	1879	Do.
Basilia.....	do.....	3.25	1903	Do.
Boat Sicabino.....	do.....	3.46	1902	Do.
Buena Ocasion.....	do.....	1.74	1903	Do.
Bataga.....	do.....	2.17	1902	Do.
Bestrana.....	do.....	30.95	1903	Do.
Balbina.....	do.....	9.08	1903	Do.
Bebeng.....	do.....	16.64	1880	Do.
Buena Suerte.....	do.....	13.68	1903	Do.
Banyana.....	do.....	6.70	1900	Do.
Betina.....	Lighter.....	49.55	1892	Do.
Binondo.....	Steamer.....	589.19	1877	Glasgow.
Beta.....	Steam launch.....	155.56	1899	Elizabeth, U. S. A.
Bicol.....	do.....	20.20	1903	Philippine Islands.
Banca 16061.....	Banca.....	19.07	1901	Do.
Banca 10690.....	do.....	18.97	.....	Do.
Banca 15167.....	do.....	15.92	1897	Do.
Banca 10596.....	do.....	18.26	1890	Do.
Banca 16092.....	do.....	21.86	1901	Do.
Banca 16095.....	do.....	16.73	1901	Do.
Banca 16089.....	do.....	17.33	1901	Do.
Banca 10861.....	do.....	16.10	1890	Do.
Banca 16096.....	do.....	18.71	1901	Do.
Banca 16098.....	do.....	21.04	1901	Do.
Banca 11639.....	do.....	26.60	1894	Do.
Banca 16101.....	do.....	21.82	1901	Do.
Banca 16102.....	do.....	21.17	1901	Do.
Banca 11640.....	do.....	22.97	1894	Do.
Banca 6104.....	do.....	16.83	1901	Do.
Banca 16109.....	do.....	19.14	1901	Do.
Banca 11871.....	do.....	18.00	1900	Do.
Banca 16114.....	do.....	15.70	1901	Do.
Banca 16123.....	do.....	17.82	1901	Do.
Banca 11794.....	do.....	18.89	1895	Do.
Banca 16132.....	do.....	10.35	1902	Do.
Banca 16138.....	do.....	27.20	1902	Do.
Banca 101.....	do.....	55.47	1891	Do.
Banca 16142.....	do.....	16.24	1902	Do.
Banca 16766.....	do.....	19.23	1902	Do.
Banca 2.....	do.....	10.41	.....	Do.
Banca 16475.....	do.....	21.77	1902	Do.
Banca 16122.....	do.....	15.20	1901	Do.
Nuestra Señora del Remedio.....	do.....	5.00	1898	Do.
Banca 1048.....	do.....	16.60	1901	Do.
Banca Tangalan.....	do.....	17.14	.....	Do.
Banca 9950.....	do.....	15.50	1889	Do.
Banca 11318.....	do.....	11.55	1893	Do.
Banca 16004.....	do.....	23.14	1901	Do.
Banca 10246.....	do.....	21.63	1890	Do.
Banca 16021.....	do.....	16.54	1901	Do.
Banca 10543.....	do.....	20.08	1900	Do.
Banca 16022.....	do.....	20.27	.....	Do.
Banca 8787.....	do.....	17.16	1901	Do.
Banca 11094.....	do.....	15.84	1892	Do.
Barge 1.....	Barge.....	9.45	1901	Singapore.
Barge 2.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 3.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 4.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 5.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 6.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 7.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 8.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 9.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 10.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 11.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Barge 12.....	do.....	9.45	1901	Do.
Banca 6913.....	Banca.....	15.55	1884	Philippine Islands.
Banca 11903.....	do.....	16.60	1895	Do.
Banca 9082.....	do.....	19.22	1887	Do.
Banca 15048.....	do.....	18.78	1886	Do.
Banca 11644.....	do.....	21.48	1896	Do.
Banca 15868.....	do.....	15.81	.....	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Barge "A"	Barge	184.59	1901	Philippine Islands.
Banca 16360	Banca	19.76	1902	Do.
Banca 16361	do	22.55	1902	Do.
Banca 11643	do	3.37	1895	Do.
Banca 16362	do	5.10	1903	Do.
Banca 11466	do	7.79	1893	Do.
Banca 16363	do	3.34	1902	Do.
Banca 16364	do	3.58	1899	Do.
Banca 16171	do	9.34	1902	Do.
Barge "J"	Barge	172.65	1902	Do.
Banca 3559	Banca	2.94	1891	Do.
Banca 16090	do	5.07	1901	Do.
Banca 16366	do	4.55	1902	Do.
Banca 10869	do	1.56	.....	Do.
Banca 15516	do	3.98	1896	Do.
Banca 15951	do	4.95	1900	Do.
Barge "B"	Barge	184.59	1901	Do.
Banca 16409	Banca	15.48	1902	Do.
Banca 16474	do	18.95	1902	Do.
Banca 15537	do	12.96	.....	Do.
Banca 10660	do	20.07	.....	Do.
Banca 16506	do	16.58	1903	Do.
Banca 2406	do	41.43	1902	Do.
Banca 16570	do	18.68	1903	Do.
Banca 16557	do	8.22	1903	Do.
Banca 16577	do	21.81	1903	Do.
Banca 16718	do	15.47	1903	Do.
Banca 16770	do	19.96	1903	Do.
Banca 16821	do	20.79	1903	Do.
Banca 16822	do	19.45	1903	Do.
Banca 16905	do	17.21	1902	Do.
Banca 16939	do	21.57	1903	Do.
Banca 16840	do	21.75	1903	Do.
Banca 16820	do	20.26	1903	Do.
Banca 16919	do	17.71	1903	Do.
Barge "D"	Barge	186.33	1902	Do.
Barge "F"	do	151.95	1902	Do.
Barge "K"	do	60.08	1902	Do.
Barge "L"	do	55.43	1902	Do.
Barge "M"	do	60.08	1902	Do.
Barge "O"	do	82.52	1903	Do.
Banca 17024	Banca	22.53	1903	Do.
Banca 17025	do	20.91	1903	Do.
Banca 16938	do	16.69	1903	Do.
Barge "P"	Barge	82.46	1903	Do.
Banca 17034	Banca	17.47	1903	Do.
Banca 17089	do	10.85	1903	Do.
Banca 16767	do	17.60	1902	Do.
Barge "C"	Barge	184.59	1901	Do.
Barge "E"	do	186.33	1902	Do.
Banca 17133	Banca	16.11	1903	Do.
Banca 17135	do	16.86	1903	Do.
Banca 11902	do	16.60	1903	Do.
Banca 16766	do	19.23	1902	Do.
Banca 2437	do	16.60	1901	Do.
Banca 9	do	15.66	1902	Do.
Barge "H"	Barge	167.80	1902	Do.
Banca 72	Banca	39.83	1902	Do.
Banca 16196	do	19.07	1902	Do.
Barge "I"	Barge	165.72	1902	Do.
Banca 16221	Banca	20.81	1902	Do.
Banca 16308	do	16.78	1902	Do.
Banca 16343	do	15.47	1902	Do.
Banca 11794	do	18.89	.....	Do.
Banca 16475	do	21.77	1902	Do.
Banca 10861	do	12.34	1890	Do.
Banca 16640	do	22.97	1894	Do.
Cabaña	Sail	6.30	1896	Do.
Cabrisos	do	5.02	1902	Do.
Cabagan	Lighter	50.00	1894	Do.
Cambambanan	Steamer	83.44	1881	Hongkong.
Cabalit	Sail	3.90	1902	Philippine Islands.
Cabilla	do	1.87	1898	Do.
Cadiz	Pilot boat	56.11	1879	Do.
Cadiz	Sail	8.25	1901	Do.
Cadiz	do	5.80	1901	Do.
Cagayen	Steamer	128.10	1886	Do.
Cagayan	Lighter	84.00	1889	Do.
Cajarita	Sail	3.00	1901	Do.
Calamba	Lighter	69.90	1884	Do.
Calao	Sail	2.47	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Calapan.....	Lighter.....	53.69	1884	Philippine Islands.
Calinauan.....	Sail.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Calunia.....	do.....	1.82	1901	Do.
Calamidad.....	do.....	3.00	1898	Do.
Calolot.....	do.....	2.65	1901	Do.
Caldeza.....	do.....	1.20	1900	Do.
Callas.....	do.....	6.97	1899	Do.
Calvo.....	do.....	3.17	1897	Do.
Calvario.....	do.....	3.32	1901	Do.
Caloay.....	do.....	1.20	1900	Do.
Caloay Patie.....	do.....	3.17	1901	Do.
Calipay.....	do.....	3.68	1900	Do.
Calixto.....	do.....	1.22	1898	Do.
Cambullao.....	do.....	76.00	1897	Do.
Camilac.....	do.....	6.25	1888	Do.
Camotes.....	do.....	2.30	1899	Do.
Camarines.....	Steamer.....	240.00	1885	Do.
Canada.....	Lighter.....	35.31	1881	Do.
Camarines.....	do.....	58.40	1895	Do.
Campos.....	Sail.....	2.80	1901	Do.
Canisi.....	do.....	59.00	1897	Do.
Camilo.....	do.....	9.10	1901	Do.
Cadia.....	do.....	6.52	1903	Do.
Canlas.....	do.....	11.70	1897	Do.
Canlas.....	do.....	4.00	1900	Do.
Canarias.....	do.....	2.52	1901	Do.
Cananas.....	do.....	1.85	1896	Do.
Canisan.....	do.....	3.55	1902	Do.
Cansinlan.....	do.....	4.35	1895	Do.
Candida.....	do.....	11.32	1896	Do.
Candelaria.....	do.....	1.50	1899	Do.
Candelaria.....	do.....	1.50	1901	Do.
Candelario.....	do.....	14.92	1895	Do.
Cantago.....	do.....	2.87	1901	Do.
Candaquit.....	do.....	51.99	1892	Do.
Caon.....	do.....	4.67	1900	Do.
Cantalicio.....	do.....	1.75	1901	Do.
Canton.....	do.....	15.08	1898	Do.
Cantindoy.....	do.....	4.50	1900	Do.
Capña.....	do.....	1.67	1900	Do.
Cañacao.....	do.....	4.52	1898	Do.
Cañacao.....	Lighter.....	80.58	1901	Do.
Caprol.....	Sail.....	2.37	1901	Do.
Capitan.....	Steamer.....	52.42	1893	Hongkong.
Capricho.....	Pilot boat.....	59.17	1878	Philippine Islands.
Carabio.....	Sail.....	5.22	1899	Do.
Carcarias.....	do.....	6.07	1896	Do.
Carboneras.....	do.....	1.30	1900	Do.
Capiceña.....	do.....	11.55	1899	Do.
Carcareña.....	do.....	5.15	1895	Do.
Cartonero.....	do.....	2.85	1901	Do.
Carlon.....	do.....	1.25	1901	Do.
Caridad.....	Casco.....	48.35	1896	Do.
Carauso.....	Sail.....	3.18	1899	Do.
Caridad.....	do.....	3.00	1901	Do.
Caridad.....	do.....	52.99	1896	Do.
Capirig.....	do.....	2.72	1902	Do.
Caputahan.....	do.....	1.30	1902	Do.
Caridad.....	do.....	12.85	1899	Do.
Cadabes.....	do.....	18.40	1902	Do.
Caridad.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Caridad.....	do.....	1.39	1900	Do.
Caridad.....	Lighter.....	37.00	1896	Do.
Carigara.....	Sail.....	8.50	1897	Do.
Carlos.....	Lighter.....	164.80	1889	Do.
Camoning.....	Sail.....	3.05	1902	Do.
Candelaria.....	do.....	20.57	1902	Do.
Carlota.....	do.....	35.00	1879	Do.
Carlota.....	do.....	29.07	1900	Do.
Carlota.....	do.....	6.95	1901	Do.
Carlota.....	Lighter.....	40.00	1879	Do.
Cambihan.....	Sail.....	1.80	1901	Do.
Carlanan.....	do.....	4.40	1902	Do.
Carmen y Venus.....	Schooner.....	46.64	.....	Do.
Carmen.....	Barangayan.....	16.50	1895	Do.
Carlota.....	Sail.....	49.83	1902	Do.
Carmen.....	Lighter.....	90.19	1884	Do.
Caridad.....	Sail.....	2.37	1902	Do.
Carmen.....	do.....	49.98	1897	Do.
Carmen.....	do.....	3.98	1900	Do.
Carmen.....	Lighter.....	102.88	1899	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Carmen	Sail	7.44	1896	Philippine Islands.
Carmen	Lighter	2.83	1899	Do.
Carmen	do	58.43	1882	Do.
Carmencita	Steam launch	17.27	1901	Do.
Carmen	Steamer	37.61	1900	Hongkong.
Carmen	do	392.18	1874	Glasgow.
Carmencita	Sail	33.99	1894	Philippine Islands.
Carmelita	do	1.25	1899	Do.
Carmelita	Banca	22.03	1902	Do.
Carmelita	Lighter	70.22	1881	Do.
Carmina	do	47.94	1890	Do.
Carollinas	Brigantine	210.24	1886	Do.
Carolina	Steam launch	24.11	1901	Do.
Cartagena	Sail	5.00	1900	Do.
Cartagena	do	1.75	1900	Do.
Carvajal	do	1.30	1901	Do.
Carrerista	do	1.95	1900	Do.
Carriedo	Water boat	42.07	1894	Do.
Casas	Sail	6.35	1892	Do.
Casasay	Schooner	58.47	1869	Do.
Cascayan	Sail	1.40	1902	Do.
Casilac	do	1.22	1902	Do.
Cascante	do	48.80	1896	Do.
Cascabel	do	1.47	1901	Do.
Casilda	do	10.90	1897	Do.
Casimira	do	2.75	1896	Do.
Castellanes	do	3.17	1901	Do.
Casiun	do	17.00	1896	Do.
Castellano	Steamer	287.00	1880	Dumbarton.
Castellana	Lighter	34.79	1882	Philippine Islands.
Castilla	Sail	2.30	1899	Do.
Castillo	do	2.05	1897	Do.
Castor	do	3.07	1896	Do.
Casualidad	do	2.75	1901	Do.
Catalina	do	2.77	1892	Do.
Catalina	do	36.13	1891	Do.
Catalina	do	9.60	1901	Do.
Catalina	do	2.37	1900	Do.
Cataingan	Pilot boat	46.97	1892	Do.
Catala	Sail	6.87	1882	Do.
Catchero	do	1.32	1902	Do.
Catolica	do	5.92	1885	Do.
Catillochu	Steamer	48.00	1898	New Castle.
Catingub	Sail	1.40	1902	Philippine Islands.
Cayo	do	5.65	1902	Do.
Cavite	Lighter	60.14	1882	Do.
Cozador	Brigantine	207.75	1873	Do.
Cebu	Steamer	844.00	1884	Bremen.
Cebu	Lighter	100.00	1894	Philippine Islands.
Cecilio	Sail	7.42	1892	Do.
Cecilio	Schooner	174.75	1880	Do.
Cecilia	Sail	7.00	1901	Do.
Ceferino Llorente	Steamer	93.94	1883	Hongkong.
Ceferino	Sail	5.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Cejas	do	20.77	1902	Do.
Celaje	do	9.07	1898	Do.
Celada	do	3.92	1901	Do.
Celestina	do	24.77	1902	Do.
Celedonio	do	.78	1897	Do.
Celso	do	3.00	1902	Do.
Celedonio Garay	do	1.67	1902	Do.
Ceniz	do	4.97	1888	Do.
Centinela	Steamer	27.80	1884	Hongkong.
Céntimo	Lighter	34.73	.....	.....
Ceño	Sail	1.32	1900	Philippine Islands.
Cepe	do	12.95	1897	Do.
Ceres	do	5.62	1893	Do.
Cesario	do	1.65	1901	Do.
Cespon	do	1.97	1901	Do.
Champaña	Lighter	73.25	1866	Do.
Chispa	Sail	4.47	1897	Do.
China	do	18.25	1901	Do.
Chicago	Steamer	201.24	1901	Hongkong.
Chase	Sail	1.20	1899	Philippine Islands.
Churruca	Steamer	618.00	1878	New Castle.
Cielo	Sail	1.15	1899	Philippine Islands.
Cinta	do	36.61	1896	Do.
Cinco	Lorcha	79.10	1884	Do.
Cipres	Sail	2.40	1900	Do.
Cipriano	do	4.47	1897	Do.
Circador	do	6.82	1898	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Circulator.....	Sail.....	5.18	1894	Philippine Islands.
Ciriaco.....	do.....	2.43	1898	Do.
Claudio.....	do.....	9.12	1902	Do.
Ciudadano.....	do.....	2.92	1902	Do.
Ciricus.....	do.....	2.18	1898	Do.
Cireneo.....	Falcado.....	13.53	1890	Do.
Cirio.....	Sail.....	2.25	1901	Do.
Claudio.....	Casco.....	49.02	1896	Do.
Clerigo.....	Sail.....	.72	1900	Do.
Clotiltida.....	do.....	1.40	1901	Do.
Codicia.....	do.....	1.85	1896	Do.
Colosa.....	do.....	4.97	1901	Do.
Colasito.....	do.....	2.15	1900	Do.
Colon.....	do.....	11.00	1895	Do.
Cogon.....	do.....	2.30	1901	Do.
Colon.....	do.....	31.10	1902	Do.
Colon.....	Steam launch.....	8.90	1894	Do.
Columbia.....	Sail.....	10.31	1896	Do.
Columbia.....	Steamer.....	61.52	1901	Do.
Comandante.....	do.....	88.54	1896	Hongkong.
Come.....	Sail.....	2.55	1895	Philippine Islands.
Commerciante.....	do.....	2.35	1901	Do.
Comercio.....	do.....	1.57	1901	Do.
Cometa.....	do.....	42.03	1896	Do.
Cometa.....	do.....	15.21	1902	Do.
Comillas I.....	Steam launch.....	28.09	1898	Hongkong.
Comillas II.....	Launch.....	24.11	1901	Philippine Islands.
Colomiling.....	Sail.....	1.97	1901	Do.
Compañia de Filipinas.....	Steamer.....	707.84	1890	Glasgow.
Compañia.....	Sail.....	2.37	1901	Philippine Islands.
Compasion.....	do.....	17.96	1876	Do.
Compasiva.....	do.....	7.00	1900	Do.
Comunidad.....	do.....	1.55	1901	Do.
Concepcion.....	Lighter.....	99.86	1899	Do.
Concepcion.....	Barangayan.....	25.34	1901	Do.
Conde.....	Sail.....	4.27	1902	Do.
Concepcion.....	do.....	3.50	1900	Do.
Concepcion.....	do.....	4.75	1890	Do.
Concepcion.....	do.....	2.75	1900	Do.
Concepcion.....	do.....	2.43	1896	Do.
Concepcion (a).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brillante.....	Pontin.....	54.10	1890	Do.
Concepcion.....	Sail.....	12.55	1900	Do.
Conchita.....	do.....	3.57	1900	Do.
Conchita.....	Lighter.....	28.31	1881	Do.
Concha.....	Casco.....	70.00	1900	Sandaken.
Congcong.....	do.....	2.35	1902	Philippine Islands.
Congo.....	Schooner.....	311.00	1885	England.
Congsong.....	Sail.....	10.15	1893	Philippine Islands.
Concha.....	Steam launch.....	47.95	1902	Hongkong.
Consolacion.....	Lighter.....	51.08	1883	Philippine Islands.
Consolacion.....	Sail.....	7.00	1902	Do.
Consolacion.....	Barangayan.....	15.43	1892	Do.
Consolacion.....	Sail.....	9.79	1898	Do.
Consoling.....	do.....	3.00	1902	Do.
Consoreia.....	do.....	2.22	1900	Do.
Constancia.....	do.....	2.92	1898	Do.
Constancio.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Consolacion.....	do.....	2.00	1896	Do.
Constante.....	do.....	7.35	1896	Do.
Consino.....	do.....	2.05	1901	Do.
Consuelo.....	Lighter.....	49.70	1876	Do.
Consuelo.....	do.....	67.88	1900	Singapore.
Consuelo.....	Sail.....	8.10	1901	Philippine Islands.
Consuelo No. 2.....	do.....	5.62	1901	Do.
Consuelo.....	Lighter.....	36.08	1893	Do.
Consuelo.....	Sail.....	4.50	1900	Do.
Consuelo.....	do.....	4.42	1897	Do.
Contracosta.....	do.....	1.37	1900	Do.
Coquinera.....	do.....	35.85	1881	Do.
Corazon.....	do.....	1.56	1893	Do.
Corazonada.....	do.....	2.70	1901	Do.
Corazon de Maria.....	Panco.....	37.69	1897	Do.
Corazon de Maria.....	Launch.....	27.76	1901	Do.
Corazon de Maria.....	Schooner.....	58.73	1867	Do.
Coral.....	Sail.....	3.00	1901	Do.
Cordenillo.....	do.....	1.07	1899	Do.
Cordobes.....	do.....	3.20	1901	Do.
Cordobanjon.....	do.....	3.97	1900	Do.
Cordoba.....	do.....	1.87	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Corella.....	Sail.....	49.41	1896	Philippine Islands.
Corista.....	do.....	1.15	1901	Do.
Corpus Christi.....	do.....	29.95	1901	Do.
Cornelio.....	do.....	4.21	1896	Do.
Correa.....	do.....	3.40	1901	Do.
Corrilla.....	do.....	1.12	1901	Do.
Cortez.....	do.....	.60	1900	Do.
Cornel.....	do.....	2.17	1900	Do.
Cornelia.....	Lighter.....	77.96	1901	Do.
Cortesa.....	Sail.....	1.07	1900	Do.
Coronista.....	do.....	2.32	1902	Do.
Cosmecho.....	Lighter.....	15.81	1901	Do.
Covadonga.....	Steam launch.....	100.71	1895	Hongkong.
Corredora.....	Sail.....	11.79	1902	Philippine Islands.
Covadonga.....	do.....	35.38	1882	Do.
Crecencia.....	do.....	28.10	1898	Do.
Creciente.....	do.....	11.32	1900	Do.
Craspero.....	do.....	6.87	1896	Do.
Creda.....	Banca.....	45.19	1864	Do.
Crisanto.....	Sail.....	1.85	1900	Do.
Crispina.....	do.....	3.15	1897	Do.
Crispulo.....	do.....	6.00	1901	Do.
Cristina.....	do.....	2.75	1897	Do.
Cristina.....	Lighter.....	127.64	1901	Do.
Cristina.....	Sail.....	30.77	1898	Do.
Crudo.....	do.....	3.42	1901	Do.
Cuatro.....	Lighter.....	20.33	1883	Do.
Cuatro Hermanos.....	do.....	34.16	1877	Do.
Cuajas.....	Sail.....	3.72	1898	Do.
Cuaresma.....	do.....	1.55	1901	Do.
Cube.....	do.....	1.85	1901	Do.
Cuco.....	Steamer.....	91.16	1900	Hongkong.
Cuenca.....	Sail.....	4.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Cuervo.....	do.....	2.95	1899	Do.
Cullion.....	do.....	10.00	1901	Do.
Curculat.....	do.....	12.37	1901	Do.
Cutanda.....	do.....	1.37	1901	Do.
Cutanda.....	do.....	1.00	1901	Do.
Cuyno.....	do.....	2.02	1899	Do.
Cutipio.....	do.....	1.65	1902	Do.
Coprax.....	Schooner.....	19.31	1903	Do.
Carmencita.....	do.....	151.10	1901	Japan.
Caridad.....	Panco.....	20.16	1901	Philippine Islands.
Concepcion Filomena.....	do.....	44.54	1903	Do.
Cirena.....	Balandra.....	8.22	1903	Singapore.
Cantabria.....	Steamer.....	1,199.64	1885	New Castle.
Coronista.....	Sail.....	2.32	1902	Philippine Islands.
Corredora.....	do.....	11.79	1902	Do.
Celaje.....	do.....	10.74	1899	Do.
Cagangan.....	do.....	19.03	1903	Do.
Cabezudo.....	do.....	3.64	1902	Do.
Caeña.....	do.....	9.26	1901	Do.
Cantemplora.....	do.....	7.23	1901	Do.
Concepción.....	do.....	7.14	1903	Do.
Chispa.....	do.....	1.92	1903	Do.
Concepción.....	do.....	4.02	1903	Do.
Cármen.....	do.....	3.45	1900	Do.
Cuenca.....	do.....	5.09	1902	Do.
Coral.....	do.....	2.25	1901	Do.
Culintas.....	do.....	2.62	1901	Do.
Culion.....	do.....	8.96	1901	Do.
Cartagena.....	do.....	3.35	1900	Do.
Castro.....	do.....	6.95	1903	Do.
Criador.....	do.....	4.19	1902	Do.
Cupido.....	do.....	7.01	1902	Do.
Cometa.....	do.....	10.14	1903	Do.
Cavite.....	Barge.....	31.13	1903	Do.
Chata.....	Lorcha.....	143.11	1902	Do.
Chas. H. Treat.....	Steam launch.....	40.44	1902	Do.
Cleopatra.....	Balandra.....	8.65	1900	Hongkong.
Clotilde.....	Lorcha.....	87.22	1901	Philippine Islands.
Casco 454.....	do.....	48.69	1897	Do.
Casco 452.....	do.....	48.72	1897	Do.
Fortuna 241.....	do.....	72.15	1895	Do.
Suerta 2199.....	do.....	50.17	1883	Do.
Tesoro 503.....	do.....	46.08	1897	Do.
Esperansa 473.....	do.....	40.30	1897	Do.
Paz 2097.....	do.....	27.50	1883	Do.
Caridad 368.....	do.....	48.35	1896	Do.
Estrella 298.....	do.....	45.05	1895	Do.
Gloria 490.....	do.....	39.35	1897	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Fe 460.....	Lorcha.....	43.23	1897	Philippine Islands.
Hercules 448.....	do.....	47.96	1897	Do.
Union 2278.....	do.....	54.17	1898	Do.
Casco 165.....	do.....	32.96	1893	Do.
Claudio 454.....	do.....	49.02	1896	Do.
Casco 1609.....	do.....	24.21	1864	Do.
Casco 471.....	do.....	46.13	1897	Do.
Casco 1769.....	do.....	24.93	1877	Do.
Casco 1786.....	do.....	28.39	1867	Do.
Casco 1978.....	do.....	27.17	1881	Do.
Casco 500.....	do.....	42.06	1898	Do.
Casco 406.....	do.....	44.13	1896	Do.
Casco 391.....	do.....	16.05	1896	Do.
Casco 467.....	do.....	26.69	1897	Do.
Casco 553.....	do.....	25.55	1896	Do.
Casco 459.....	do.....	28.26	1897	Do.
Casco 401.....	do.....	41.48	1896	Do.
Casco 425.....	do.....	36.65	1896	Do.
Casco 131.....	do.....	44.47	1897	Do.
Casco 290.....	do.....	42.76	1895	Do.
Casco 2236.....	do.....	53.72	1887	Do.
Casco 502.....	do.....	25.81	1899	Do.
Casco 404.....	do.....	33.53	1890	Do.
Casco 237.....	do.....	45.16	1895	Do.
Casco 181.....	do.....	44.43	1894	Do.
Violeta.....	do.....	2.80	1900	Do.
Casco 359.....	do.....	24.78	1896	Do.
Casco 2281.....	do.....	22.98	1899	Do.
Casco 2211.....	do.....	24.98	1886	Do.
San Antonio de Padua.....	do.....	31.03	1895	Do.
Casco 2280.....	do.....	24.26	1889	Do.
Casco 2276.....	do.....	24.04	1896	Do.
Casco 2271.....	do.....	28.33	1861	Do.
Casco 2285.....	do.....	60.54	1899	Do.
Casco 1545.....	do.....	26.32	1874	Do.
Casco 211.....	do.....	25.06	1894	Do.
Casco 1702.....	do.....	26.25	1888	Do.
Casco 99.....	do.....	51.69	1893	Do.
X.....	do.....	75.80	1885	Do.
Casco 2089.....	do.....	32.81	1883	Do.
Casco 420.....	do.....	24.84	1864	Do.
Casco 1515.....	do.....	23.62	1874	Do.
Casco 175.....	do.....	42.01	1893	Do.
Casco 501.....	do.....	31.12	1891	Do.
Casco 2113.....	do.....	40.89	1884	Do.
Casco 1586.....	do.....	29.96	1875	Do.
Casco 1548.....	do.....	29.66	1875	Do.
Casco 345.....	do.....	38.72	1896	Do.
Casco Lucena.....	do.....	20.51	1900	Do.
Casco 101.....	do.....	55.47	1891	Do.
Casco 450.....	do.....	53.42	1897	Do.
Casco 1975.....	do.....	30.93	1881	Do.
Casco 219.....	do.....	34.86	1895	Do.
Casco 2103.....	do.....	32.82	1883	Do.
Casco 2228.....	do.....	42.88	1886	Do.
Casco 226.....	do.....	40.92	1884	Do.
Casco 1995.....	do.....	35.11	1881	Do.
Casco 2068.....	do.....	34.69	1883	Do.
Casco 253.....	do.....	61.76	1895	Do.
Casco 10.....	do.....	16.48	1892	Do.
Casco 384.....	do.....	29.07	1896	Do.
Casco 191.....	do.....	27.76	1894	Do.
Casco 385.....	do.....	37.80	1896	Do.
Casco 443.....	do.....	47.26	1896	Do.
Casco 208.....	do.....	31.48	1895	Do.
Casco 505.....	do.....	30.67	1898	Do.
Casco 192.....	do.....	34.32	1894	Do.
Casco 332.....	do.....	21.08	1895	Do.
Casco 456.....	do.....	55.76	1897	Do.
Casco 441.....	do.....	35.25	1898	Do.
Casco 446.....	do.....	18.88	1897	Do.
Casco 1895.....	do.....	35.79	1899	Do.
Casco 600.....	do.....	39.51	1891	Do.
Casco 1677.....	do.....	38.00	1897	Do.
Casco 1825.....	do.....	43.85	1895	Do.
Casco 229.....	do.....	32.36	1895	Do.
Casco 442.....	do.....	25.70	1895	Do.
Casco 601.....	do.....	18.49	1896	Do.
Casco 477.....	do.....	59.56	1898	Do.
Casco 144.....	do.....	47.49	1894	Do.
Casco 1526.....	do.....	24.00	1874	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 1504.	Lorcha	33.17	1874	Philippine Islands.
Casco 1788.	do	20.54	1877	Do.
Casco 1911.	do	26.49	1880	Do.
Casco 1690.	do	28.12	1876	Do.
Casco 1506.	do	33.35	1874	Do.
Casco 1487.	do	28.02	1874	Do.
Casco 1576.	do	21.27	1875	Do.
Casco 1582.	do	43.52	1875	Do.
Casco 1866.	do	38.37	1878	Do.
Casco 1746.	do	27.16	1877	Do.
Casco 1883.	do	31.08	1888	Do.
Casco 2088.	do	30.32	1883	Do.
Casco 1243.	do	25.67	1868	Do.
Casco 1514.	do	21.13	1874	Do.
Casco 1717.	do	22.60	1876	Do.
Casco 317.	do	47.74	.....	
Casco 2218.	do	41.37	.....	
Casco 2165.	do	28.95	.....	
Casco 2194.	do	23.71	.....	
Casco 2275.	do	38.70	1899	Do.
Casco 2283.	do	49.83	1899	Do.
Casco 1921.	do	27.72	1880	Do.
Casco 1502.	do	26.55	1874	Do.
Casco 1973.	do	32.30	1881	Do.
Casco 2018.	do	36.56	1882	Do.
Casco 1468.	do	25.43	1874	Do.
Casco 1157.	do	29.20	1877	Do.
Casco 1594.	do	23.11	1875	Do.
Casco 1472.	do	26.07	1874	Do.
Casco 1836.	do	24.83	1878	Do.
Casco 1693.	do	52.25	1875	Do.
Casco 449.	do	35.73	1897	Do.
Casco 218.	do	32.99	1895	Do.
Casco 2004.	do	15.14	1882	Do.
Casco 2290.	do	36.83	1900	Do.
Casco 330.	do	31.94	1896	Do.
Casco 1367.	do	29.74	.....	
Casco 1686.	do	30.45	.....	
Casco 2101.	do	34.10	1883	Do.
Casco 453.	do	40.42	1897	Do.
Casco 2197.	do	26.26	1900	Do.
Casco 166.	do	28.82	1893	Do.
Casco 2265.	do	26.45	1900	Do.
Casco 409.	do	28.84	1881	Do.
Casco 358.	do	26.65	1874	Do.
Casco 1775.	do	28.57	1877	Do.
Casco 1578.	do	27.17	1900	Do.
Casco 1510.	do	27.24	1874	Do.
Casco 2142.	do	32.69	1884	Do.
Casco 2048.	do	25.35	1882	Do.
Casco 2201.	do	24.56	1886	Do.
Casco 2108.	do	27.04	1883	Do.
Casco 2286.	do	38.01	1900	Do.
Casco 2296.	do	36.14	1900	Do.
Casco 1697.	do	26.63	1876	Do.
Casco 1910.	do	33.12	1880	Do.
Casco 1581.	do	24.28	1875	Do.
Casco 1615.	do	24.53	1891	Do.
Casco 2288.	do	33.36	1900	Do.
Casco 278.	do	29.17	1864	Do.
Casco 2271.	do	28.15	1890	Do.
Casco 334.	do	34.10	1895	Do.
Casco 1530.	do	25.37	1874	Do.
Casco 1093.	do	28.00	1882	Do.
Casco 1774.	do	26.91	1887	Do.
Casco 135.	do	30.08	1899	Do.
Casco 703.	do	29.29	1899	Do.
Casco 403.	do	29.26	1899	Do.
Casco 2156.	do	39.62	1884	Do.
Casco 268.	do	49.66	1897	Do.
Casco 1715.	do	45.35	1876	Do.
Casco 389.	do	53.29	1896	Do.
Casco 2171.	do	30.93	1885	Do.
Casco 1371.	do	27.25	1871	Do.
Casco 1634.	do	27.68	1876	Do.
Casco 1668.	do	32.91	1899	Do.
Casco 1633.	do	28.38	1876	Do.
Casco 2065.	do	32.13	1883	Do.
Casco 2294.	do	38.33	1900	Do.
Casco 504.	do	46.52	1898	Do.
Casco 286.	do	44.84	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 2224.....	Lorchha	21.89	1886	Philippine Islands.
Casco 1379.....	do	28.34	1871	Do.
Casco 1751.....	do	23.61	1877	Do.
Casco 2260.....	do	20.73	1889	Do.
Casco 1935.....	do	25.71	1880	Do.
Casco 2014.....	do	28.66	1882	Do.
Casco 2187.....	do	28.31	1885	Do.
Casco 396.....	do	51.57	1890	Do.
Casco 1843.....	do	32.58	.....	Do.
Casco 2121.....	do	20.16	.....	Do.
Casco 1652.....	do	25.40	.....	.....
Casco 1950.....	do	26.67	1880	Do.
Casco 1522.....	do	24.78	1874	Do.
Casco 1874.....	do	26.43	1879	Do.
Casco 2182.....	do	24.08	1885	Do.
Casco 1808.....	do	20.17	1878	Do.
Casco 2242.....	do	23.24	.....	Do.
Casco 1796.....	do	29.78	.....	.....
Casco 461.....	do	34.49	1885	Do.
Casco 451.....	do	19.39	1897	Do.
Casco 221.....	do	23.87	1896	Do.
Casco 2233.....	do	15.43	.....	.....
Casco 1441.....	do	30.22	.....	Do.
Casco 2225.....	do	29.62	1886	Do.
Casco 2200.....	do	29.25	.....	Do.
Casco 230.....	do	12.19	.....	Do.
Casco 2279.....	do	33.59	1899	Do.
Casco 2253.....	do	47.12	1888	Do.
Casco 2264.....	do	29.37	1889	Do.
Casco 176.....	do	28.59	1894	Do.
Casco 436.....	do	21.51	1896	Do.
Casco 333.....	do	17.63	1896	Do.
Casco 220.....	do	32.76	1895	Do.
Casco 274.....	do	31.05	1895	Do.
Casco 161.....	do	29.06	1893	Do.
Casco 2073.....	do	30.25	1883	Do.
Casco 285.....	do	42.02	1895	Do.
Casco 1981.....	do	26.74	1881	Do.
Casco 116.....	do	33.69	1898	Do.
Casco 2095.....	do	25.40	1883	Do.
Casco 273.....	do	24.98	1895	Do.
Casco 2292.....	do	29.89	1900	Do.
Casco 1499.....	do	16.61	1874	Do.
Casco 408.....	do	31.61	1885	Do.
Casco 413.....	do	34.01	1885	Do.
Casco 2203.....	do	32.40	1886	Do.
Casco 1891.....	do	28.28	1879	Do.
Casco 1771.....	do	42.20	1877	Do.
Casco Consuelo.....	do	36.80	1893	Do.
Casco 2040.....	do	35.93	.....	.....
Casco 2177.....	do	34.23	1883	Do.
Casco 1766.....	do	32.02	1877	Do.
Casco 178.....	do	20.75	1874	Do.
Casco 2104.....	do	22.16	1883	Do.
Casco 2030.....	do	30.30	1882	Do.
Casco 1640.....	do	25.62	1876	Do.
Casco 1753.....	do	28.51	1883	Do.
Casco 426.....	do	41.91	1896	Do.
Casco 1511.....	do	29.72	1874	Do.
Casco 2295.....	do	37.98	1900	Do.
Casco 234.....	do	39.82	.....	.....
Casco 2284.....	do	30.37	1899	Do.
Casco 2277.....	do	44.98	1899	Do.
Casco 1931.....	do	25.19	1880	Do.
Casco 209.....	do	34.24	1894	Do.
Casco 2123.....	do	31.33	1884	Do.
Casco 1291.....	do	19.35	1892	Do.
Casco 2230.....	do	32.46	1883	Do.
Casco 602.....	do	30.27	1891	Do.
Casco 1845.....	do	26.66	1891	Do.
Casco 1708.....	do	24.20	1897	Do.
Casco 372.....	do	34.08	1896	Do.
Casco 174.....	do	20.77	1893	Do.
Casco 2193.....	do	50.17	1889	Do.
Casco 2261.....	do	31.99	1899	Do.
Casco 2192.....	do	27.67	1886	Do.
Casco 2115.....	do	29.24	.....	.....
Casco 2282.....	do	31.58	1899	Do.
Casco 336.....	do	44.56	1896	Do.
Casco 444.....	do	36.52	1896	Do.
Casco 2199.....	do	50.17	1886	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 2119.....	Lorcha	28.64	1884	Philippine Islands.
Casco 1809.....	do	17.53	1873	Do.
Casco 552.....	do	23.37	1864	Do.
Casco 2289.....	do	35.20	1900	Do.
Casco 2015.....	do	30.04	.....	.....
Casco 1993.....	do	26.72	.....	.....
Casco 2112.....	do	34.26	.....	.....
Casco 402.....	do	18.27	.....	Do.
Casco 1548.....	do	29.66	1875	Do.
Casco 2258.....	do	18.47	1889	Do.
Casco 457.....	do	35.30	1896	Do.
Casco 227.....	do	16.49	1895	Do.
Casco 9.....	do	30.53	1890	Do.
Casco 390.....	do	34.90	1896	Do.
Casco 2237.....	do	32.30	1887	Do.
Casco 1807.....	do	26.91	1878	Do.
Casco 197.....	do	28.25	1894	Do.
Casco 1942.....	do	26.55	1880	Do.
Casco 1822.....	do	28.35	1878	Do.
Casco 1821.....	do	26.74	1878	Do.
Casco 2301.....	do	51.44	1900	Do.
Casco 1608.....	do	25.39	1875	Do.
Casco 1706.....	do	24.00	1886	Do.
Casco 2232.....	do	25.00	1885	Do.
Casco 2158.....	do	29.24	1885	Do.
Casco 1297.....	do	26.95	1883	Do.
Casco 1692.....	do	29.72	1889	Do.
Casco 2185.....	do	22.50	1884	Do.
Casco 243.....	do	37.31	1895	Do.
Casco 119.....	do	29.37	1893	Do.
Casco 2262.....	do	30.88	1889	Do.
Casco 2227.....	do	28.84	1886	Do.
Casco 1804.....	do	31.23	1878	Do.
Casco 2000.....	do	26.08	1881	Do.
Casco 118.....	do	27.20	1893	Do.
Casco 2226.....	do	29.10	1886	Do.
Casco 2266.....	do	34.75	1889	Do.
Casco 2188.....	do	29.24	1885	Do.
Casco 1527.....	do	26.48	1897	Do.
Casco 2239.....	do	49.50	1887	Do.
Casco 2092.....	do	29.35	1883	Do.
Casco 2183.....	do	41.14	1885	Do.
Casco 2210.....	do	29.35	1886	Do.
Casco 2244.....	do	48.96	1888	Do.
Casco 2100.....	do	28.83	1883	Do.
Casco 1890.....	do	39.10	1891	Do.
Casco 2299.....	do	24.37	1900	Do.
Casco 689.....	do	36.20	1890	Do.
Casco 2031.....	do	28.70	1882	Do.
Casco 1568.....	do	23.20	1875	Do.
Casco 2303.....	do	38.14	1900	Do.
Casco 1283.....	do	24.86	1869	Do.
Casco 2125.....	do	17.16	1884	Do.
Casco 1600.....	do	26.21	1875	Do.
Casco 1749.....	do	26.08	1897	Do.
Casco 2191.....	do	26.29	1886	Do.
Casco 2087.....	do	45.45	.....	Do.
Casco 1896.....	do	51.89	1900	Do.
Casco 1724.....	do	32.00	1897	Do.
Casco 1685.....	do	35.64	1900	Do.
Casco 993.....	do	32.00	1890	Do.
Casco 398.....	do	12.37	1890	Do.
Casco 2111.....	do	33.06	1884	Do.
Casco 1387.....	do	25.64	1883	Do.
Casco 2241.....	do	17.50	.....	.....
Casco 2305.....	do	19.45	1900	Do.
Casco 1980.....	do	26.84	1881	Do.
Casco 2098.....	do	23.66	1900	Do.
Casco 1687.....	do	26.51	1876	Do.
Casco 1992.....	do	37.70	1881	Do.
Casco 2309.....	do	35.94	1900	Do.
Casco 2307.....	do	32.53	1900	Do.
Casco 1443.....	do	31.67	1882	Do.
Casco 2131.....	do	26.64	1884	Do.
Casco 2094.....	do	29.29	1900	Do.
Casco 102.....	do	40.46	1893	Do.
Casco 1818.....	do	23.46	.....	.....
Casco 2312.....	do	35.38	1900	Do.
Casco 2310.....	do	15.05	1900	Do.
Casco 2306.....	do	29.30	1900	Do.
Casco 1979.....	do	27.20	1881	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 1957.....	Lorcha	31.90	1880	Philippine Islands.
Casco 2313.....	do	30.66	1900	Do.
Casco 1720.....	do	32.57	1876	Do.
Casco 1827.....	do	49.41	1878	Do.
Casco 2315.....	do	25.75	1900	Do.
Casco 2314.....	do	16.92	1900	Do.
Casco 434.....	do	47.49	1896	Do.
Casco 2157.....	do	26.24	1884	Do.
Casco 1622.....	do	30.38	.....	Do.
Casco 2311.....	do	38.60	1900	Do.
Casco 2302.....	do	19.92	1900	Do.
Casco 2318.....	do	29.94	1900	Do.
Casco 1815.....	do	33.45	1878	Do.
Casco 2177.....	do	28.50	1894	Do.
Casco 78.....	do	22.71	1892	Do.
Casco 2193.....	do	50.17	1889	Do.
Casco 2181.....	do	27.03	1885	Do.
Casco 1540.....	do	27.71	1874	Do.
Casco 2255.....	do	17.90	1888	Do.
Casco 2172.....	do	38.73	1885	Do.
Casco 2321.....	do	29.78	1901	Do.
Casco 17.....	do	25.40	1882	Do.
Casco 2319.....	do	23.45	1900	Do.
Casco 571.....	do	27.32	1864	Do.
Casco 314.....	do	33.14	1895	Do.
Casco 2316.....	do	16.14	1900	Do.
Casco 2322.....	do	22.64	1900	Do.
Casco Don Benigno.....	do	35.20	1900	Do.
Casco 1713.....	do	29.68	1876	Do.
Casco 61.....	do	15.77	1892	Do.
Casco 2324.....	do	28.08	1900	Do.
Casco 2326.....	do	32.93	1900	Do.
Casco 2325.....	do	16.36	1900	Do.
Casco 2328.....	do	40.65	1901	Do.
Casco 1809.....	do	30.57	1884	Do.
Casco 2329.....	do	46.73	1901	Do.
Casco 1900.....	do	26.45	1879	Do.
Casco 609.....	do	35.56	1880	Do.
Casco 2331.....	do	28.91	1901	Do.
Casco 2327.....	do	33.88	1900	Do.
Casco 2333.....	do	30.96	1901	Do.
Casco 2332.....	do	30.34	1901	Do.
Casco 1465.....	do	24.43	.....	Do.
Casco Lucena 1826.....	do	84.00	1890	Do.
Casco 2320.....	do	40.69	1900	Do.
Casco 2339.....	do	42.84	1900	Do.
Casco 2337.....	do	25.07	1901	Do.
Casco 2338.....	do	43.16	1901	Do.
Casco 1996.....	do	31.63	1881	Do.
Casco 549.....	do	28.99	1899	Do.
Casco 2335.....	do	33.53	1901	Do.
Casco 2336.....	do	59.46	1901	Do.
Casco 1684.....	do	46.84	1899	Do.
Casco 179.....	do	43.91	1894	Do.
Casco 2340.....	do	18.59	.....	Do.
Casco 2250.....	do	16.64	1888	Do.
Casco 2291.....	do	21.47	1900	Do.
Casco 2342.....	do	15.51	1900	Hongkong.
Casco 2346.....	do	15.98	1883	Philippine Islands.
Casco 2051.....	do	19.63	1899	Do.
Casco 2083.....	do	16.15	1883	Do.
Casco 2343.....	do	27.69	1901	Hongkong.
Casco 2345.....	do	18.54	1901	Do.
Casco 2344.....	do	19.41	1901	Philippine Islands.
Casco 2347.....	do	37.49	1901	Do.
Casco 48.....	do	15.48	1882	Do.
Casco 2348.....	do	55.01	1901	Do.
Casco 31.....	do	16.71	1901	Do.
Casco 1834.....	do	20.72	1878	Do.
Casco 439.....	do	46.37	.....	Do.
Casco 1662.....	do	29.77	1876	Do.
Casco 672.....	do	30.99	1890	Do.
Casco 2351.....	do	16.93	1901	Do.
Casco 1976.....	do	27.13	1901	Do.
Casco 1844.....	do	24.45	1901	Do.
Casco 2308.....	do	18.65	1897	Do.
Casco 374.....	do	16.29	1896	Do.
Casco 549.....	do	17.35	1883	Do.
Casco 2353.....	do	52.44	1901	Do.
Casco 38.....	do	16.60	1892	Do.
Casco 242.....	do	16.30	1901	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 2354.....	Lorcha	15. 98	1901	Philippine Islands.
Casco 2350.....	do	20. 16	1900	Do.
Casco 55.....	do	17. 27	1900	Do.
Casco 2356.....	do	16. 36	1900	Do.
Casco 2357.....	do	35. 24	1901	Do.
Casco 1046.....	do	33. 46	1865	Do.
Casco 2317.....	do	16. 05	1900	Do.
Casco 2355.....	do	38. 95	1901	Do.
Casco 2362.....	do	47. 87	1901	Do.
Casco 2363.....	do	55. 23	1901	Do.
Casco 127.....	do	17. 13	1893	Do.
Casco 2365.....	do	59. 72	1901	Do.
Casco 2064.....	do	22. 45	1890	Do.
Casco 400.....	do	17. 98	1890	Do.
Casco 2207.....	do	20. 06	1900	Do.
Casco 2361.....	do	52. 05	1901	Do.
Casco 2270.....	do	56. 46	1901	Do.
Casco 2330.....	do	24. 71	1901	Do.
Casco 1639.....	do	17. 07	1876	Do.
Casco 1288.....	do	36. 47	1879	Do.
Casco 2238.....	do	55. 00	1901	Do.
Casco 87.....	do	16. 16	1893	Do.
Casco 2216.....	do	66. 24	1901	Do.
Casco 1808.....	do	20. 17	1878	Do.
Casco 2169.....	do	39. 49	1901	Do.
Casco 2209.....	do	27. 34	1901	Do.
Casco 2166.....	do	26. 55	1901	Do.
Casco 2159.....	do	39. 14	1901	Do.
Casco 195.....	do	19. 40	1892	Do.
Casco 280.....	do	16. 52	1895	Do.
Casco 2164.....	do	58. 83	1901	Do.
Casco 1524.....	do	27. 97	1901	Do.
Casco 2167.....	do	23. 63	1901	Do.
Casco 1065.....	do	30. 88	1901	Do.
Casco 1058.....	do	49. 87	1901	Do.
Casco 2147.....	do	48. 99	1901	Do.
Casco 2161.....	do	63. 33	1901	Do.
Casco 2145.....	do	49. 23	1901	Do.
Casco 2366.....	do	47. 81	1901	Do.
Casco 1534.....	do	54. 25	1901	Do.
Casco 1535.....	do	64. 55	1901	Do.
Casco 2367.....	do	56. 26	1901	Do.
Casco 2125.....	do	17. 65	1902	Do.
Casco 2144.....	do	34. 48	1901	Do.
Casco 2078.....	do	16. 46	1902	Do.
Casco 2140.....	do	55. 22	1902	Do.
Casco 2435.....	do	15. 78	1902	Do.
Casco 2419.....	do	48. 95	1902	Do.
Casco 2408.....	do	53. 23	1902	Do.
Casco 1000.....	do	58. 07	1902	Do.
Casco 1573.....	do	48. 73	.....	Do.
Casco 2439.....	do	22. 03	1902	Do.
Casco 1044.....	do	24. 76	1902	Do.
Casco 2411.....	do	56. 89	1902	Do.
Casco 2472.....	do	21. 28	1902	Do.
Casco 2454.....	do	57. 59	1902	Do.
Casco 1817.....	do	44. 06	1902	Do.
Casco 2444.....	do	19. 12	1885	Do.
Casco 2355.....	do	38. 95	1901	Do.
Casco 2394.....	do	44. 63	1902	Do.
Casco 2370.....	do	66. 72	1902	Do.
Casco 2374.....	do	16. 64	1902	Do.
Casco 2371.....	do	58. 10	1902	Do.
Casco 2372.....	do	56. 82	1902	Do.
Casco 2375.....	do	40. 41	1902	Do.
Casco 60.....	do	68. 71	1902	Do.
Casco 2377.....	do	34. 04	1902	Do.
Casco 2378.....	do	15. 40	1902	Do.
Casco 2379.....	do	39. 15	1902	Do.
Casco 2382.....	do	48. 49	1902	Do.
Casco 2385.....	do	51. 64	1902	Do.
Casco 2384.....	do	16. 70	1902	Do.
Casco 2386.....	do	43. 49	1902	Do.
Casco 2387.....	do	24. 13	1902	Do.
Casco 2388.....	do	50. 92	1902	Do.
Casco 2389.....	do	36. 95	1902	Do.
Casco 2393.....	do	47. 43	1902	Do.
Casco 2373.....	do	63. 83	1902	Do.
Casco 2392.....	do	75. 85	1902	Do.
Casco 2391.....	do	35. 67	1902	Do.
Casco 2396.....	do	35. 61	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Casco 2397.....	Lorcha.....	29.33	1903	Philippine Islands.
Casco 16343.....	do.....	15.47	1902	Do.
Casco 2395.....	do.....	59.49	1901	Do.
Casco 2399.....	do.....	24.99	1902	Do.
Casco 2401.....	do.....	44.96	1902	Do.
Casco 2400.....	do.....	23.74	1902	Do.
Casco 2402.....	do.....	57.23	1902	Do.
Casco 2405.....	do.....	43.99	1903	Do.
Casco 2383.....	do.....	37.19	1902	Do.
Casco 2289.....	do.....	35.20	1900	Do.
Casco 2409.....	do.....	52.17	1902	Do.
Casco 2414.....	do.....	19.89	1903	Do.
Casco 2417.....	do.....	42.55	1903	Do.
Casco 2413.....	do.....	27.65	1903	Do.
Casco 2407.....	do.....	18.20	1903	Do.
Casco 2424.....	do.....	22.68	1903	Do.
Casco 2368.....	do.....	54.07	1902	Do.
Casco 2415.....	do.....	32.78	1903	Do.
Casco 2426.....	do.....	32.82	1902	Do.
Casco 2429.....	do.....	56.15	1903	Do.
Casco 2432.....	do.....	55.18	1902	Do.
Casco 2430.....	do.....	50.31	1902	Do.
Casco 1611.....	do.....	21.66	1875	Do.
Casco 2434.....	do.....	51.88	1903	Do.
Casco 1054.....	do.....	34.71	1903	Do.
Casco 2436.....	do.....	52.20	1903	Do.
Casco 2433.....	do.....	62.17	1903	Do.
Casco 2441.....	do.....	38.00	1902	Do.
Casco 2403.....	do.....	60.81	1902	Do.
Casco 2443.....	do.....	41.39	1903	Do.
Casco 2442.....	do.....	56.48	1903	Do.
Casco 2427.....	do.....	55.33	1903	Do.
Casco 2447.....	do.....	57.46	1903	Do.
Casco 2440.....	do.....	41.22	1903	Do.
Casco 2449.....	do.....	44.56	1903	Do.
Casco 2450.....	do.....	40.98	1903	Do.
Casco 2452.....	do.....	12.43	1903	Do.
Casco 2455.....	do.....	17.72	1903	Do.
Casco 2456.....	do.....	19.71	1903	Do.
Casco 2459.....	do.....	60.85	1903	Do.
Casco 2462.....	do.....	58.32	1903	Do.
Casco 2463.....	do.....	19.42	1903	Do.
Casco 2461.....	do.....	15.78	1903	Do.
Casco 2369.....	do.....	15.52	1902	Do.
Casco 2465.....	do.....	50.25	1902	Do.
Casco 2466.....	do.....	46.39	1902	Do.
Casco 2463.....	do.....	52.35	1902	Do.
Casco 2467.....	do.....	16.52	1903	Do.
Casco 2458.....	do.....	57.94	1903	Do.
Casco 2468.....	do.....	25.37	1903	Do.
Casco 2457.....	do.....	41.68	1902	Do.
Casco 2470.....	do.....	38.74	1902	Do.
Casco 2471.....	do.....	12.32	1903	Do.
Casco 2473.....	do.....	41.62	1902	Do.
Casco 2474.....	do.....	15.80	1902	Do.
Casco 1809.....	do.....	30.57	1884	Do.
Casco 2330.....	do.....	24.71	1901	Do.
Casco 2439.....	do.....	22.03	1902	Do.
Casco 2454.....	do.....	57.59	1902	Do.
Casco 2390.....	do.....	13.99	1901	Do.
Casco 46.....	do.....	49.89	1902	Do.
Casco 47.....	do.....	57.47	1902	Do.
Casco 48.....	do.....	9.46	1902	Do.
Casco 51.....	do.....	28.37	1902	Do.
Casco 52.....	do.....	40.16	1902	Do.
Casco 1379.....	do.....	28.34	1871	Do.
Casco 37.....	do.....	54.77	1892	Do.
Casco 1683.....	do.....	31.08	1876	Do.
Casco 2475.....	do.....	32.23	1903	Do.
Casco 2479.....	do.....	18.95	1903	Do.
Casco 2287.....	do.....	46.07	1900	Do.
Casco 205.....	do.....	47.66	1894	Do.
Dagupan.....	Lighter.....	79.71	1884	Do.
Dado.....	Sail.....	45.57	1894	Do.
Dagandan.....	do.....	1.85	1901	Do.
Dahpaug.....	do.....	2.00	1898	Do.
Daan.....	do.....	2.97	1901	Do.
Davalos.....	do.....	4.32	1901	Do.
Dalaga.....	Lighter.....	36.01	1883	Do.
Dahonog.....	Sail.....	.60	1900	Do.
Dahab.....	do.....	2.37	1901	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Dalamas Akil	Sail.	6.00	1897	Philippine Islands.
Dabanco	do	2.82	1899	Do.
Dalia	do	45.28	1893	Do.
Dalida	do	45.28	1893	Do.
Dacua	do	3.22	1901	Do.
Dalupaon	Launch.	109.84	1902	Do.
Dalinding	Steam	33.00	1894	Do.
Dalmacio	Sail.	5.65	1901	Do.
Damalerio	do	4.45	1901	Do.
Damaso	do	3.62	1900	Do.
Dalagan	do	10.40	1902	Do.
Dalming	do	3.14	1903	Do.
Daniana	do	6.02	1894	Do.
De Gracia	do	1.86	1901	Do.
Damiana	Falcado	23.11	1897	Do.
Damian	Sail.	4.67	1901	Do.
De la Paz	Parao.	15.37	1902	Do.
Dangoy	Sail.	15.62	1899	Do.
Demestrio	do	7.00	1902	Do.
Daniel	do	3.65	1898	Do.
Dañas	do	2.50	1900	Do.
Dasmariñas	do	7.50	1900	Do.
Dausana	do	5.65	1895	Do.
David	do	37.90	1896	Do.
De Casa	do	14.15	1901	Do.
Defender	do	45.22	1894	Do.
Delante	do	3.07	1902	Do.
Denso	do	1.42	1901	Do.
Delfin Sta. Victoria	Panco	41.40	1883	Do.
De la Peña	Sail.	4.30	1897	Do.
Delicias	do	6.70	1901	Do.
Deseada	Lighter.	68.11	.....	Do.
Desena	Sail.	3.40	1901	Do.
Denver	do	14.40	1898	Do.
Desierto	do	5.47	1898	Do.
Devota	do	12.37	1900	Do.
Diamantina	do	31.96	1884	Do.
Diego	do	64.69	1883	Do.
Diez Hermanos	do	23.50	1884	Do.
Digal	do	1.37	1899	Do.
Diligente	Pilot	120.00	1892	Do.
Diligente	Sail.	6.52	1901	Do.
Dionisia	Launch.	14.57	1893	Do.
Dionisia	do	3.00	1897	Do.
Diva	do	39.00	1881	Do.
Divino Infante	Pontin	53.05	1872	Do.
Divino Verbo	Parao.	20.00	1894	Do.
Dignadice	Sail.	4.00	1901	Do.
Doblas	do	2.32	1896	Do.
Dolores	do	35.00	1898	Do.
Doctama	do	1.57	1901	Do.
Dias	do	1.67	1900	Do.
Dolores	do	5.17	1886	Do.
Dolotina	do	16.32	1901	Do.
Dolores	Steam	356.92	1883	Japan.
Dolores	do	30.84	.....	Hongkong.
Diana	Sail.	2.92	1901	Philippine Islands.
Dico	do	3.20	1896	Do.
Dolores	do	11.40	1897	Do.
Dolly	do	17.00	1899	Hongkong.
Danagan	do	2.27	1895	Philippine Islands.
Dologan	do	1.35	1903	Do.
Dominga	Steam	18.84	1900	Hongkong.
Donostiarra	Schooner	147.71	1884	Philippine Islands.
Descallar	Sail.	2.47	1902	Do.
Derayunan	do	4.00	1902	Do.
Dondonay	do	2.07	1900	Do.
Don Benito	do	2.87	1901	Do.
Don Benigno	Casco	35.20	1900	Do.
Don Engracio	Steamer	416.70	1867	Glasgow.
Diola	Sailing	2.07	1902	Philippine Islands.
Domingo	Lorcha	14.35	1902	Do.
Don Francisco	Steam	105.39	1893	Hongkong.
Dolores	Sailing	9.00	1898	Philippine Islands.
Dolalas	do	9.85	1901	Do.
Delloza	do	1.07	1902	Do.
Dios Mio	do	5.07	1902	Do.
Don José	Steamer	175.43	1895	Do.
Dioscoro	Sail.	34.92	1900	Do.
Desquitar	do	10.00	1902	Do.
Don Vicente	Launch.	17.55	1900	Hongkong

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Degañon	Sailing	3.62	1902	Philippine Islands.
Domon	do	2.25	1902	Do.
Dofia Dominga	Steamer	136.85	1901	Do.
Dofia Maria	Falcado	11.61	.....	Do.
Dingding	Sail	2.58	1898	Do.
Dofia Segunda	Lighter	89.54	1893	Do.
Dofia Trinidad	do	96.19	1895	Do.
Doris	do	66.01	1901	Do.
Dormilona	Sail	3.12	1892	Do.
Dorotea	Lighter	96.48	1894	Do.
Dos	Lorcha	48.97	1884	Do.
Dos Amigos	Sail	6.70	1901	Do.
Dos Hermanos	Steam	816.02	1882	Glasgow, Scotland.
Dos Hermanos	Barangayan	10.77	1900	Philippine Islands.
Dos Primas	Sail	4.12	1898	Do.
Duran	do	7.10	1898	Do.
Dos Hermanos	do	2.75	1901	Do.
Dos Hermanos	do	3.62	1901	Do.
Dos	Casco	16.25	1902	Do.
Dos Hermanos	Barangayan	16.49	1902	Do.
Dosia	Sail	4.02	1901	Do.
Drama	do	1.90	1901	Do.
Dugos	do	1.20	1901	Do.
Durangparang	do	1.70	1900	Do.
Dunaplin	do	3.52	1897	Do.
Drao	do	1.67	1896	Do.
Dos Hermanos	do	92.76	1902	Do.
Dragon	do	4.42	1902	Do.
Dos Hermanos	Barangayan	16.38	1902	Do.
Divino Infante	Panco	57.92	1903	Do.
Dolores	Sail	28.99	1902	Do.
Defender	do	2.56	1903	Do.
Del Camino	do	4.39	1903	Do.
Damiana	do	1.62	1903	Do.
Dhesphi	do	2.51	1898	Do.
Dignadice	do	2.83	1901	Do.
Delta	Lighter	145.72	1899	Elizabeth, U. S. A.
Dexter	Schooner	121.45	1894	Japan.
Eagle	Lighter	151.52	1886	Philippine Islands.
E. Defender	Sailing	6.06	1902	Do.
E. Maisug	do	8.02	1902	Do.
Eclipse	Launch	31.84	1899	Do.
Edith	Lighter	45.42	1893	Do.
Edith	Sail	17.12	1899	Hongkong.
Eduardo VII	do	1.45	1902	Philippine Islands.
Elcano	Steamer	819.00	1880	Scotland, Dumbarton.
Elena	Launch	19.53	1900	Hongkong.
Elena	Sail	1.00	1901	Philippine Islands.
Elena	Schooner	98.97	1895	Do.
El General	Sailing	3.40	1902	Do.
Elena	do	3.25	1892	Do.
Elenita	do	4.40	1902	Do.
Eleucaria	do	3.00	1901	Do.
Elia	do	59.49	1896	Do.
Elisa	do	105.87	1901	Do.
Elman	Sail	1.52	1901	Do.
El Oro	do	1.97	1900	Do.
El Rio Coteot	do	1.77	1902	Do.
El Registro	do	5.50	1899	Do.
El Rio	do	7.27	1899	Do.
El Sultan	do	19.80	1901	Do.
Elorde	do	2.77	1902	Do.
Elvira	Lighter	110.22	1895	Do.
Ello	Sail	1.57	1901	Do.
Ellang	do	6.94	1902	Do.
Emilia	do	452.36	1877	Kiel, Germany.
Emilia	Balandra	11.47	1892	Philippine Islands.
Emillano	Sail	7.37	1900	Do.
Emeteria	do	20.35	1899	Do.
Emilia	Lighter	69.65	1886	Do.
Emperatriz	Sail	41.21	1885	Do.
Emma	Lorcha	83.69	1901	Hongkong.
Emilio	Pilot	94.18	1896	Philippine Islands.
Emuy	Sail	47.35	1896	Do.
Emma	Lighter	49.55	1897	Do.
Encarnacion	Sail	18.67	1896	Do.
Encarnacion	do	2.50	1900	Do.
Encarnada	do	6.55	1896	Do.
Enero	do	1.67	1901	Do.
Engracia	do	10.87	1898	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Enoc	Sail	1.45	1900	Philippine Islands.
Enrile	do	7.20	1900	Do.
Enrique	do	10.10	1898	Do.
Enriquez	do	4.43	1893	Do.
Enriqueta	do	28.86	1890	Do.
Epifania	do	3.00	1902	Do.
Ensayo	Lighter	67.61	1897	Do.
Epifania	Sail	11.75	1900	Do.
Erenea	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Erica	do	73.23	1900	Hongkong.
Esclamator	do	7.25	1902	Do.
Esau	Balandra	11.70	1900	Do.
Espada	Sail	3.00	1899	Philippine Islands.
Escalera	do	3.02	1896	Do.
Escabarte	do	2.20	1901	Do.
Escocia	do	31.80	1895	Do.
Esmoquin	do	1.32	1898	Do.
Espada	do	5.50	1899	Do.
España	do	38.98	1883	Do.
Esperanza	Schooner	115.43	1874	Do.
Esperanza	Sail	3.00	1895	Do.
Esperanza	do	38.63	1884	Do.
Esperanza	Pilot	61.40	1896	Do.
Esperanza	Sail	6.20	1897	Do.
Esperanza	do	7.01	1901	Do.
Esperanza No. 473	Casco	40.30	1897	Do.
Esperanza	Parao	21.46	1900	Do.
Esperanza	Sail	14.00	1886	Do.
Esperanza	do	6.00	1900	Do.
Esperanza	Pilot	71.16	1885	Do.
Especialista	Sail	4.30	1894	Do.
Esperanza	do	2.00	1902	Do.
Esperanza	do	15.24	1902	Do.
Esperanza	Steam launch	22.14	1900	Do.
Espinosa	Sail	7.00	1902	Do.
Espina	do	1.37	1900	Do.
Espiritu	do	3.03	1898	Do.
Esperanza	do	8.01	1901	Do.
Esperanza	do	14.85	1902	Do.
Esteban	do	6.60	1889	Do.
Esperanza	do	26.00	1902	Do.
Estella	Lighter	41.94	1889	Do.
Estoque	Sail	.80	1900	Do.
Espuma del Mar	do	5.82	1902	Do.
Estrella	do	46.00	1896	Do.
Estrella	Parao	4.26	1898	Do.
Estrella del Norte	Pilot	77.10	1891	Do.
Estrella	Steam launch	42.83	1901	Do.
Estrella	Barangayan	13.34	1901	Do.
Estrella No. 298	Casco	45.05	1895	Do.
Estrellana	Sail	3.27	1901	Do.
Ethel	Lighter	83.96	1901	Do.
Eufania	Sail	2.50	1900	Do.
Eugenio Antonio	do	5.42	1901	Do.
Eufemio	do	3.25	1900	Do.
Eugenio	do	11.17	1900	Do.
Eugenio	do	.75	1900	Do.
Eulalia	do	35.00	1899	Do.
Eulalia	do	10.47	1899	Do.
Eulogio	do	5.65	1889	Do.
Eunomia	Pilot	52.02	1888	Do.
Eusebiana	Sail	2.30	1901	Do.
Eusebio	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Eustaquio	do	6.00	1898	Do.
Evarolo	do	7.00	1894	Do.
Examinadora	do	3.15	1900	Do.
Evening Star	Steam launch	38.66	1895	Hongkong.
Expectation	Sail	4.52	1902	Philippine Islands.
Express	Steam launch	51.15	1901	Hongkong.
Esmeralda	Fanco	24.85	1901	Philippine Islands.
Elimitaño	Sail	1.84	1891	Do.
Eugenia	do	147.82	1902	Do.
Edmundo	do	4.83	1901	Do.
Evangelista	do	4.61	1900	Do.
Enriqueta	Steam launch	28.33	.....	Hongkong.
Ernesto	Sail	8.24	1900	Philippine Islands.
Espada	do	3.37	1902	Do.
Eulogio	do	10.51	1902	Do.
Eustaquio	do	7.97	1889	Do.
Expectacion	do	4.52	1902	Do.
El Varadero No. 3	Barge	126.58	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Emiliano	Schooner	67.54	1858	Philippine Islands.
Evelyn	Lorch	83.35	1902	Do.
Eugenia	do	250.22	1903	Hongkong.
Enriqueta	Sail	4.40	1900	Philippine Islands.
Fabian	do	1.72	1898	Do.
Fabiano	do	1.07	1900	Do.
Fagina	do	15.72	1901	Do.
Faith	do	57.00	1888	Do.
Fairy	do	19.77	1899	Hongkong.
Falconete	do	15.00	1898	Philippine Islands.
Fannie	Steamer	80.64	1884	Hongkong.
F. Fructuoso	Sail	6.05	1902	Philippine Islands.
Farola	Lighter	100.83	1885	Do.
Farao	Sail	6.00	1901	Do.
Fausto	do	13.25	1895	Do.
Favor	do	3.75	1900	Do.
Fé	do	62.03	1898	Do.
Fé No. 460	Casco	43.23	1897	Do.
Fé	do	35.98	1876	Do.
Fé	Sail	1.25	1901	Do.
Fé	do	44.08	1893	Do.
Federico	do	3.06	1900	Do.
Federal	do	1.02	1900	Do.
Felices	do	14.50	1898	Do.
Felicidad	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Felicia	do	3.25	1901	Do.
Felicidad	do	11.00	1900	Do.
Felicidad	do	4.00	1900	Do.
Felicidad	do	17.63	1896	Do.
Felicidad	do	8.02	1900	Do.
Felicidad No. 3	do	7.05	1901	Do.
Feling	do	2.25	1901	Do.
Felipa	do	49.98	1896	Do.
Felipe	Parao	29.74	1899	Do.
Felisa	Sail	6.10	1899	Do.
Felisa	do	13.00	1899	Do.
Ferus	do	10.03	1896	Do.
Ferrer	do	4.50	1897	Do.
Fernando	Steam	36.00	1898	Hongkong.
Fermin	Sail	2.50	1899	Philippine Islands.
Fernis	do	4.62	1897	Do.
Fernandito	do	8.50	1901	Do.
Fernandez	do	4.00	1902	Do.
Fidela	do	11.00	1898	Do.
Piestaban	do	3.27	1896	Do.
Filipinas	Lorch	17.27	1900	Do.
Filipina	Sail	2.25	1900	Do.
Filipina	do	43.67	1884	Do.
Filipino	Lorch	171.26	1884	Do.
Filipino	Sail	14.00	1900	Do.
Filipino No. 2	do	3.50	1897	Do.
Pilomena	do	2.26	1898	Do.
Pilomena	do	27.86	1899	Do.
Pitz	do	17.00	1902	Do.
Pilomena	Lighter	78.33	1876	Do.
Fritz	Steam	58.00	1901	Hongkong.
Flaviana	Sail	3.32	1901	Philippine Islands.
Flor	do	4.50	1900	Do.
Flora	do	2.75	1892	Do.
Florenia	do	4.25	1899	Do.
Flor	do	55.97	.....	Do.
Florenia	do	6.11	1903	Do.
Florenia	Lighter	55.63	1883	Do.
Florence S	Brigantine	144.96	1890	United States.
Florentina	Sail	6.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Florentino	do	1.89	1899	Do.
Flor de agua	do	21.62	1900	Do.
Flores	do	3.28	1899	Do.
Flores	do	2.00	1901	Do.
Flores de Maria	Schooner	302.64	1855	Do.
Florida	Sail	10.12	1900	Do.
Florling	do	13.02	1901	Do.
Florida	Parao	29.39	1893	Do.
F. Pleguezuelo	Steamer	817.70	1890	Rotterdam.
Formas	Sail	2.15	1902	Philippine Islands.
Fortich	do	1.35	1901	Do.
Fortuna	Parao	18.04	1891	Do.
Fortuna	do	14.50	1901	Do.
Fortunilla	Sail	2.50	1901	Do.
Fortun	do	2.84	1894	Do.
Formalidad	do	2.45	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Fortuna.....	Steam launch	50.63	1895	Philippine Islands.
Fortuna.....	Sail	9.00	1900	Do.
Fortuna No. 241.....	Casco	72.15	1895	Do.
Fortuna.....	do	43.75	1890	Do.
Franco.....	Sail	4.10	1901	Do.
Fortunana.....	do	4.82	1896	Do.
Franco.....	do	12.00	1902	Do.
Francisca.....	do	9.25	1900	Do.
Francisca.....	Pilot	47.50	1894	Do.
Francisco.....	Sail	7.00	1901	Do.
Francisco.....	do	140.00	1898	Do.
Francisca.....	Lighter	92.31	1886	Do.
Francisco Reyes.....	Steamer	703.00	1880	Scotland.
Francisco.....	do	90.10	1897	Hongkong.
Franz.....	Sail	415.00	1870	Norway.
Frater.....	do	6.87	1890	Philippine Islands.
Freda.....	Steamer	92.02	1900	Hongkong.
Fred L. Dorr.....	Steam launch	23.71	1900	Singapore.
Frisco.....	do	34.62	1901	Hongkong.
Fronqued.....	Sail	8.57	1903	Philippine Islands.
Fuerte.....	do	2.82	1897	Do.
Funcion.....	do	2.52	1893	Do.
Fulano.....	do	1.05	1902	Do.
Futura.....	do	2.05	1895	Do.
Fuellas.....	do	4.30	1902	Do.
Federido.....	Panco	26.45	1902	Do.
Florida.....	Parao	29.39	1896	Do.
Ferrer.....	Sail	6.62	1903	Do.
Feliciano.....	do	2.89	1902	Do.
Fornis.....	do	5.53	1898	Do.
Fuerte.....	do	3.26	1902	Do.
Felicidad.....	do	9.82	1901	Do.
Flameño.....	Lorcha	42.39	1902	Do.
Fortuna.....	Viray	13.08	.....	.....
Gabisan.....	do	2.07	1899	Do.
Gabriel.....	do	3.20	1902	Do.
Gabas.....	do	7.72	1902	Do.
Gabo.....	do	9.65	1894	Do.
Gabay.....	do	1.27	1901	Do.
Gabil.....	do	6.02	1894	Do.
Gabum.....	do	4.97	1898	Do.
Galopin.....	do	2.47	1902	Do.
Galopo.....	do	11.90	1899	Do.
Galca.....	Lighter	45.42	1893	Do.
Galon.....	Sail	1.95	1899	Do.
Galante.....	do	4.75	1901	Do.
Galvex.....	do	10.85	1895	Do.
Galea.....	do	1.95	1901	Do.
Gallardo.....	do	2.20	1901	Do.
Gallares.....	do	3.43	1896	Do.
Gallo.....	do	5.00	1901	Do.
Gargancea.....	do	1.92	1900	Do.
Garin.....	do	35.65	1891	Do.
Gallardo.....	do	1.10	1901	Do.
Gaspacito.....	do	3.97	1902	Do.
Garitay.....	do	7.45	1897	Do.
Gaspar.....	do	1.52	1901	Do.
Garrido.....	do	3.90	1901	Do.
Garrote.....	do	5.72	1899	Do.
Gaudencia.....	do	1.25	1896	Do.
Garzo.....	do	1.27	1900	Do.
Gaviola.....	do	2.65	1900	Do.
Gavino.....	do	4.19	1899	Do.
Gaviota.....	do	3.50	1900	Do.
Gaviota.....	do	1.96	1891	Do.
Gaviota.....	Barangayan	5.83	1896	Do.
Gavilan.....	Sail	2.25	1900	Do.
Gerasta.....	do	3.15	1899	Do.
Gem City.....	do	3.37	1895	Do.
General Blanco.....	Steam launch	52.32	1895	Do.
General Davis.....	Balandra	3.75	1902	Do.
Genobania.....	Sail	2.00	1900	Do.
Generoso.....	do	14.00	1901	Do.
General Lawton.....	Balandra	8.54	1900	Do.
Genobeba.....	Sail	4.00	1901	Do.
Genoveva.....	Lorcha	26.55	1890	Do.
Genoveva.....	Sail	4.04	1894	Do.
Genoveva.....	do	43.39	1887	Do.
Gentiles.....	do	1.30	1901	Do.
Gerardo.....	Pilot	57.90	1902	Do.
Geria.....	Sail	1.75	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Germana.....	Steamer.....	136.39	1896	Hongkong.
Gibson.....	do.....	130.68	1901	Do.
Germanita.....	Lighter.....	30.49	.....	Philippine Islands.
Gervacio.....	Sail.....	10.75	1898	Do.
Gil.....	do.....	.97	1898	Do.
Gerodias.....	do.....	21.70	1892	Do.
Gianon.....	do.....	3.22	1899	Do.
Gil.....	Lorcha.....	30.00	1901	Do.
Gil.....	Sail.....	168.86	1901	Do.
Gloria No. 470.....	Casco.....	39.35	1897	Do.
Gloria.....	Barangayan.....	15.49	1901	Do.
Gloria.....	Sail.....	2.35	1900	Do.
Gloria.....	Steamer.....	261.00	1885	Paisley.
Gloria.....	Lighter.....	127.64	1901	Philippine Islands.
Godofredo.....	Sail.....	9.92	1893	Do.
Gagilde.....	do.....	2.11	1900	Do.
Gloria.....	Barangayan.....	18.85	1900	Do.
Godito.....	Sail.....	7.97	1897	Do.
Golondrina.....	do.....	6.32	1899	Do.
Golondrina.....	Lorcha.....	49.79	1891	Do.
Golli.....	Sail.....	5.25	1902	Do.
Gominong.....	do.....	5.40	1896	Do.
Gondong.....	do.....	4.20	1899	Do.
Goyo.....	Barangayan.....	15.07	1901	Do.
Gonzalez.....	Steamer.....	104.23	1885	Hongkong.
Gonzalez.....	Sail.....	20.00	1901	Philippine Islands.
Gonzaga.....	do.....	7.55	1901	Do.
Good Luck.....	Steamer.....	155.30	1898	Hongkong.
Golera.....	Sail.....	5.62	1896	Philippine Islands.
Graciosa.....	do.....	4.37	1900	Do.
Gracia.....	do.....	4.20	1896	Do.
Graciosa.....	do.....	3.80	1900	Do.
Graciosa.....	do.....	3.75	1900	Do.
Graciosa Salvacion.....	do.....	7.00	1894	Do.
Gregoria.....	Brigantine.....	185.00	1884	Do.
Gregoria.....	Lighter.....	34.80	1879	Do.
Gregoria.....	Sail.....	1.85	1896	Do.
Gregoria.....	Steam launch.....	52.44	1900	Hongkong.
Gregorio.....	Sail.....	6.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Gregorio.....	do.....	.50	1900	Do.
Gregorio.....	do.....	3.50	1901	Do.
Guadalupe.....	do.....	3.00	1899	Do.
Guadalupe.....	do.....	4.45	1900	Do.
Gubat.....	do.....	3.77	1901	Do.
Guam.....	do.....	2.25	1895	Do.
Guillermo.....	do.....	12.02	1895	Do.
Gueritan.....	do.....	1.80	1895	Do.
Guimil.....	do.....	2.45	1900	Do.
Gutierrez.....	do.....	6.35	1895	Do.
Gudio.....	do.....	2.50	1901	Do.
Gullabo.....	do.....	3.05	1901	Do.
Guzman.....	do.....	1.75	1900	Do.
Guanzon.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Guinayanay.....	do.....	3.82	1901	Do.
Gumba.....	do.....	1.45	1900	Do.
Guimaras.....	do.....	6.96	1899	Do.
Guaning.....	do.....	9.07	1902	Do.
Gugma.....	do.....	2.94	1902	Do.
Gutierrez.....	do.....	3.08	1901	Do.
Gegantosa.....	do.....	1.77	1901	Do.
Gigantona.....	do.....	1.72	1903	Do.
Gertrudis.....	do.....	7.57	1903	Do.
Gregoria.....	do.....	4.31	1903	Do.
Guevara.....	do.....	2.34	1903	Do.
Gamma.....	Lighter.....	145.00	1896	United States.
Gerardo.....	Lorcha.....	8.21	1903	Philippine Islands.
Helena.....	Lighter.....	54.33	1894	Do.
Hada.....	do.....	49.65	1897	Do.
Hebe.....	Steam launch.....	33.05	.....	Siam.
Hercules.....	Casco.....	47.96	1897	Philippine Islands.
Hercules.....	Steam launch.....	20.11	.....	Siam.
Henry.....	Sail.....	2.12	1901	Philippine Islands.
Herman.....	do.....	2.70	.....	Do.
Helen.....	do.....	1.10	1900	Do.
Hercules.....	Barangayan.....	21.49	1902	Do.
Hermanitos.....	Sail.....	99.95	1889	Do.
Helen.....	do.....	5.17	1902	Do.
Hermanos.....	do.....	166.86	1902	Hongkong.
Hermenegildo.....	do.....	5.85	1899	Philippine Islands.
Herminia.....	Steamer.....	266.00	1874	Sunderland.
Hermogenes.....	Sail.....	9.32	1893	Philippine Islands.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Hermoso.....	Sail.....	5.00	1899	Manapla.
Hermosa.....	do.....	4.30	1898	Philippine Islands.
H. Rosales.....	do.....	7.00	1896	Do.
Hidalga.....	Lighter.....	33.99	1884	Do.
Hilario.....	Sail.....	5.22	1894	Do.
Hilariona.....	do.....	1.87	1901	Do.
Hoja.....	do.....	11.27	1890	Do.
Holdfast.....	Steam launch.....	21.23	.....	Hongkong.
Honorable.....	Sail.....	10.30	1897	Philippine Islands.
Honorio.....	do.....	1.45	1898	Do.
Hontanosas.....	do.....	6.72	1902	Do.
Horatio.....	Lighter.....	144.00	1895	Do.
Horizonte.....	Sail.....	5.22	1901	Do.
Hordesta.....	do.....	2.25	1901	Do.
Hortencia.....	do.....	35.88	1880	Do.
Hospicia.....	do.....	6.10	1901	Do.
Huirbana.....	do.....	2.92	1902	Do.
Humildad.....	do.....	4.72	1897	Do.
Husana.....	do.....	.90	1902	Do.
Herrera.....	Steam.....	146.01	1901	Hongkong.
Helen.....	Steam launch.....	33.20	1901	Philippine Islands.
Ibabao.....	Sail.....	9.75	1899	Do.
Ideal.....	do.....	3.47	1900	Do.
Icon.....	do.....	55.68	1885	Do.
Ignacia Jovellana.....	do.....	45.16	1897	Do.
Ignacio.....	do.....	6.29	1896	Do.
Ignacio.....	do.....	2.11	1902	Do.
Ilog.....	do.....	12.95	1891	Do.
Idefonzo.....	Lighter.....	18.55	1895	Do.
Idefonza.....	Sail.....	2.25	1901	Do.
Ilizada.....	do.....	53.55	1890	Do.
Iloilo.....	Lighter.....	100.00	1894	Do.
Ilonga.....	Sail.....	36.56	1887	Do.
Illinois.....	do.....	6.90	1902	Do.
Imoy.....	do.....	23.57	1902	Do.
Ilocos.....	Steamer.....	154.98	1897	Spain.
Indayna.....	Sail.....	4.25	1901	Philippine Islands.
Indaya.....	do.....	2.88	1900	Do.
India.....	Brigantine.....	98.49	1872	Do.
India.....	Lighter.....	49.61	1885	Do.
Industrial.....	Sail.....	2.75	1900	Do.
Ingratitud.....	do.....	2.07	1902	Do.
Ingles.....	Lighter.....	79.21	1899	Do.
Inocentes.....	Sail.....	4.92	1902	Do.
Inocenta.....	do.....	6.95	1898	Do.
Inocapan.....	do.....	2.87	1899	Do.
Insigne.....	do.....	1.90	1899	Do.
Intig.....	do.....	2.16	1899	Do.
Instancia.....	do.....	2.20	1900	Do.
Ipi.....	do.....	1.90	1896	Do.
Iocarita.....	do.....	50.00	1895	Do.
Ipong.....	do.....	1.37	1900	Do.
Isaac.....	do.....	4.07	1899	Do.
Isabel.....	Steam launch.....	23.69	1897	Do.
Isabel.....	Water boat.....	17.46	1900	Do.
Isabel.....	Steam.....	62.00	1898	Hongkong.
Isabelo.....	Barangayan.....	8.49	1901	Philippine Islands.
Isabela.....	Sail.....	.....	1901	Do.
Isabel 1 ^a	Steamer.....	163.78	1867	Do.
Isabela.....	Lighter.....	84.40	1889	Do.
Irma.....	do.....	23.10	1901	Do.
Isabela.....	Steamer.....	221.63	1893	Hongkong.
Isabela.....	Sail.....	37.58	.....	Philippine Islands.
Irene.....	Steam launch.....	16.51	1901	Do.
Iruña.....	Steamer.....	150.00	1892	Glasgow.
Isla de Mindanao.....	Sail.....	34.67	1892	Philippine Islands.
Irig.....	do.....	3.07	1900	Do.
Isla de Negros.....	Steamer.....	250.43	1893	Hongkong.
Iru.....	Barangayan.....	31.33	1895	Philippine Islands.
Isidro de la Rama.....	Steamer.....	1,228.14	1872	England.
Isla de Negros.....	Sail.....	49.88	1889	Philippine Islands.
Isidro.....	do.....	14.00	1902	Do.
Isla de Negros.....	do.....	9.05	1902	Do.
Isidrito.....	Steamer.....	12.75	1900	Hongkong.
Impa.....	Sail.....	10.74	1903	Philippine Islands.
Ibe.....	do.....	5.94	1903	Do.
Isabela.....	do.....	32.90	1890	Do.
Ilustrada.....	do.....	4.17	1902	Do.
Irene.....	Lorcha.....	82.30	1902	Do.
Jacinto.....	Sail.....	3.57	1899	Do.
Jamaron.....	Steam launch.....	22.14	1890	Hongkong.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Jabines	Sail	2.52	1901	Philippine Islands.
Jagua	do	9.00	1887	Do.
Jaime	do	4.30	1901	Do.
Jamer	do	2.47	1900	Do.
James	do	10.35	1890	Do.
Jamora	do	3.40	1901	Do.
Jazmin	do	1.65	1901	Do.
Jamilo	Lighter	84.04	1893	Do.
Janet	do	74.45	1900	Borneo.
Javier	Sail	3.20	1901	Philippine Islands.
Jesus Nazareno	Pilot boat	60.18	.....	Do.
Jesucito	Sail	2.20	1900	Do.
Jazmin	Pontin	34.04	1891	Do.
Joaquina	Sail	4.66	1898	Do.
Jesus Nazareno	Parao	13.51	1902	Do.
John	Sail	10.67	1901	Do.
Josefa Maria	do	7.60	1902	Do.
Jaron	do	1.55	1902	Do.
José Roque	Schooner	93.00	1872	Do.
Joson	Sail	2.30	1900	Do.
Josefina	do	12.00	1901	Do.
Josefina	do	49.00	1885	Do.
Josefina	Steam launch	42.59	1901	Do.
Josefina	Lighter	49.00	1885	Do.
Josefina	Sail	4.92	1899	Do.
Juan Bautista	Lighter	143.48	1901	Do.
Juanico	Sail	2.00	1900	Do.
Juana	Lighter	54.76	1883	Do.
Juana	Sail	51.16	.....	Do.
Juana	do	3.00	1898	Do.
Juanita	Pilot boat	87.17	1879	Do.
Juanito	Steam launch	38.95	1901	Do.
Juana	Sail	1.37	1901	Do.
Juanita	do	4.02	1900	Do.
Julian	Lighter	50.00	1897	Do.
Julia	do	48.14	1897	Do.
Juliana	Sail	24.77	1859	Do.
Juliana	do	1.50	1900	Do.
Jumarito	do	7.52	1894	Do.
Julita	do	4.69	1901	Do.
Juana	Barangayan	17.12	1901	Do.
Juno	Steamer	767.00	1895	Scotland.
Jumbo	Sail	8.00	1896	Philippine Islands.
Jumenta	Panco	19.82	1902	Do.
Juanico	Sail	5.00	1902	Do.
Jugano	do	1.75	1902	Do.
Justicia	do	63.01	1878	Do.
Julita	do	2.50	1902	Do.
Jandian	do	9.50	1899	Do.
Jacinta C	do	7.30	1902	Do.
Justina	do	16.65	1901	Do.
J. G. Nena	do	32.02	1899	Do.
Jasques	do	1.65	1902	Do.
Juana	Parao	9.31	1902	Do.
Jumapao	Sail	3.40	1902	Do.
Juanita	do	11.78	1902	Do.
Justina	do	16.65	1901	Do.
Jaime Vaño	Steamer	146.38	1902	Hongkong.
Joagdan	Sail	1.47	1902	Philippine Islands.
Jose	do	1.24	1902	Do.
Japuyan	do	1.67	1902	Do.
Juanita	Pontin	17.11	1903	Do.
Juan José	Sail	10.34	1899	Do.
Juanito	Parao	14.50	1902	Do.
Jesusa	Sail	164.71	1902	Do.
Julita	do	4.69	1901	Do.
Josefina	do	7.18	1901	Do.
Jose	Lorcha	42.17	1903	Do.
Kaelin	Steam launch	3.50	.....	Do.
Kababayan	Steamer	179.76	1901	Hongkong.
Kalbigan	do	179.50	1901	Do.
Kanandag	Sail	12.18	1900	Philippine Islands.
Kankay	Steam launch	38.32	1901	Hongkong.
Kate	Sail	2.00	1898	Philippine Islands.
Kalibeño	Steamer	326.36	1901	Hongkong.
Kathleen	Water boat	60.92	1900	Do.
Kwongkoi	Steamer	655.00	1875	Greenock.
Kayfas	Sail	5.95	1902	Philippine Islands.
La Coronacion	Panco	22.88	1866	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificate of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
La Red.....	Sail.....	2.37	1901	Philippine Islands.
La Merced.....	do.....	8.62	1887	Do.
Lacson.....	Steam launch.....	42.13	.....	Hongkong.
Lagura.....	Sail.....	3.57	1899	Philippine Islands.
La Purisima Concepcion.....	do.....	2.00	1900	Do.
Lambayao.....	do.....	3.00	1900	Do.
La Paz.....	do.....	4.13	1900	Do.
La Purisima.....	do.....	2.45	1900	Do.
La Perla.....	do.....	13.52	1898	Do.
La Puite.....	do.....	4.00	1898	Do.
La Mina.....	do.....	4.80	1900	Do.
Lanao.....	do.....	2.50	1899	Do.
La Rosa.....	Steamer.....	132.23	1900	Hongkong.
La Paz.....	Falcado.....	14.30	1885	Philippine Islands.
La Purisima Concepcion.....	Sail.....	7.00	1898	Do.
Latonio.....	do.....	5.37	1898	Do.
Lara.....	do.....	1.42	1901	Do.
Lambang.....	do.....	1.97	1899	Do.
La Paz.....	Parao.....	11.11	1886	Do.
Landelino.....	Sail.....	8.82	1901	Do.
Lauas.....	do.....	9.57	1898	Do.
Laureano.....	do.....	2.10	1901	Do.
Laurac Bat.....	Lighter.....	68.73	.....	Do.
Law.....	Viray.....	23.94	1896	Do.
Laudamante.....	Sail.....	26.20	1901	Do.
Latar.....	do.....	2.90	1902	Do.
Lazarino.....	do.....	2.75	1899	Do.
Lazarito.....	do.....	2.40	1899	Do.
Lamoste.....	do.....	3.17	1902	Do.
Leal.....	do.....	19.25	1900	Do.
Leal.....	do.....	7.75	1901	Do.
Latizorio.....	do.....	1.42	1902	Do.
Leal.....	do.....	13.35	1897	Do.
Lagua.....	do.....	6.42	1900	Do.
La Union.....	do.....	2.92	1902	Do.
Legaspi.....	Steamer.....	956.84	1875	New Castle, N. S. W.
Lariosa.....	Sail.....	2.57	1902	Philippine Islands.
La Juventud.....	do.....	14.91	1902	Do.
La Purisima Concepcion.....	Pilot boat.....	109.41	1902	Do.
La Hija Florencia.....	Sail.....	9.32	1902	Do.
Luisa.....	Steam launch.....	35.19	1900	Hongkong.
Lasaca.....	Sail.....	2.40	1900	Philippine Islands.
Landeras.....	do.....	.52	1902	Do.
Leon.....	do.....	6.25	1899	Do.
Leona.....	do.....	8.20	1901	Do.
Lagan.....	do.....	10.83	1902	Do.
Leonor.....	Lighter.....	85.59	1900	Do.
Leonor.....	Sail.....	8.75	1901	Do.
La Pascua.....	do.....	6.08	1902	Do.
Leonor.....	Brigantine.....	192.24	1894	Do.
Leoncito.....	Sail.....	1.53	1902	Do.
Lavador.....	do.....	1.35	1899	Do.
Leonor.....	Pilot boat.....	70.17	1878	Do.
La Paz.....	Sail.....	3.22	1893	Do.
Leve.....	do.....	12.84	1893	Do.
Lepanto.....	Brigantine.....	201.46	1853	Do.
La Marsellesa.....	Sail.....	7.05	1903	Do.
Leyte.....	do.....	24.18	1897	Do.
Leyte.....	Steam launch.....	43.94	.....	Hongkong
Licerio.....	Sail.....	3.37	1897	Philippine Islands.
Liloan.....	do.....	3.66	1899	Do.
Libano.....	do.....	3.04	1887	Do.
Libarios.....	do.....	2.07	1898	Do.
Libertas.....	Parao.....	6.88	1902	Do.
Libertad No. 2.....	Sail.....	9.04	1901	Do.
Libay.....	do.....	1.84	1899	Do.
Libertad.....	do.....	3.37	1899	Do.
Libordar.....	do.....	1.50	1900	Do.
Libre.....	do.....	2.45	1891	Do.
Libertad.....	do.....	5.21	1901	Do.
Lievan.....	Barangayan.....	27.04	1900	Do.
Ligero.....	Sail.....	3.97	1899	Do.
Liborio.....	do.....	2.15	1902	Do.
No. 946.....	Lighter.....	37.01	1901	Do.
No. 1.....	do.....	124.81	1891	Do.
No. 2.....	do.....	124.51	1891	Do.
No. 3.....	do.....	128.42	1891	Do.
No. 4.....	do.....	125.95	1891	Do.
No. 5.....	do.....	125.83	1891	Do.
No. 6.....	do.....	126.40	1891	Do.
No. 7.....	do.....	135.87	1896	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificate of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
No. 8.....	Lighter.....	79.04	.....	
Lila.....	Sail.....	1.32	1899	Philippine Islands.
Lily.....	Brigantine.....	188.91	1861	Scotland.
Limpot.....	Sail.....	.72	1900	Philippine Islands.
Lily.....	Lighter.....	35.59	1876	Do.
Lirion.....	Sail.....	3.12	1901	Do.
Litino Kalani.....	do.....	6.05	1901	Do.
Liverpool.....	do.....	6.75	1894	Do.
Liena.....	do.....	1.45	1901	Do.
Loay.....	do.....	2.75	1888	Do.
Lobo.....	do.....	4.42	1898	Do.
Lancayno.....	do.....	3.81	1899	Do.
Loboc.....	do.....	1.41	1899	Do.
Lourdes.....	do.....	11.00	1902	Do.
Loro.....	do.....	2.00	1902	Do.
Lola.....	Lighter.....	40.42	1881	Do.
Lo unico.....	Sail.....	6.73	1900	Do.
Lorcha Jose.....	Lorcha.....	40.06	1902	Do.
Lolay.....	Sail.....	2.07	1899	Do.
Lorcha No. 984.....	Lorcha.....	83.35	1902	Do.
Lopez.....	Sail.....	2.45	1901	Do.
Lolita.....	Lighter.....	100.48	1900	Do.
Loma.....	Sail.....	4.17	1898	Do.
Lomarda.....	do.....	2.25	1899	Do.
Loon.....	do.....	1.60	1900	Do.
Lopena.....	do.....	1.75	1898	Do.
Lorenza.....	Lighter.....	78.00	1890	Do.
Loreto.....	Sail.....	6.70	1900	Do.
Los Remedios.....	do.....	3.75	1901	Do.
Lotus.....	Steam launch.....	32.01	1889	China.
Lourdes.....	Sail.....	2.75	1901	Philippine Islands.
Lourdes.....	do.....	8.12	1900	Do.
Lourdes.....	do.....	5.06	1900	Do.
Loyola.....	Schooner.....	432.66	1883	Canada.
Lucero.....	Sail.....	1.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Luciano.....	do.....	11.07	1898	Do.
Luchana.....	do.....	2.55	1899	Do.
Luguias.....	do.....	4.87	1900	Do.
Luisa.....	do.....	55.55	1896	Do.
Lucero.....	do.....	2.47	1901	Do.
Luisito.....	Steam launch.....	46.37	1900	Hongkong.
Lumapas.....	Sail.....	1.40	1900	Philippine Islands.
Lumagbas.....	do.....	3.35	1901	Do.
Luna.....	do.....	.95	1895	Do.
Lucero.....	Parao.....	3.06	1900	Do.
Lusinda.....	Sail.....	1.45	1900	Do.
Lusitana.....	Parao.....	22.83	1895	Do.
Lucia.....	Sail.....	181.74	1899	Japan.
Luisito.....	do.....	19.42	1899	Philippine Islands.
Luz.....	Lighter.....	102.88	1899	Do.
Luz del Progreso.....	Sail.....	6.39	1900	Do.
Lucero.....	do.....	2.57	1902	Do.
Luz.....	Lighter.....	67.42	1900	Singapore.
Lucero.....	Sail.....	2.50	1901	Philippine Islands.
Luzon.....	do.....	2.80	1899	Do.
Luzon.....	Lighter.....	154.89	1896	Do.
Luzon.....	Steam launch.....	32.39	1901	Hongkong.
Lyung.....	Sail.....	1.00	1898	Philippine Islands.
Luneta.....	Panco.....	13.42	1901	Do.
Lolita.....	Sail.....	15.00	1902	Do.
Luchaves.....	do.....	1.14	1902	Do.
Libertador.....	do.....	1.14	1902	Do.
Loaynon.....	do.....	4.75	1902	Do.
Lusano.....	do.....	1.95	1902	Do.
Luna.....	do.....	9.33	1902	Do.
Loreta.....	do.....	8.22	1902	Do.
Libertad.....	Falcado.....	14.32	1903	Do.
Loreta.....	Sail.....	8.22	1902	Do.
Las de Lara.....	do.....	9.01	1902	Do.
Liorona.....	do.....	18.77	1899	Do.
Lagura.....	do.....	2.89	1902	Do.
Lorcha Favorita.....	do.....	22.75	1900	Do.
Librame.....	do.....	2.32	1902	Do.
Luz del Progreso.....	do.....	6.39	1900	Do.
Lucero.....	do.....	2.47	1901	Do.
Libertad.....	do.....	4.45	1900	Do.
Loro.....	do.....	1.98	1902	Do.
La Paz.....	do.....	6.55	1894	Do.
Libertad.....	do.....	5.85	1901	Do.
La Paz.....	do.....	5.64	1901	Do.
Legaspi.....	Lorcha.....	164.65	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Lighter No. 9	Lighter	163.00	1896	United States.
Lolin	Lorcha	143.11	1902	Philippine Islands.
Lighter No. 1	Lighter	137.76	1899	United States.
Lighter No. 10	do	164.78	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 12	do	164.78	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 4	do	141.12	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 11	do	164.78	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 5	do	137.76	1899	Do.
Lighter No. 15	do	163.75	1899	Do.
Lighter No. 3	do	141.12	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 2	do	141.12	1896	Do.
Lighter No. 13	do	169.33	1896	Do.
Lulu	Steam launch	16.58	1902	Philippine Islands.
Lighter I	Lighter	117.12	1901	Do.
Iegaspi	do	120.69	1897	Do.
Macaria	Sail	6.58	1896	Do.
Mabate	do	1.55	1900	Do.
Macaulay	Steam launch	39.46	1901	Hongkong.
Mactan	do	158.86	1896	Do.
Macario	Sail	1.50	1899	Philippine Islands.
Madralejos	do	5.72	1900	Do.
Magdalena	do	2.12	1899	Do.
Madrid	do	1.92	1901	Do.
Macusog	do	1.22	1901	Do.
Magdalena	do	5.00	1901	Do.
Mabilis	Steamer	31.98	1901	Hongkong.
Madali	do	105.73	1901	Do.
Magdalena	Sail	4.00	1892	Philippine Islands.
Maggie	Steam launch	13.20	1901	United States.
Madge	do	30.43	1901	Hongkong.
Magdalena No. 2	Parao	10.41	.....	Philippine Islands.
Macatil	Sail	2.12	1901	Do.
Magdalena	Parao	16.30	1901	Do.
Magdalena	Sail	.97	1897	Do.
Mabait	Steam launch	105.73	1902	Hongkong.
Maestra	do	2.60	1901	Philippine Islands.
Magdosa	do	.86	1898	Do.
Maghuyop	do	4.92	1902	Do.
Mahumetano	do	4.82	1901	Do.
Magallanes	Steamer	1,375.52	1880	New Castle.
Magapit	do	135.09	1901	Renfrew, England.
Malabon	Lighter	75.00	1870	Philippine Islands.
Malaboyoc	Sail	1.35	1900	Do.
Malaserte	do	4.87	1900	Do.
Malabon No. 2	Lighter	176.83	1901	Do.
Malate	do	176.83	1901	Do.
Malavar	Sail	1.72	1897	Do.
Malayao	do	7.22	1902	Do.
Malosoqui	do	4.27	1902	Do.
Malecon	Lighter	99.80	1885	Do.
Magaasang	Sail	3.10	1902	Do.
Malacas	Steam launch	54.69	1902	Hongkong.
Malici	do	48.06	1899	Do.
Malibay	Lighter	176.83	1901	Philippine Islands.
Malinao	Sail	10.47	1880	Do.
Mananquil	do	3.53	1901	Do.
Manapla	do	4.00	1901	Do.
Maná	do	10.10	1900	Do.
Manchega	do	42.19	1893	Do.
Mandarin	do	11.60	1900	Do.
Mand	Lighter	110.00	1871	Singapore.
Manadane	Sail	3.15	1900	Philippine Islands.
Manapla	do	4.08	1901	Do.
Malinta	Lighter	176.83	1901	Do.
Manila	do	76.56	1885	Do.
Manonos	Sail	2.67	1901	Do.
Manguiloy-on	do	8.10	1902	Do.
Manila	Steamer	127.92	1879	Ireland.
Mantos	Sail	1.80	1901	Philippine Islands.
Manolito	Lighter	194.40	1901	Do.
Mañita	do	67.74	1894	Do.
Manolito	Parang	25.93	1901	Do.
Manlupig	Sail	1.80	1901	Do.
Manlanguit	do	1.37	1901	Do.
Manuel	Pilot boat	108.30	.....	Do.
Manuela	Sail	4.09	1900	Do.
Mansing	do	1.75	1901	Do.
Maravillosa	do	2.92	1901	Do.
Manzano Yaptico	Steamer	136.86	1898	Hongkong.
Maquinar	Sail	2.65	1901	Philippine Islands.
Maramba	do	8.60	1895	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Maranti.....	Sail.....	1.55	1901	Philippine Islands.
Maravilla.....	do.....	2.20	1900	Do.
Marcelo.....	do.....	1.51	1896	Do.
Marcela.....	do.....	9.50	1901	Do.
Marcela.....	do.....	2.25	1901	Do.
Marciana.....	do.....	4.51	1893	Do.
Marcino.....	do.....	1.97	1901	Do.
Maranga.....	do.....	2.60	1901	Do.
Mardojos.....	do.....	2.97	1900	Do.
March.....	do.....	27.86	1902	Do.
Macala.....	do.....	3.97	1902	Do.
Marfila.....	do.....	11.77	1880	Do.
Maming.....	do.....	2.35	1902	Do.
Maratas.....	do.....	1.30	1902	Do.
Margarita.....	do.....	7.22	1892	Do.
Maria Natividad.....	do.....	2.00	1902	Do.
Mary.....	Panco.....	26.03	1900	Do.
Margarita.....	Lighter.....	138.21	1895	Do.
Margarita.....	Parang.....	16.53	1901	Do.
Mary.....	Sail.....	10.00	1901	Do.
Maria.....	Schooner.....	62.76	1893	Do.
Maria.....	Brigantine.....	110.99	.....	Do.
Maria.....	Sail.....	7.00	1900	Do.
Maria.....	do.....	30.32	.....	Do.
Maria Amparo.....	do.....	3.00	1893	Do.
Maria Concepcion.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Maria Luisa.....	Lighter.....	85.59	1900	Do.
Maria Luisa.....	do.....	50.00	1897	Do.
Maria Luisa.....	Sail.....	33.50	1897	Do.
Maria Isabel No. 118.....	Pilot boat.....	22.55	1897	Do.
Maria.....	Sail.....	3.20	1901	Do.
Maria Pilar.....	Pilot boat.....	80.91	1898	Do.
Maria Magdalena.....	Panco.....	60.01	1902	Do.
Maria Pilar.....	Sail.....	3.00	1900	Do.
Maria Socorro.....	Pilot boat.....	48.81	1884	Do.
Maria Socorro.....	Parao.....	3.77	1897	Do.
Mariana.....	Lighter.....	35.13	1895	Do.
Maribohoe.....	Sail.....	2.40	1899	Do.
Maria de la Paz.....	do.....	23.39	1901	Do.
Maria.....	Steam.....	92.00	1901	Hongkong.
Maria.....	Sail.....	5.00	1899	Philippine Islands
Marida.....	do.....	.80	1900	Do.
Married.....	do.....	3.40	1901	Do.
Marilao.....	do.....	1.67	1899	Do.
Malicay.....	do.....	4.00	1896	Do.
Marimon.....	do.....	1.97	1901	Do.
Marinduque.....	Steamer.....	259.04	1896	Brittania.
Macario.....	Sail.....	3.72	1902	Philippine Islands,
Marina.....	Schooner.....	76.67	1885	Do.
Marinduque.....	Sail.....	2.02	1898	Do.
Marcela.....	do.....	11.00	1890	Do.
Maria Concepcion.....	Balandra.....	6.06	1902	Hongkong.
Mariposa.....	Sail.....	5.12	1891	Philippine Islands.
Maksontoff.....	Schooner.....	71.05	1899	United States.
Maine.....	Sail.....	5.45	1902	Philippine Islands.
Mariposa.....	Steam launch.....	66.66	1874	Do.
Macapaling.....	Sail.....	7.68	1902	Do.
Mariquita.....	Steam launch.....	38.42	1902	Do.
Mariquita.....	Lighter.....	53.10	1897	Do.
Mariripi.....	Sail.....	12.15	1902	Do.
Madjos.....	do.....	6.37	1900	Do.
Maquinilla.....	do.....	6.78	1903	Do.
Marta.....	do.....	2.02	1901	Do.
Martina.....	do.....	2.98	1899	Do.
Matapid.....	Steamer.....	271.05	1902	Sandakan.
Martinico.....	Sail.....	7.02	1899	Philippine Islands.
Martin.....	do.....	5.25	1900	Do.
Masayon.....	do.....	1.97	1902	Do.
Mascotta.....	Lighter.....	21.91	1892	Do.
Masecampo.....	Sail.....	7.70	1901	Do.
Matilda.....	do.....	24.24	1902	Do.
Masi.....	do.....	13.13	1893	Do.
Masinlong.....	Panco.....	21.18	1900	Do.
Maslog.....	Sail.....	3.75	1900	Do.
Mateo.....	do.....	5.00	1892	Do.
Matutina.....	do.....	2.67	1901	Do.
Matulin.....	Steam launch.....	55.79	1901	Hongkong.
Matias.....	Sail.....	6.06	1896	Philippine Islands.
Migreño.....	do.....	2.47	1888	Do.
Miano.....	do.....	4.55	1896	Do.
Milagrosa.....	do.....	1.25	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Micabalo	Sail	6.61	1901	Philippine Islands.
Migalbis	do	3.60	1901	Do.
Mil Flores	do	9.22	1887	Do.
Michael	do	1.57	1900	Do.
Minang	do	3.87	1901	Do.
Mindoro	Lighter	96.90	1896	Do.
Milligoy	Sail	2.40	1901	Do.
Miguillo	do	.80	1902	Do.
Mihon	do	8.62	1900	Do.
Miron	do	4.47	1902	Do.
Mira	do	3.97	1900	Do.
Miroy	do	.62	1900	Do.
Misa	do	8.72	1901	Do.
Misericordia	do	12.12	1899	Do.
Misericordia	do	11.20	1902	Do.
Miserable	do	5.67	1892	Do.
Miloy	do	3.55	1901	Do.
Mision	do	4.65	1901	Do.
Modesto	do	4.92	1898	Do.
Modesto Milquiades	Sail	8.22	1902	Do.
Maleno	Steamer	102.00	1884	Hongkong.
Molina	Balandor	21.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Mónica	Sail	2.66	1899	Do.
Mont	Steamer	33.46	.....	Hongkong.
Montesclaros	Sail	1.68	1902	Philippine Islands.
Montefalcon	do	3.25	1899	Do.
Montano	do	8.00	1897	Do.
Montemayores	do	5.47	1901	Do.
Montserrat	Steam launch	17.82	1900	Do.
Montanes	Steamer	395.55	1889	England.
Montserrat	Sail	42.15	1884	Philippine Islands.
Monterre	do	1.40	1899	Do.
Morillo	do	9.09	1895	Do.
Morales	do	3.80	1898	Do.
Mortejo	do	3.40	1902	Do.
Morgia	do	6.52	1899	Do.
Morascalla	do	1.62	1894	Do.
Mosca	do	41.00	1875	Do.
Mumdaca	Steamer	89.11	1865	England.
Mundo	Lighter	136.36	1895	Philippine Islands.
Muego	Sail	5.75	1902	Do.
Muelle	Lighter	81.91	1900	Do.
Murciano	Sail	3.92	1902	Do.
Mutia	do	1.93	1897	Do.
Mutiaa	do	8.07	1902	Do.
Maria	Parao	7.79	1902	Do.
Maria Santisima	do	16.03	1903	Do.
Maria Filomena	Panco	42.07	1903	Do.
Maria Angeles	do	18.07	1900	Do.
Maria Socorro	do	26.49	1901	Do.
Mercedes	do	21.64	1897	Do.
Matigon	Sail	7.19	1902	Do.
Matilde	do	6.21	1901	Do.
Mediadora	do	4.06	1901	Do.
Misericordia	do	11.20	1902	Do.
Montserrat	do	2.75	1903	Do.
Marcela	do	2.66	1901	Do.
Mariquita	do	3.70	1903	Do.
Matilde	do	26.89	1900	Do.
Malitbog	Steam launch	46.90	1900	Hongkong.
Meiko Maru	Steamer	199.64	1888	Japan.
Mable	Lorcha	78.99	1903	Philippine Islands.
Mont	Steam launch	33.48	.....	Do.
May	Lorcha	173.36	1902	Do.
Minerva II	Schooner	597.02	1902	United States.
Matutina	Sail	2.67	1900	Philippine Islands.
Matilde	Brigantino	454.64	1895	Denmark.
Matigon	Sail	8.00	1897	Philippine Islands.
Matilde	do	4.40	1900	Do.
Mauban	Steamer	1,252.61	1900	Campbelltown.
Maura	Sail	5.95	1899	Philippine Islands.
Mauser	do	2.80	1899	Do.
Maximina	do	12.37	1883	Do.
Maximo	do	10.34	1898	Do.
Matabalan	do	2.22	1901	Do.
Mauresa	do	171.00	1901	Do.
May C.	Steam	18.84	1895	Hongkong.
Matilde	Sail	34.00	1891	Philippine Islands.
Mayo	Schooner	224.61	1875	Do.
Maximina	Sail	2.00	1901	Do.
Matias	do	8.00	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Mayon	Steamer	124.33	1872	Philippine Islands.
Mayoral	Sail	1.74	1900	Do.
Medina	do	6.60	1893	Do.
Mejorado	do	1.80	1893	Do.
Media Luna	do	30.05	1900	Do.
Melchor	do	3.12	1901	Do.
Mel	Schooner	49.34	1877	Do.
Melaño	Sail	1.35	1901	Do.
Menso	do	1.37	1901	Do.
Mena	do	3.54	1890	Do.
Memmon	Lighter	129.49	1897	Do.
Mencias	Sail	1.92	1900	Do.
Menguante	do	1.12	1900	Do.
Mercante (a) San Agustin	Panco	26.10	1896	Do.
Merced	Schooner	58.61	1863	Do.
Menos	Parao	12.75	1902	Do.
Melencio	Sail	3.47	1902	Do.
Mercedes	do	6.10	1896	Do.
Melgar	do	1.30	1902	Do.
Mercedes	do	47.31	1879	Do.
Metalico	do	3.76	1902	Do.
Mercedes	Lighter	67.14	1900	Singapore.
Mercedes	Steam launch	5.87	1901	Philippine Islands.
Mermoquis	do	48.34	1888	Do.
Mero	Sail	1.77	1902	Do.
Meses	do	3.62	1896	Do.
Mestiza	Lighter	55.76	1874	Do.
Minas de Bataan	Steamer	1,845.28	1879	England.
Migarbio	Sail	5.45	1895	Philippine Islands.
Miagao	do	.45	1896	Do.
Nadal	do	4.35	1896	Do.
Nacher	do	.65	1900	Do.
Nable	Steam launch	19.55	1902	Do.
Nagtaba	Lighter	78.40	1893	Do.
Naciente	Sail	11.65	1903	Do.
Nalzaro	do	1.92	1900	Do.
Napisa	do	7.22	1898	Do.
Nanda	do	3.75	1900	Do.
Napitan	do	7.98	1901	Do.
Narciso	do	3.00	1888	Do.
Nacional	do	6.16	1902	Do.
Naraga	do	1.53	1902	Do.
Nariz	do	1.42	1899	Do.
Narval	do	2.17	1899	Do.
Nasugbu	do	84.04	1893	Do.
Natalia Magdalena	do	7.00	1902	Do.
Nate	do	67.75	1901	Do.
Natividad	Lighter	69.67	1900	Singapore.
Natividad	Sail	3.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Natividad	do	3.80	1900	Do.
Navegante	Barangayan	12.53	1896	Do.
Naval	Sail	1.66	1893	Do.
Navaleño	do	2.27	1898	Do.
Navarra	Lighter	68.77	1889	Do.
Navoa	Sail	2.02	1901	Do.
Nazareno	Steamer	157.54	1900	Hongkong.
Negros	Lighter	93.62	1896	Philippine Islands.
Nena	do	95.75	1900	Hongkong.
Nena	Sail	46.03	1893	Philippine Islands.
Nena	do	36.55	1896	Do.
Nenita	do	37.36	1883	Do.
Nepomuceno	do	5.37	1897	Do.
Neptuno	Parao	9.18	.....	Do.
Neptuno	Sail	15.13	1902	Do.
Neuclo	do	2.02	1898	Do.
Nevada	Schooner	91.27	1855	Do.
New York	Steam launch	22.71	1897	Do.
Nicolas	Sail	1.84	1902	Do.
Nitoy	do	3.45	1897	Do.
Nicetas	Lighter	47.41	1897	Do.
Nicodemus	Sail	4.00	1901	Do.
Nicolasita	do	2.00	1900	Do.
Nieves	do	9.64	1893	Do.
Nieves	Lighter	105.87	1901	Do.
Nieves	Sail	7.42	1901	Do.
Nieves	Lighter	67.10	1873	Do.
Nina	Sail	5.47	1899	Do.
Nini	Parao	16.61	1901	Do.
Niño Jesus	Sail	6.70	1898	Do.
Niña Bonita	do	9.80	.....	Do.
Noel	do	6.85	1896	Do.
Norbortor	do .....	.....	.....	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Nostrates	Pilot boat	17.42	1899	Philippine Islands.
Novata	Sail	1.90	1899	Do.
Nube	do	1.82	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Antipolo	Schooner	38.39	1856	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Antipolo	Sail	14.50	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Concepcion	Panco	22.01	1902	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Antipolo	Parao	2.80	1896	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen	Sail	9.32	1902	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Consolacion	Barangayan	8.74	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Belen	Parao	12.35	1902	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen I.	Panco	10.62	1897	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Antipolo No 1.	Parao	5.72	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen II.	do	4.61	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Asuncion	Panco	18.47	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen	Steamer	306.00	1890	Belfast, Ireland.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen	Barangayan	18.56	1902	Philippine Islands.
Nuestra Sra. de Gracia	Steam launch	166.65	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Carmen	Pontin	30.95	1893	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Esperanza	Panco	59.20	1877	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Esperanza	Pilot boat	33.72	1870	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Loreto	Sail	12.15	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Monserrat	Panco	46.56	1884	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Pilot boat	56.31	1866	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de las Navegantes	do	76.01	1877	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de las Mercedes	Barangayan	9.24	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Sail	9.30	1892	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Barangayan	6.17	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Sail	3.25	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Parao	2.15	1890	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Barangayan	7.70	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Sail	3.50	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	do	5.00	1895	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de las Mercedes	Barangayan	7.10	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	do	17.87	1890	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Sail	15.62	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	do	2.83	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Panco	25.10	1895	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	do	28.57	1870	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz	Lorcha	26.02	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Manaoag	Sail	28.42	1902	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz y Buen Viaje.	Pilot boat	51.86	.....	
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz y Buen Viaje.	Parao	16.67	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Lourdes	Sail	12.69	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz y Buen Viaje.	Parao	5.62	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz y Buen Viaje.	Barangayan	15.33	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Piat	Pilot boat	55.71	1893	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Piedad	Sail	8.03	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Pilar	Lanchon	13.30	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Barangayan	6.02	1902	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Schooner	20.90	1884	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Parao	11.60	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Barangayan	2.82	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Panco	5.00	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Sail	3.80	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de los Remedios	do	6.00	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de los Remedios	Parao	34.99	1895	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de los Remedios	Sail	5.00	1896	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de los Remedios	do	5.00	1896	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de los Remedios	do	7.00	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Esperanza	Barangayan	22.34	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Regla	Sail	4.36	1889	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Barangayan	3.17	1900	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Sail	3.00	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Steamer	715.00	1868	Scotland.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Panco	51.84	1901	Philippine Islands.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Sail	50.90	1886	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario	Schooner	216.17	1897	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio	Pilot boat	41.05	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Salvacion	Sail	6.00	1897	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Socorro	do	3.13	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Salvacion	Barangayan	16.28	1894	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Soledad	Brique	15.33	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Salvacion	Panco	20.17	1897	Do.
Nueva Caceres	Sail	37.00	1884	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de Salvacion	do	17.00	.....	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Victoria	do	11.00	1901	Do.
Nueva Celestina	Brigantine	102.03	.....	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Nueva Concepcion.....	Pilot boat.....	28.30	1902	Philippine Islands.
Nuestra Sra. de Salud.....	Barangayan.....	11.45	1900	Do.
Nueva Francisca.....	Sail.....	25.00	1870	Do.
Nueva Luna.....	do.....	67.00	1880	Do.
Nueva Luna.....	Barangayan.....	7.24	1901	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Rosario.....	Falcado.....	13.03	1895	Do.
Nueva Zaragoza.....	Schooner.....	130.87	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio.....	Panco.....	22.86	1902	Do.
Nueva Cabatuan.....	Sail.....	40.25	1882	Do.
Nuevo Rosario.....	do.....	98.71	1891	Do.
Nuevo San Juan.....	Pilot boat.....	25.31	1896	Do.
Nuevo Talisay.....	Sail.....	62.58	1886	Do.
No. 1131.....	Parao.....	3.00	1901	Do.
No. 1.....	Lighter.....	117.12	1901	Hongkong.
No. 1.....	Steam launch.....	31.00	1899	Philippine Islands.
No. 3.....	Lighter.....	79.04	.....	Do.
Numeriana.....	Sail.....	2.32	1900	Do.
Neil MacLeod (formerly Salvador).	Steamer.....	1,088.00	1875	England.
Nuestra Sra. de Guadalupe.....	Panco.....	28.32	1902	Philippine Islands.
Nuestra Sra. de Begonia.....	Steam.....	496.51	1902	Calcutta.
Nuestra Sra. de Gracia.....	do.....	166.65	1901	Hongkong.
Nuestra Sra. de Visitacion.....	Barangayan.....	30.88	1896	Philippine Islands.
Negrita.....	Sail.....	51.36	1885	Do.
Napatal.....	do.....	5.09	1898	Do.
Nuestra Sra. del Remedio.....	do.....	12.80	1903	Do.
Nuestra Sra. de la Paz y Buen Viaje.	do.....	10.66	1901	Do.
Nena.....	do.....	12.28	1896	Do.
New Marietta (formerly Buenasuerte).	Pontin.....	52.60	1864	Do.
Obando.....	Lighter.....	76.05	1873	Do.
Obediente.....	Sail.....	6.87	1900	Do.
Obensa.....	do.....	1.27	1900	Do.
Oblasa.....	do.....	7.40	1893	Do.
Ocado.....	do.....	4.15	1901	Do.
Oceania.....	do.....	2.87	1900	Do.
Oca.....	do.....	4.00	1899	Do.
Odog.....	do.....	1.27	1899	Do.
Ogoño.....	Pilot boat.....	49.01	1887	Do.
Ocharon.....	Sail.....	1.50	1902	Do.
Ogarap.....	do.....	1.70	1902	Do.
Ogton.....	do.....	.82	1900	Do.
Ojo.....	do.....	37.46	.....	Do.
Olimpia.....	do.....	3.47	1900	Do.
Olga.....	do.....	8.56	1902	Do.
Olis.....	do.....	16.37	1898	Do.
Olite.....	do.....	48.68	1897	Do.
Olojan.....	Sailing.....	1.83	1902	Do.
Oliva.....	Sail.....	18.00	1902	Do.
Oliva.....	do.....	13.62	1898	Do.
Oliva.....	do.....	5.60	1900	Do.
Omega.....	do.....	1.22	1901	Do.
Omolon.....	do.....	4.57	1899	Do.
Ondol.....	do.....	3.32	1900	Do.
Opinio.....	do.....	1.27	1900	Do.
Orani.....	Steamer.....	37.92	1886	Do.
Oretano.....	Schooner.....	105.00	1878	Do.
Oriente.....	Steam launch.....	39.31	1899	Do.
Oriente.....	Sail.....	8.50	1901	Do.
Oriente.....	Pilot boat.....	87.09	1892	Do.
Oriente.....	Sail.....	17.50	1899	Do.
Oriente.....	Lighter.....	101.33	.....	Do.
Orimaco.....	Sail.....	1.07	1900	Do.
Ormoc.....	do.....	8.05	1900	Do.
Oroc.....	do.....	2.60	1900	Do.
Ortelano.....	do.....	5.00	1902	Do.
Osorio.....	do.....	2.92	1902	Do.
Otero.....	do.....	3.00	1900	Do.
Oslobano.....	do.....	8.82	1899	Do.
Onofre.....	Panco.....	36.51	1903	Do.
Otoño.....	Falcado.....	19.95	1903	Do.
Ordenes.....	Steam launch.....	25.89	1902	Do.
Pablo.....	Sail.....	2.90	1899	Do.
Paciencia.....	Lorcha.....	67.57	1877	Do.
Pacio.....	Sail.....	1.22	1900	Do.
Pacot.....	do.....	4.77	1899	Do.
Paciencia.....	do.....	12.12	1900	Do.
Padin.....	do.....	3.25	1900	Do.
Padre Capitan.....	Steamboat.....	71.00	.....	Do.
Pablito.....	Sail.....	4.00	1901	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Pacita.....	Lighter.....	220.19	1901	Hongkong.
Padua.....	Sail.....	5.02	1899	Philippine Islands.
Paces.....	do.....	2.30	1901	Do.
Pacaldo.....	do.....	1.92	1896	Do.
Pajarita.....	do.....	9.27	1899	Do.
Paisana.....	do.....	44.00	1898	Do.
Pacita.....	Barangayan.....	15.58	1902	Do.
Pajuleras.....	Sail.....	9.20	1897	Do.
Pacatang.....	do.....	4.07	1901	Do.
Paltas.....	do.....	18.81	1901	Do.
Paler.....	do.....	2.05	1899	Do.
Palomilla.....	do.....	6.25	1899	Do.
Paloma.....	do.....	1.10	1901	Do.
Palomita.....	do.....	2.65	1896	Do.
Palompon.....	do.....	30.22	1901	Do.
Palacio.....	do.....	1.05	1901	Do.
Pamplona.....	Brigantine.....	250.65	1897	Scotland.
Pampanga.....	Sail.....	33.30	1901	Philippine Islands.
Pamping.....	do.....	12.20	1885	Do.
Palanaron.....	do.....	51.97	1899	Do.
Panton.....	do.....	3.65	1901	Do.
Panta.....	do.....	5.45	1901	Do.
Panay.....	Lighter.....	147.95	1896	Do.
Panay.....	Sail.....	4.75	1900	Do.
Pacita.....	do.....	3.17	1897	Do.
Panay.....	do.....	.90	1900	Do.
Pangasinan.....	do.....	29.70	1900	Do.
Pailot.....	do.....	3.59	1895	Do.
Pandora.....	Steam.....	20.26	1894	Hongkong.
Panong.....	Sail.....	2.17	1901	Philippine Islands.
Panong.....	do.....	2.32	1901	Do.
Paquita.....	do.....	49.03	1892	Do.
Palapo.....	do.....	4.59	1897	Do.
Paloma.....	Panco.....	48.13	1902	Do.
Paquito.....	Sail.....	3.75	1902	Do.
Paquita.....	Lighter.....	127.64	1901	Do.
Paquita.....	Sail.....	49.00	1896	Do.
Pascasio.....	do.....	1.15	1901	Do.
Paras.....	do.....	2.47	1895	Do.
Pasig.....	do.....	3.50	1899	Do.
Pasayan.....	do.....	2.60	1901	Do.
Pasig.....	Lighter.....	8.59	1901	Do.
Pasig.....	do.....	82.51	1900	Do.
Pareño.....	Sail.....	1.10	1901	Do.
Paragua.....	Lorcha.....	160.88	1902	Singapore.
Pasig.....	Water boat.....	54.57	1891	Do.
Parasan.....	Sail.....	30.68	1902	Do.
Pasingan.....	do.....	17.42	1901	Do.
Pasita.....	do.....	6.00	1900	Do.
Paragoya.....	do.....	4.97	1902	Do.
Pascual B.....	do.....	4.15	1901	Do.
Pastorita.....	do.....	9.25	1890	Do.
Pastoril.....	do.....	1.22	1900	Do.
Parama.....	do.....	9.47	1900	Do.
Patria.....	do.....	2.27	1897	Do.
Patro.....	Steam.....	13.93	.....	.....
Parras.....	Sail.....	2.85	1901	Philippine Islands.
Paterna.....	do.....	9.05	1897	Do.
Patricio.....	do.....	4.22	1900	Do.
Patrocinio.....	do.....	9.42	1901	Do.
Paulina.....	do.....	2.70	1893	Do.
Paula.....	Steam launch.....	32.94	1898	Do.
Paula.....	Brigantine.....	66.06	1856	Do.
Pauican.....	Sail.....	21.06	1900	Do.
Paz.....	Lighter.....	86.38	1883	Do.
Paz.....	Falcado.....	22.54	1900	Do.
Paz.....	Sail.....	3.50	1901	Do.
Paz No. 2.....	do.....	14.60	1900	Do.
Paz No. 2097.....	Casco.....	27.50	1883	Do.
Paz y Buen Viaje.....	Barangayan.....	16.96	1900	Do.
Peard.....	Sail.....	2.65	1896	Do.
Pedro.....	do.....	2.06	1899	Do.
Pelagio.....	do.....	1.40	1901	Do.
Peliño.....	do.....	3.15	1899	Do.
Pendula.....	do.....	1.70	1901	Do.
Penolope.....	Steam.....	22.31	1894	Hongkong.
Pepay.....	Lighter.....	52.13	1882	Philippine Islands.
Pepe.....	do.....	13.00	1876	Do.
Pepe.....	Sail.....	11.20	1894	Do.
Pepe.....	Steam launch.....	33.08	1900	Hongkong.
Pepin.....	Lighter.....	100.32	1900	Philippine Islands.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Peping	Sail	1.27	1901	Philippine Islands.
Pepita	Brigantine	150.52	1882	Do.
Pepita	Lighter	105.45	1894	Do.
Pepito	Steam launch	22.11	1901	Do.
Pequeña	Sail	1.62	1900	Do.
Perla del Oceano	Casco	3.50	1900	Do.
Perla del Oriente	Sail	11.45	1902	Do.
Perla del Oceano	Schooner	219.00	1864	Do.
Perla Filipina	Sail	10.30	1897	Do.
Perla de Visayas	Steam	120.00	1901	Hongkong.
Peregrino	Sail	3.55	1900	Philippine Islands.
Perdurable	do	1.45	1901	Do.
Perfecto	do	3.00	1901	Do.
Perfecto	do	10.90	1900	Do.
Pering	do	6.82	1901	Do.
Perina	do	3.57	1901	Do.
Perico	do	3.00	1902	Do.
Peregrino Cruxamente	Panco	16.12	1903	Do.
Perpetua	Sail	3.62	1899	Do.
Perla	do	4.14	1903	Do.
Pesetas	do	39.25	1879	Do.
Petaca	do	8.60	1902	Do.
Petaquera	do	3.58	1900	Do.
Petra	do	8.97	1880	Do.
Petronila	do	6.00	1901	Do.
Petrona	do	1.97	1898	Do.
Petroleo	do	1.35	1900	Do.
Phill	Steam launch	13.16	1895	Do.
Pigmy	do	24.42	.....	Singapore.
Pilapila	Sail	18.87	1901	Philippine Islands.
Pilapil	do	1.65	1902	Do.
Pilar	Lighter	73.05	1888	Do.
Pilar	Schooner	64.00	1902	Do.
Pilar	Sail	37.83	.....	Do.
Pilar	do	48.59	.....	Do.
Pilar Espiritu	do	1.25	1901	Do.
Pilarita	do	7.75	1899	Do.
Pili	do	2.85	1897	Do.
Pimporta	Parao	2.75	1890	Do.
Pinangga	Sail	3.75	1902	Do.
Pineda	do	26.47	1888	Do.
Pines	do	6.15	1898	Do.
Pinquian	do	2.72	1900	Do.
Pinaflor	do	1.47	1895	Do.
Pinaranda	do	2.87	1900	Do.
Pio	do	1.25	1901	Do.
Pioneer	Lighter	68.43	1900	Hongkong.
Pinoy	Sail	1.50	1896	Philippine Islands.
Piralta	do	.93	1897	Do.
Pitos	do	1.52	1902	Do.
Pistaño	do	1.13	1900	Do.
Placer	Steam	^a 4.25	1900	Do.
Planeta	Parao	2.70	1888	Do.
Plocefina	Pontin	40.23	1901	Do.
Poblete	Sail	12.97	1900	Do.
Pointer	do	1.65	1899	Do.
Polca	do	7.20	1901	Do.
Policarpo	do	.82	1901	Do.
Polee	Steam launch	37.79	1899	Hongkong.
Pomposa	Sail	1.17	1900	Philippine Islands.
Poncing	do	9.15	1898	Do.
Pondoc	do	1.47	1900	Do.
Ponferrada	do	2.17	1901	Do.
Pol	do	1.80	1889	Do.
Pontoise	Lighter	74.72	1893	Do.
Pontafioza	Sail	5.52	1902	Do.
Porong	do	2.17	1901	Do.
Portes	do	77.62	1894	Do.
Porvenir	do	5.52	1900	Do.
Posecion	do	3.00	1902	Do.
Posta	do	1.12	1899	Do.
Poderoso	do	7.12	1899	Do.
Postera	do	9.00	1900	Do.
Powerful	Steam launch	51.83	.....	Hongkong.
Pojas	Sail	3.20	1902	Philippine Islands.
Preciosa	do	2.50	1902	Do.
Pregua	do	3.12	1902	Do.
Presentacion	do	4.30	1893	Do.
Primera	do	1.20	1901	Do.
Prima	do	2.92	1896	Do.

^aNet tonnage.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Primitiva	Sail	6.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Primitivo	do	5.85	1901	Do.
Pesbo	do	3.47	1900	Do.
Projo	do	2.90	1899	Do.
Procopio	do	3.30	1899	Do.
Profeta	do	2.17	1898	Do.
Progress	Lighter	88.05	1900	Hongkong.
Progreso	Sail	4.17	1900	Philippine Islands.
Pronto	do	17.00	1900	Do.
Propia	do	2.40	1900	Do.
Propio Peculio	do	3.72	1894	Do.
Prosperidad	do	4.08	1902	Do.
Prospect	Lighter	68.43	1900	Hongkong.
Providencia	Sail	6.10	1899	Philippine Islands.
Prueba	do	17.57	1892	Do.
Prueba	do	7.00	1900	Do.
Prudencia	do	64.30	1877	Do.
Pugoy	do	1.37	1896	Do.
Punay	do	2.12	1901	Do.
Pura	do	2.12	1897	Do.
Purísima Concepcion	Steamer	93.16	1894	Hongkong.
Purísima Concepcion	Barangayan	3.69	1901	Philippine Islands.
Purísima Concepcion	Sail	1.25	1899	Do.
Purísima Concepcion	do	19.44	1860	Do.
Purísima Concepcion	Lighter	43.82	1897	Do.
Purísima Concepcion	Sail	3.00	1901	Do.
Purísima Concepcion	Pilot boat	33.04	1860	Do.
Purita	Sail	4.02	1901	Do.
Putian	do	11.00	1894	Do.
Putol	do	3.32	1898	Do.
Perigrino Cruxamente	Panco	16.12	1903	Do.
Precursor	Steam launch	18.39	1881	Hongkong.
Parras	Sail	2.85	1901	Philippine Islands.
Petaguera	do	3.53	1900	Do.
Perla	do	4.14	1903	Do.
Pojas	do	3.20	1902	Do.
Pepito	Steam launch	14.86	1902	Hongkong.
Pacita	Sail	5.18	1901	Philippine Islands.
Patriota	do	2.62	1903	Do.
Pontevedra	do	7.99	1903	Do.
Panique	do	3.29	1903	Do.
Penales	do	1.39	1899	Do.
Predicador	do	2.02	1903	Do.
Pilarcita	do	3.50	1902	Do.
Pamauion	do	2.85	1903	Do.
Pullicar	do	4.22	1903	Do.
Pura	do	63.81	1903	Do.
Palo	do	3.73	1902	Do.
Pampanga	do	7.24	1901	Do.
Pangasinan	do	7.46	1900	Do.
Primera (formerly Utah)	Schooner	66.29	1889	Do.
Querida	Sail	1.05	1896	Do.
Quiot	do	7.32	1896	Do.
Quianco	do	5.60	1901	Do.
Quirino	do	3.07	1901	Do.
Quiros	do	.70	1902	Do.
Quijal	do	2.37	1901	Do.
Quitay	do	3.30	1898	Do.
Quiterio	do	1.35	1900	Do.
Quiñal	do	.85	1900	Do.
Quiosco	do	1.27	1902	Do.
Quillot	do	4.00	1902	Do.
R. Mellisa	Steamer	192.92	1889	Do.
Raagas	Sail	7.15	1895	Do.
Rabor	do	6.15	1895	Do.
Radasa	do	7.10	1902	Do.
Rafaela	do	59.70	1870	Do.
Rafaela	Lighter	52.60	1883	Do.
Raja	Sail	1.80	1902	Do.
Rafaelito	Falcado	17.41	1884	Do.
Rafaelito	Sailing	2.12	1902	Do.
Ramil	Sail	1.45	1900	Do.
Rambler	do	4.37	1899	Do.
Ramona	Lighter	37.87	1899	Do.
Rallotin	Sail	4.00	1896	Do.
Ramos	do	2.87	1897	Do.
Ranara	do	.70	1900	Do.
Rapesa	do	.87	1902	Do.
Rapido	Lighter	22.50	1897	Do.
Rapido	Barangayan	21.48	1893	Do.
Rapido	Sail	1.40	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificate of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Rayos.....	Sail.....	10.87	1901	Philippine Islands.
Raymundo.....	do.....	1.37	1901	Do.
Realista.....	do.....	.90	1900	Do.
Rebeca.....	do.....	5.42	1901	Do.
Recuerdo.....	do.....	4.00	1899	Do.
Redillas.....	do.....	4.50	1894	Do.
Rebusura.....	do.....	3.06	1897	Do.
Reginita.....	Steamer.....	59.37	1893	Do.
Regino.....	Sail.....	3.12	1898	Do.
Regina.....	do.....	9.37	1898	Do.
Recuerdo.....	do.....	10.45	1902	Do.
Regis.....	do.....	2.82	1897	Do.
Refulgente.....	do.....	4.11	1902	Do.
Regla.....	do.....	14.57	1894	Do.
Regular.....	do.....	1.05	1901	Do.
Regua.....	do.....	1.30	1899	Do.
R. de los Angeles.....	Pilot boat.....	78.96	1876	Do.
Relampago.....	Sail.....	10.25	1893	Do.
Remediadora.....	do.....	22.80	1900	Do.
Remedio.....	do.....	5.58	1894	Do.
Remedio.....	do.....	12.67	1902	Do.
Remedio.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Remedio.....	do.....	11.00	1897	Do.
Remedios.....	Lighter.....	49.38	1897	Do.
Remedios.....	Panco.....	32.00	1900	Do.
Remedios.....	Sail.....	8.00	1901	Do.
Remedio Salvacion.....	do.....	9.50	1900	Do.
Remigio.....	Lighter.....	101.47	1883	Do.
Remolador.....	Sail.....	1.30	1900	Do.
Rescarck.....	do.....	20.00	1898	Hongkong.
Resente.....	do.....	.62	1900	Philippine Islands.
Reserva.....	do.....	1.40	1901	Do.
Resimilla.....	do.....	1.07	1898	Do.
Resumena.....	do.....	1.45	1901	Do.
Resurreccion.....	do.....	7.12	1898	Do.
Resurreccion.....	Steamer.....	220.83	1876	Southampton.
Resurreccion.....	Panco.....	25.35	1901	Philippine Islands.
Resurreccion.....	Sail.....	.....	1895	Do.
Reyes.....	do.....	6.75	1898	Do.
Rizal.....	do.....	3.94	1900	Do.
Ricafor.....	do.....	1.67	1900	Do.
Ricardo.....	do.....	2.22	1898	Do.
Ricardo.....	Lighter.....	15.81	1901	Do.
Rioja.....	Sail.....	3.57	1898	Do.
Riqueza.....	do.....	49.27	1890	Do.
Ring.....	do.....	1.05	1900	Do.
Rillo.....	do.....	2.47	1901	Do.
Rizal.....	Steam launch.....	100.71	1895	Hongkong.
Rcberto.....	Lighter.....	83.69	1901	Do.
Rocamora.....	Sail.....	11.00	.....	Philippine Islands.
Rogesiana.....	do.....	9.77	1882	Do.
Rodolfo.....	do.....	3.00	1900	Do.
Romano.....	do.....	3.42	1897	Do.
Roman.....	do.....	1.23	1892	Do.
Robusta.....	do.....	4.67	1901	Do.
Romero.....	do.....	4.30	1900	Do.
Romualda.....	do.....	9.06	1893	Do.
Roble.....	do.....	2.02	1901	Do.
Rodriguez.....	do.....	3.33	1901	Do.
Romulos.....	Steamer.....	809.00	1879	Scotland.
Rollorata.....	Sail.....	2.62	1902	Philippine Islands.
Rodulfo.....	do.....	7.50	1902	Do.
Rona.....	Lighter.....	65.00	1875	Do.
Rollete.....	Sail.....	1.85	1902	Do.
Romundo.....	Lorcha.....	14.97	1902	Do.
Roque.....	Sail.....	1.48	1892	Do.
Ropelos.....	do.....	2.00	1897	Do.
Rolloba.....	do.....	17.90	1902	Do.
Rosa.....	do.....	56.29	1899	Do.
Romanita.....	Schooner.....	31.59	1903	Do.
Rosal.....	Sail.....	2.00	1901	Do.
Rosal.....	Schooner.....	61.45	1872	Do.
Rosalem.....	Sail.....	2.57	1901	Do.
Rosalia.....	do.....	7.75	1898	Do.
Rosalina.....	Lighter.....	101.12	1898	Do.
Rosario.....	Sail.....	3.42	1901	Do.
Rosario.....	do.....	47.85	1889	Do.
Rosario.....	do.....	13.89	1898	Do.
Rosario.....	do.....	2.87	1901	Do.
Rosario.....	do.....	8.00	1895	Do.
Rosario.....	do.....	6.68	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Rorario	Sail	25.46	1901	Philippine Islands.
Rosario	do	7.04	1898	Do.
Rosario	do	2.00	1896	Do.
Rosario	do	35.88	.....	.....
Rosario	do	7.77	.....	.....
Rosario Busuanga	do	24.91	1899	Do.
Rosario	do	8.50	1899	Do.
Rosario No. 291	Pontin	26.04	1896	Do.
Rosario	Panco	38.86	1876	Do.
Rosario	do	21.05	1898	Do.
Rosario Preciosa	do	56.59	1898	Do.
Rosevel	Sail	10.10	1901	Do.
Rosalida	do	8.75	1902	Do.
Rosita	do	14.72	1898	Do.
Rosing	do	1.52	1901	Do.
Rosca	do	2.75	1901	Do.
Rosco	do	2.67	1899	Do.
Roxas	do	5.00	1901	Do.
Rostia	do	1.15	1898	Do.
Rufino	do	5.32	1895	Do.
Rufino	do	4.12	1896	Do.
Rucela	do	1.75	1900	Do.
Ruperto	do	1.45	1901	Do.
Rosita	Casco	13.99	1901	Do.
Rutol	Sail	1.67	1901	Do.
Remedios	Steam launch	42.83	1903	Hongkong.
Romanita	Schooner	31.59	1903	Philippine Islands.
Rosario	Pontin	27.81	1895	Do.
Rosario	Panco	24.40	1898	Do.
Rayo	Sail	2.19	1903	Do.
Refulgente	do	4.11	1902	Do.
Regina	do	2.42	1903	Do.
Robillos	do	8.88	1901	Do.
Rubia	do	2.48	1903	Do.
Roque	do	4.28	1902	Do.
Rosario Busuanga	do	24.91	1899	Do.
Roxas	do	2.86	1901	Do.
Rosario	do	44.64	1899	Do.
Sabiduria	do	2.17	1900	Do.
Sagarino	do	2.35	1900	Do.
Sagaral	do	5.40	1899	Do.
Sagrado Corazon	Pontin	35.47	1885	Do.
Sagrada Familia	Sail	3.72	1900	Do.
Saduga	do	9.00	1895	Do.
Salamanca	do	3.45	1899	Do.
S. de la Rama	Steam launch	56.72	1902	Hongkong.
Salamat	Sail	1.50	1900	Philippine Islands.
Salampati	do	6.65	1898	Do.
Salbani	do	8.00	1902	Do.
Salvacion	do	10.06	1902	Do.
Salgado	do	2.95	1898	Do.
Salsona	do	2.47	1901	Do.
Salome	do	2.22	1901	Do.
Salvacion	do	7.10	1899	Do.
Sagun	do	12.82	1901	Do.
Salvacion No. 6	do	10.88	1891	Do.
Salvacion	do	3.75	1901	Do.
Salvacion	do	2.10	1900	Do.
Salvacion	do	2.75	1901	Do.
Salvacion	do	3.00	1900	Do.
Salvacion	do	4.48	1897	Do.
Salvacion No. 9	do	12.50	1901	Do.
Salvacion No. 10	do	3.20	1900	Do.
Salvacion	do	7.00	1898	Do.
Salvacion No. 11	do	8.25	1899	Do.
Salvacion No. 010	do	7.62	1901	Do.
Salvacion	Lighter	47.00	1897	Do.
Salvacion	Sail	9.00	1901	Do.
Salvacion	do	2.00	1901	Do.
Salvador	do	11.76	1892	Do.
Salvacion J. A.	do	1.15	1901	Do.
Salvamento	do	9.85	1897	Do.
Salvador	do	2.50	1896	Do.
Salvacion	do	20.00	1902	Do.
Salvadora	Panco	33.78	1902	Do.
Salvadora	Sail	4.00	1900	Do.
Salvadora	do	2.72	1900	Do.
Salud	Lighter	39.99	.....	.....
Salva	Sail	.77	1899	Do.
Santa Inés	do	4.00	1899	United States.
Santa Julia	do	5.26	1898	Philippine Islands.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Santa Inés	Barangayan	10.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Santa Juanita	do	16.41	1901	Do.
Santa Juliana	Panco	15.00	1885	Do.
Santa Lucia	Sail	7.25	1885	Do.
Santa Luisa	do	15.85	1895	Do.
Santiago	do	90.00	1902	Do.
Santa Lucia	Steamer	32.19	1894	Siam.
Santiago Primero	Sail	11.47	1901	Philippine Islands.
Santa Anselma	do	1.67	1902	Do.
Santa Lucia	do	64.01	1872	Do.
Santa Lucia	do	18.23	1902	Do.
Santa Lucrecia	do	1.40	1900	Do.
Santa Lucia	Barangayan	16.60	1901	Do.
Santa Marina	Panco	31.07	1889	Do.
Santa Maria Magdalena	Lighter	6.75	1895	Do.
Santa Maria Magdalena	Panco	17.66	1901	Do.
Santa Maria	do	6.70	1900	Do.
Santa Maria	Sail	1.50	1901	Do.
Santa Maria	Pilot boat	117.68	1902	Do.
Santa Maria	Pontin	15.09	1895	Do.
Santa Maria	Parao	25.25	1900	Do.
Santa Maria de Ripoll	Brigantine	140.78	1894	Do.
Santa Maria de Iman	Parao	3.15	1895	Do.
Santa Maria	Barangayan	16.85	1902	Do.
Santa Maria	do	10.50	1902	Do.
Santa Marcelina	Sail	2.32	1900	Do.
Santa Macaria	do	7.92	1902	Do.
Santa Lucia	Panco	23.61	1902	Do.
Santa Mauricia	do	33.94	1900	Do.
Santa Maria	do	24.47	1896	Do.
Santiago	do	33.83	1902	Do.
Santa Mónica	Pontin	29.43	1893	Do.
Santiago	Parao	10.35	1900	Do.
Santa Apolonia	Sail	17.97	1894	Do.
Santa Patricia	do	1.77	1900	Do.
Santa Potenciana	do	5.26	1902	Do.
Santa Rita	do	8.25	1899	Do.
Santa Roseta	do	13.00	1901	Do.
Santa Ramona	do	3.00	1900	Do.
Santa Remigia	do	3.17	1899	United States.
Santa Regina	do	1.08	1898	Philippine Islands.
Santa Rita	do	10.00	1897	Do.
Santa Roseta	do	9.00	1901	Do.
Santa Salvación	do	4.00	1900	Do.
Santa Simona	do	2.42	1900	Do.
Santa Rosa	Barangayan	16.10	1902	Do.
San Mariano	Sail	2.47	1900	Do.
San Lucas H. B.	do	19.75	1897	Do.
San Martin	do	5.32	1899	Do.
San Martin	do	5.20	1894	Do.
San Melesio	do	3.00	1900	Do.
San Miguel	Barangayan	17.15	1891	Do.
San Miguel	Lighter	149.59	1895	Do.
San Miguel	Barangayan	14.47	1898	Do.
San Miguel	Sail	11.45	1900	Do.
San Miguel	Barangayan	6.57	1901	Do.
San Miguel	Sail	16.00	1901	Do.
San Miguel Arcangel	Brigantine	75.96	1859	Do.
San Lorenzo	Balandra	11.66	1903	Do.
San José	Parao	10.57	1903	Do.
San Miguel	do	13.50	1901	Do.
San Juan	Panco	46.50	1902	Do.
San Modesto	Barangayan	15.77	1899	Do.
San Moises	Sail	4.62	1899	Do.
San Juan Bautista	do	3.03	1899	Do.
San Nasario	do	2.52	1898	Do.
San Nemesio	do	9.22	1898	Do.
San Nicolas	Barangayan	16.81	1901	Do.
San Pedro	Sail	11.09	1901	Do.
San Santiago	Schooner	80.76	1902	Do.
San Nicolas	do	64.34	1882	Do.
San Roque	Sail	2.75	1900	Do.
San Nicolas	do	5.25	1900	Do.
San Nicolas	do	1.25	1900	Do.
San Pedro	Falcado	16.10	1897	Do.
San Nicolas	Sail	11.26	1900	Do.
San Pedro	do	16.98	1900	Do.
San Pedro	do	25.08	1902	Do.
San Pedro	do	10.09	1902	Do.
San Pedro	do	8.42	1902	Do.
San Nicolas de la Garcia Norma	Pilot boat	48.42	1872	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
San Nicolas de Tolentino	Panco	20.83	1898	Philippine Islands.
San Nicolas de Tolentino	Sail	23.12	1880	Do.
San Parado	...do	1.72	1900	Do.
San Pablo	...do	3.25	1901	Do.
San Pedro	Steamer	152.62	1890	New Castle.
San Pedro No. 2	Sail	12.15	1901	Philippine Islands.
San Pedro	...do	2.00	1896	Do.
San Pedro	Schooner	99.79	1875	Do.
San Pedro	Barangayan	14.90	1901	Do.
San Pedro	...do	13.34	1901	Do.
San Pedro	Parao	19.00	1897	Do.
San Pedro	Sail	1.30	1901	Do.
Santa Paula	...do	6.99	1897	Do.
Santo Domingo	Barangayan	5.07	1901	Do.
Sayson	...do	3.34	1901	Do.
Santo Antonio	Panco	40.35	1896	Do.
Santa Rosa	Barangayan	20.19	1900	Do.
Santa Susana	Panco	50.71	1865	Do.
Santa Rosa	Steam launch	88.36	1902	Do.
Santa Rita	Sail	1.22	1902	Do.
S. V. Paz Devina	Pilot boat	41.22	1891	Do.
Santa Victoria	Sail	7.79	1903	Do.
Santa Tomas	...do	2.00	1901	Do.
Santa Teresa	Barangayan	20.88	1895	Do.
Santo Domingo	...do	19.51	1901	Do.
Santo Niño	Pontin	15.74	1899	Do.
Santo Domingo L. G	Sail	2.00	1899	Do.
Santo Niño No. 00	...do	1.50	1901	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	8.06	1896	Do.
Santo Domingo	...do	10.77	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	Panco	35.95	1895	Do.
Santo Niño	Sail	5.60	1900	Do.
Santo Niño	Pontin	17.53	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	Sail	9.11	1896	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	7.50	1899	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	2.50	1900	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	7.50	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	6.00	1896	Do.
Santo Tomas	Falcado	19.57	1892	Do.
Santo Tomas	Sail	11.00	1896	Do.
Santo Niño	...do	6.00	1896	Do.
Sayson	...do	1.75	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	...do	15.00	1880	Do.
Santo Tomas	...do	45.00	.....	Do.
Santo Tomas	...do	5.00	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	Parao	22.32	1890	Do.
Sardis	Pilot boat	165.08	1897	Japan.
Scocia	Launch	12.00	1896	Philippine Islands.
Sebandal	Sail	7.27	1891	Do.
Sarabia	...do	.85	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	Banca	10.03	1896	Do.
Seguidillas	Lighter	21.01	1894	Do.
Sara	Sailing	148.65	1901	Hongkong.
Sare	...do	2.77	1901	Mandane, Cebu.
Segunda Da	Lighter	89.54	1893	Philippine Islands.
Sarigumba	Sail	1.70	1901	Do.
Sactorio	...do	5.00	.....	Do.
Segundo	...do	1.66	1896	Do.
Seguridad	...do	8.25	1898	Do.
Seis	Lorcha	46.98	1884	Do.
Seneca	Sail	40.00	.....	Do.
Señorita	...do	2.22	1887	Do.
Seno	...do	10.88	1900	Do.
Septiembre	Brigantine	136.69	1887	Do.
Serafin No. 2	Sail	1.75	1899	Do.
Serafin	...do	1.12	1901	Do.
San Pablo	Pontin	52.83	1902	Do.
S. Juan Bautista	Balandra	11.91	1903	Do.
San Vicente	Pilot boat	77.49	1903	Do.
San Isidro	Panco	27.04	1903	Do.
Shark	Steam launch	20.83	1903	Do.
Santa Catalina	Falcado	24.71	1900	Do.
Sofia	Steam launch	35.95	1901	Hongkong.
Sarapsap	Panco	27.11	1902	Philippine Islands.
Santa Filomena	...do	17.80	1895	Do.
San Francisco	Falcado	20.90	1903	Do.
Soledad	Lorcha	75.26	1903	Do.
San José	Panco	20.14	1895	Do.
Santisima Trinidad	Parao	35.36	1895	Do.
Santiago	Viray	6.80	1900	Do.
Santa Tita	...do	20.87	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Santa Maria	Barangayan	18.01	1900	Philippine Islands.
San Miguel	do	36.16	1898	Do.
San Pedro	Parao	6.50	1901	Do.
San José	Panco	15.41	1896	Do.
Santa Maria	do	22.33	1896	Do.
Sherman	Steam launch	26.19	1903	Hongkong.
San Antonio	Sail	5.05	1898	Philippine Islands.
San José	do	6.50	1903	Do.
San José	do	6.87	1900	Do.
San Vidal	do	3.29	1902	Do.
Salvacion	do	2.12	1901	Do.
San Lorenzo	do	7.82	1899	Do.
Santa Elena	do	6.50	1902	Do.
Salvacion	do	3.09	1903	Do.
San Marcelo	do	7.87	1899	Do.
Simeon	do	11.07	1901	Do.
Santa Victoria	do	7.79	1903	Do.
Santa Apolonia	do	17.97	1894	Do.
Soledad	do	1.69	1903	Do.
San Juan Bautista	do	3.03	1899	Do.
Samareña	Casco	4.78	1903	Do.
San José	Sail	3.37	1902	Do.
San Juan	do	3.77	1899	Do.
San Venancio	do	10.52	1901	Do.
Salome	do	11.51	1903	Do.
San Rafael	do	9.06	1900	Do.
San Isidro	do	10.48	1898	Do.
Santa Bernabela	do	7.83	1900	Do.
Simeon	do	2.81	1900	Do.
Santa Ana	do	6.08	1903	Do.
Santo Rosario	do	12.20	1898	Do.
Sison	do	8.69	1903	Do.
S. Nicolas de Tolentino	do	12.84	1898	Do.
Salva	do	9.90	1899	Do.
Salvador	do	11.40	1903	Do.
San Antonio	Panco	40.35	1896	Do.
San Antonio	Sail	10.75	1896	Do.
S. Antonio de Padua	Casco	31.03	1897	Do.
S. Antonio de Florencia	Panco	18.06	1887	Do.
S. Antonio de Padua	Sail	5.75	1900	Do.
S. Antonio Peñafort	Pilot boat	83.58	1884	Do.
San Antonio No. 010	Sail	5.00	1900	Do.
San Antonio No. 004	do	1.50	1901	Do.
S. Antonio Vavagante	Panco	26.38	1892	Do.
San Antonio	Sail	41.00	1894	Do.
San Antonio	Panco	11.29	1896	Do.
San Antonio No. 1	do	26.61	1900	Do.
San Antonio	Sail	2.00	1902	Do.
San Apolonio	do	13.00	1898	Do.
San Baldomero	do	5.42	1899	Do.
San Aurelio	Barangayan	12.36	1901	Do.
San Bernardino	Steamer	75.25	1887	Hongkong.
San Aurelio	Sail	16.09	1901	Philippine Islands.
San Antonio	do	18.69	1902	Do.
San Bernardo	do	3.17	1900	Do.
San Alejo	Panco	37.73	1902	Do.
San Antonio	Sail	5.05	1898	Do.
San Blas	do	3.55	1900	Do.
San Carlos	do	5.95	1899	Do.
San Clemente	do	12.37	1896	Do.
San Cleto	do	12.47	1895	Do.
San Crisostomo	do	2.60	1895	Do.
San Ciriaco	do	1.80	1900	Do.
San Dionisio	Barangayan	5.49	1895	Do.
San Diego	Sail	6.75	1900	Do.
San Conrado	do	5.40	1900	Do.
San Cristobal	do	5.65	1900	Do.
San Dionisio	do	5.00	1895	Do.
San Cornelio	do	3.17	1899	Do.
San Cristuto	do	2.40	1900	Do.
San Eladio	do	2.20	1898	Do.
San Estanislao	do	9.25	1897	Do.
San Eustaquio	do	2.60	1900	Do.
San Eulogio	do	10.15	1885	Do.
San Felipe	do	4.87	1900	Do.
San Feliciano	do	1.37	1900	Do.
San Enailio	do	3.12	1900	Do.
San Fermin	do	2.18	1898	Do.
San Emilio	Barangayan	19.53	1901	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	When built.
San Felipe	Parao	29.74	1899	Philippine Islands.
San Fernando	Sail	7.85	1899	Do.
San Enrique	do	9.00	1902	Do.
San Francisco	Barangayan	11.22	1887	Do.
San Francisco	Brigantine	98.62	1885	Do.
San Francisco	Barangayan	18.96	1896	Do.
San Francisco No. 2	Sail	4.20	.....	Do.
San Francisco	do	2.10	1899	Do.
San Fruiti	do	5.95	1888	Do.
San Gonzalo	do	2.97	1898	Do.
San Gabriel	do	2.52	1892	Do.
San Gabriel	do	13.00	1901	Do.
San Gregorio	do	1.97	1900	Do.
San Gregorio	do	2.60	1901	Do.
San Gregorio	do	2.00	1901	Do.
San Guillermo	do	9.27	1898	Do.
San Guillermo	Parao	17.10	1891	Do.
San Francisco	Sail	12.10	1902	Do.
San Honorato	do	3.22	1900	Do.
San Francisco	Steamer	356.29	1902	Hongkong.
San Isidro	Sail	5.00	1898	Philippine Islands.
San Ignacio	Schooner	87.00	1895	Do.
San Ignacio	Panco	46.93	1895	Do.
San Isidro	Barangayan	16.56	1900	Do.
San Idefonso	Sail	1.85	1899	Do.
San Inocente	do	28.10	1898	Do.
San Isidro	do	107.47	1901	Do.
San Juquin	do	16.12	1898	Do.
San Isidro Labrador	Parao	15.93	1901	Do.
San Isidro	Sail	22.30	1902	Do.
San Juquin	Steamer	522.06	1891	New Castle, N. S. W.
San José	Sail	20.03	1897	Philippine Islands.
San José	do	4.00	1900	Do.
San Juquin	do	6.25	1891	Do.
San Juquin No. 2	do	2.00	1901	Do.
San José	Barangayan	11.70	1902	Do.
San Jorge	Steamer	106.00	1882	Singapore.
San José	Sail	29.70	1900	Do.
San José	do	14.00	1896	Philippine Islands.
San José	do	6.90	1901	Do.
San José	do	4.75	1899	Do.
San José	Pilot boat	67.38	1891	Do.
San José No. 2	Sail	3.80	1901	Do.
San José No. 3	do	3.37	1901	Do.
San José	Parao	3.33	1894	Do.
San José No. 4	Sail	3.00	1901	Do.
San José No. 5	do	6.25	1901	Do.
San José	do	20.12	1895	Do.
San José	Barangayan	7.74	1901	Do.
San José	do	16.81	1897	Do.
San José	do	7.12	1900	Do.
San José	Parao	22.99	1895	Do.
San José No. 2	Sail	3.80	1901	Do.
San José C. C	do	2.25	1901	Do.
San José	Panco	36.89	1860	Do.
San José	Sail	10.00	1901	Do.
San José	Barangayan	10.35	1902	Do.
San José	Panco	41.23	1883	Do.
San José No. 1	Barangayan	16.02	1900	Do.
San José No. 2	do	16.10	1901	Do.
San José	Sail	6.49	1895	Do.
San José III	Barangayan	7.92	1901	Do.
San José	Parao	18.67	1899	Do.
San José	Sail	5.00	1893	Do.
San José	Parao	16.50	1894	Do.
San José	Panco	25.43	1901	Do.
San José (A) Ilocano	Pilot boat	52.80	1897	Do.
San José (A) Estre	Barangayan	14.86	1900	Do.
San José	Sail	10.12	1901	Do.
San Juan	do	1.00	1900	Do.
San Juan	do	2.37	1900	Do.
San Juan	do	1.75	1900	Do.
San Juan	do	3.00	1899	Do.
San Juan	do	2.75	1901	Do.
San Juan	do	2.50	1901	Do.
San Juan	Steamer	498.00	1880	Glasgow, Scotland.
San Juan C. J	Sail	2.20	1901	Philippine Islands.
San Juan J. K	do	2.65	1901	Do.
San Juan	Brigantine	81.82	1885	Do.
San Juan	Barangayan	15.89	1898	Do.
San Juan	do	4.06	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
San Juan.....	Lighter.....	74.68	1893	Philippine Islands.
San José.....	Sail.....	2.00	1902	Do.
San José.....	do.....	6.09	1900	Do.
San Juan Bautista.....	Panco.....	26.50	1898	Do.
San Juan.....	Sail.....	9.31	1902	Do.
San Juan.....	do.....	15.00	1902	Do.
San Juan Bautista.....	Pontain.....	8.67	1896	Do.
San Leon.....	Schooner.....	66.08	1902	Do.
San Juanquin.....	Sail.....	15.00	1902	Do.
San Juan de Sahagun.....	Pontain.....	47.88	1857	Do.
San Lusanto.....	Sail.....	11.40	1901	Do.
San Julian.....	do.....	2.00	1901	Do.
San Julian.....	do.....	1.82	1900	Do.
San Julian.....	Barangayan.....	19.51	1897	Do.
San Lorenzo.....	Sail.....	6.00	1892	Do.
San Lucas.....	do.....	1.92	1900	Do.
San Lope.....	do.....	2.25	1901	Do.
San Lorenzo.....	do.....	1.25	1900	Do.
S. Luis Guinayangan.....	Pilot boat.....	89.48	1895	Do.
San Lorenzo No. 101.....	Sail.....	3.00	1901	Do.
San Manuel.....	do.....	2.37	1900	Do.
San Mariano.....	do.....	2.47	1900	Do.
San Lucas H. B.....	do.....	19.75	1897	Do.
San Martin.....	do.....	5.32	1899	Do.
San Martin.....	do.....	5.20	1894	Do.
San Melesio.....	do.....	3.00	1900	Do.
San Miguel.....	Barangayan.....	17.15	1891	Do.
San Miguel.....	Lighter.....	149.59	1895	Do.
San Miguel.....	Barangayan.....	11.47	1898	Do.
San Miguel.....	Sail.....	11.45	1900	Do.
San Miguel.....	Barangayan.....	6.57	1901	Do.
San Miguel.....	Sail.....	16.00	1901	Do.
San Miguel Arcangel.....	Brigantine.....	75.96	1859	Do.
San Lorenzo.....	Balandra.....	11.66	1903	Do.
San José.....	Parao.....	10.57	1903	Do.
San Miguel.....	do.....	13.50	1901	Do.
San Juan.....	Panco.....	46.50	1902	Do.
San Modesto.....	Barangayan.....	15.77	1899	Do.
San Moises.....	Sail.....	4.62	1899	Do.
San Juan Bautista.....	do.....	3.03	1899	Do.
San Nazario.....	do.....	2.52	1898	Do.
San Nemisio.....	do.....	9.22	1898	Do.
San Nicolas.....	Barangayan.....	16.81	1901	Do.
San Pedro.....	Sail.....	11.09	1901	Do.
San Santiago.....	Schooner.....	80.76	1902	Do.
San Nicolas.....	do.....	64.34	1882	Do.
San Roque.....	Sail.....	2.75	1900	Do.
San Nicolas.....	do.....	5.25	1900	Do.
San Nicolas.....	do.....	1.25	1900	Do.
San Pedro.....	Falcado.....	16.10	1897	Do.
San Nicolas.....	Sail.....	11.26	1900	Do.
San Pedro.....	do.....	16.98	1900	Do.
San Pedro.....	do.....	25.08	1902	Do.
San Pedro.....	do.....	10.09	1902	Do.
San Pedro.....	do.....	8.42	1902	Do.
S. N. de la Gracia Nma.....	Pilot boat.....	48.42	1872	Do.
San Nicolas de Tolentino.....	do.....	20.83	1898	Do.
San Nicolas de Tolentino.....	Sail.....	23.13	1880	Do.
San Parado.....	do.....	1.72	1900	Do.
San Pablo.....	do.....	3.25	1901	Do.
San Pedro.....	Steamer.....	152.62	1890	Newcastle, N. S. W.
San Pedro No. 2.....	Sail.....	12.15	1901	Philippine Islands.
San Pedro.....	do.....	2.00	1896	Do.
San Pedro.....	Schooner.....	99.79	1875	Do.
San Pedro.....	Barangayan.....	10.11	1901	Do.
San Pedro.....	do.....	13.34	1901	Do.
San Pedro.....	Parao.....	19.00	1897	Do.
San Pedro.....	Sail.....	1.30	1901	Do.
Salud.....	do.....	5.02	1893	Do.
Salud.....	do.....	4.25	1899	Do.
Salva.....	do.....	7.00	1901	Do.
Salvaquir.....	do.....	1.80	1897	Do.
Salve.....	do.....	39.33	1880	Do.
Salvio.....	do.....	4.12	1899	Do.
Samar.....	Steamer.....	87.43	1890	Do.
Samonte.....	Sail.....	1.70	1901	Do.
Samiro.....	do.....	2.15	1901	Do.
Samoras.....	do.....	8.47	1895	Do.
Sambo.....	do.....	1.60	1902	Do.
Sampaga.....	Lighter.....	66.34	1881	Do.
Sampaguita.....	Sail.....	30.49	1884	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Samuelito.....	Sail.....	3.42	1900	Philippine Islands.
Sanchico.....	do.....	10.60	1901	Do.
Sampaloc.....	Lighter.....	83.80	1887	Do.
Sando.....	Sail.....	3.75	1901	Do.
Sanchez.....	do.....	7.20	1901	Do.
Sanguesa.....	do.....	47.50	1894	Do.
Sanang.....	do.....	3.02	1901	Do.
San Adriano.....	do.....	1.74	1900	Do.
San Agapito.....	do.....	7.27	1887	Do.
Sanchez Mira.....	Panco.....	42.67	1894	Do.
Santolan.....	Steam launch.....	104.01	1902	Do.
San Agustin.....	Sail.....	1.00	1900	Do.
San Agustin.....	do.....	9.00	1899	Do.
San Agustin.....	do.....	8.00	1900	Do.
San Agustin.....	do.....	7.17	1899	Do.
San Agustin.....	do.....	6.50	1901	Do.
San Agustin.....	Parao.....	15.81	1886	Do.
San Agustin.....	Schooner.....	14.00	1873	Do.
San Agustin.....	Sail.....	13.12	1902	Do.
San Agustin.....	do.....	5.28	1902	Do.
San Alejandrino.....	do.....	2.80	1900	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	8.51	1902	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	10.14	1902	Do.
San Andres.....	Barangayan.....	15.29	1897	Do.
San Andres.....	Sail.....	11.22	1898	Do.
San Andres.....	Barangayan.....	4.11	1901	Do.
San Andres.....	Steam launch.....	24.11	1900	Do.
San Andres.....	Sail.....	36.64	1901	Do.
San Aniceto.....	do.....	9.02	1900	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	4.75	1898	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	5.25	1900	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	13.11	1897	Do.
San Antonio.....	do.....	7.32	1899	Do.
San Antonio No. 3.....	do.....	27.00	1894	Do.
San Antonio No. 3.....	do.....	9.37	1901	Do.
San Vicente.....	Panco.....	49.11	1900	Do.
San Vicente.....	Barangayan.....	14.34	1901	Do.
San Vicente.....	Sail.....	2.50	1890	Do.
San Vicente.....	Barangayan.....	7.03	1896	Do.
San Vicente.....	Sail.....	1.50	1900	Do.
San Vicente.....	do.....	7.00	1892	Do.
San Vicente.....	do.....	12.00	1899	Do.
San Vicente No. 3.....	do.....	2.50	1899	Do.
S. V. (A) Buena Fortuna.....	Schooner.....	36.18	1893	Do.
San Vicente No. 4.....	Sail.....	15.00	1901	Do.
San Vicente No. 5.....	do.....	9.00	1901	Do.
S. V. Villa Mercedes.....	Parao.....	38.86	1892	Do.
San Vicente.....	Sail.....	2.00	1901	Do.
San Venancio.....	do.....	6.65	1901	Do.
San Isidro.....	do.....	3.80	1897	Do.
San Vicente.....	do.....	2.50	1899	Do.
San Vicente.....	do.....	2.00	1900	Do.
San Isidro.....	do.....	21.05	1895	Do.
San Vicente.....	Barangayan.....	15.14	1897	Do.
San Vicente I.....	do.....	15.49	1900	Do.
Santa.....	Sail.....	9.00	1895	Do.
San Vicente II.....	Barangayan.....	13.84	1901	Do.
San Vicente.....	Lanchon.....	16.15	1901	Do.
Santa Agripina.....	Sail.....	16.07	1891	Do.
San Vicente.....	Barangayan.....	16.21	1893	Do.
Santa Agustina.....	Sail.....	7.27	1900	Do.
Santisima Trinidad.....	do.....	17.54	1900	Do.
San Vicente.....	do.....	9.42	1902	Do.
Santa Alejandra.....	Pontin.....	85.90	1876	Do.
Santa Ana.....	Barangayan.....	8.66	1900	Do.
Santa Angela.....	Sail.....	4.40	1901	Do.
Santa Ana.....	do.....	5.00	1900	Do.
Santa Ana.....	do.....	30.10	1881	Do.
Santa Ana No 2.....	do.....	3.00	1901	Do.
Santa Anastasia.....	do.....	8.00	1894	Do.
Santa Anatolia.....	Barangayan.....	28.87	1898	Do.
Santa Baldomera.....	Sail.....	6.12	1894	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	do.....	2.55	1896	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	Barangayan.....	16.71	1897	Do.
San Vicente.....	Sail.....	6.22	1902	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	do.....	12.00	1897	Do.
Santa Bernarda.....	do.....	5.87	1898	Do.
Santa Bonifacia.....	do.....	4.02	1900	Do.
Santa Cecilia.....	do.....	3.22	1899	Do.
Santa Cayetana.....	do.....	1.00	1899	Do.
Santa Celedonia.....	do.....	8.27	1900	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Santa Cruz	Sail	10.64	1893	Philippine Islands.
Santa Catalina	Falcado	24.71	1900	Do.
Santa Dominga	Sail	10.52	1899	Do.
Santa Elena	do	8.10	1894	Do.
Santa Elvira	do	2.75	1900	Do.
Santa Eduarda	do	11.27	1899	Do.
Santa Faustina	do	4.17	1898	Do.
Santa Emilia	do	43.51	1895	Do.
Santa Clara	Parao	26.51	1894	Do.
Santa Fé	Sail	5.72	1897	Do.
Santa Feliciana	Pilot boat	43.82	.....	.....
Santa Catalina	do	11.11	1899	Do.
Santa Filomena	Pilot boat	80.71	1897	Do.
Santa Filomena	Parao	21.43	1900	Do.
Santa Catalina	Sail	7.93	1902	Do.
Santa Filomena	do	11.99	1893	Do.
San Vicente	do	11.10	1902	Do.
San Vicente	do	10.60	1901	Do.
Santa Filomena	Pilot boat	84.85	1899	Do.
San Vicente	do	12.62	1902	Do.
San Vicente	Sail	3.01	1902	Do.
Santa Filomena	Panco	46.88	1862	Do.
Santa Filomena	Sail	11.33	1902	Do.
San Vicente	do	13.48	1902	Do.
Santa Filomena No. 2	Parao	19.20	1895	Do.
San Vicente	Sail	6.00	1898	Do.
San Vicente Virgo	Parao	12.40	1902	Do.
Santa Filomena de Zam	do	2.05	1899	Do.
Santa Ana	Sail	10.60	1893	Do.
Santa Barbara	do	2.05	1901	Do.
Santa Gervasia	Barangayan	21.75	1897	Do.
Santa Gervasia	do	15.55	1901	Do.
San Vicente	Sail	14.75	1901	Do.
Santa Gertrudes	do	2.37	1900	Do.
Santa Gertrudes	do	10.20	1902	Do.
Santa Isabel	do	50.33	1902	Do.
Santa Hermogena	do	2.72	1900	Do.
San Vicente	do	2.05	1902	Do.
Santa Ines No. 1600	do	10.95	1892	Do.
San Vicente	Pilot boat	57.89	1891	Do.
San Vicente	Pontin	21.68	1901	Do.
San Vicente	Sail	2.12	1897	Do.
San Vicente	do	4.50	1898	Do.
San Vicente	do	7.00	1899	Do.
San Vicente	do	1.60	1900	Do.
S. Pedro y S. Pablo	Pilot boat	55.53	1877	Do.
S. Pio	Sail	11.40	1899	Do.
S. Pedro	do	2.25	1901	Do.
S. Placido	do	5.74	1897	Do.
S. Pedro B. L.	do	2.20	1900	Do.
S. Predencio	do	3.12	1901	Do.
S. Rafael	Parao	7.83	1900	Do.
S. Rafael	Sail	4.97	1901	Do.
S. Pedro	Parao	6.71	1901	Do.
S. Rafael	Sail	20.63	1882	Do.
S. Pedro No. 1	Barangayan	10.53	1895	Do.
S. Rafael	Schooner	32.18	1896	Do.
S. Pedro Telmo	Barangayan	15.51	1893	Do.
S. Pablo Apostol	Parao	26.85	1901	Do.
S. Rafael	Sail	7.25	1900	Do.
S. Pablo	Barangayan	16.26	1901	Do.
S. Ramon	Viray	20.69	1898	Do.
S. Ramon	Lighter	59.47	1900	Do.
S. Ramon	Sail	3.62	1900	Do.
S. Salvador	do	9.00	1901	Do.
S. Sebastian	Parao	4.18	1899	Do.
S. Pedro	Barangayan	17.85	1902	Do.
S. Pedro II	do	17.89	1902	Do.
S. Severo	Sail	3.15	1900	Do.
S. Silvestre	do	4.00	1901	Do.
S. Pascual	do	1.97	1902	Do.
Santander	Steamer	625.57	1895	Genoa.
S. Rafael	Barangayan	14.71	1901	Philippine Islands.
Santelmo	Sail	2.30	1901	Do.
S. Telesforo	do	39.49	1891	Do.
S. Pedro	do	10.00	1901	Do.
S. Roque	do	9.39	1901	Do.
Santiago	Panco	50.01	1870	Do.
S. Roque	Barangayan	11.25	1901	Do.
S. Roque	do	11.93	1902	Do.
Santiago	Sail	64.08	1893	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Santisima	Sail	4.65	1902	Philippine Islands.
S. Roque	do	2.40	1901	Do.
Santiago	Panco	44.75	1885	Do.
Saturana	Sail	6.00	1899	Do.
Santisima Trinidad	Steamer	91.33	1891	Bankok, Siam.
Santiago	Sail	2.05	1896	Philippine Islands.
Santillana	do	4.37	1899	Do.
Santisima Trinidad	Pontin	42.99	1869	Do.
Saturnio	Sail	5.34	1900	Do.
S. Remigio	do	2.75	1900	Do.
S. Roque	Pilot boat	29.70	1891	Do.
S. Vicente	Steam launch	59.37	1899	Hongkong
Soledad	Sail	1.25	1900	Philippine Islands.
Socorro	Balandra	3.06	1900	Do.
Soledad	Sail	4.60	1898	Do.
Sol	Barangayan	13.36	1902	Do.
Solante	Sail	6.19	1898	Do.
Soledad Manila	Pilot boat	98.07	1892	Do.
Soles	Sail	7.90	1901	Do.
Solana	do	2.45	1899	Do.
Solitaria	do	5.95	1899	Do.
Solling	do	2.62	1901	Do.
Solita	do	34.31	1897	Do.
Sontua	Steamer	1,027.00	1892	Sunderland.
Soledad	Sail	5.68	1893	Philippine Islands.
Soledad	do	1.69	1903	Do.
Soroy Soroy	do	1.67	1894	Do.
Sarra	do	3.02	1900	Do.
Sorsogon	Steamer	665.56	1884	Flessing.
Sorsogon	Sail	12.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Stag	Steamer	5.50	1883	Hongkong.
Stirling	Steam launch	5.32	1900	Philippine Islands.
Sotero	Sailing	1.00	1900	Do.
Stonie	Steam launch	4.00	1889	Hongkong.
Suacillo	Sail	12.09	1896	Philippine Islands.
Suba nga Dacu	do	1.45	1902	Do.
Suganub	do	4.54	1902	Do.
Suerte	do	39.37	1892	Do.
Suico	do	5.30	1900	Do.
Sulijon	do	2.37	1903	Do.
Sumbilla	do	1.27	1901	Do.
Sumilang	Parao	13.82	1903	Do.
Sunculana	Sail	2.77	1899	Do.
Sundown	Steamer	51.63	1894	Siam.
Surigao	do	120.00	1876	Sunderland.
Susana	Sail	11.75	1899	Philippine Islands.
Swift	Steamer launch	45.82	1900	Do.
San Leon	Schooner	66.08	1902	Do.
San José	Parao	10.57	1903	Do.
Sardis	Pilot boat	165.08	1897	Japan.
Santo Nifo	Pontin	17.53	1902	Philippine Islands.
Santiago	Panco	33.83	1902	Do.
San Alejo	do	37.73	1902	Do.
San Juan	do	46.50	1902	Do.
Santiago	Parao	10.35	1900	Do.
San Santiago	Schooner	80.76	1902	Do.
Salvador	Panco	33.87	1902	Do.
Santa Maria	do	24.47	1896	Do.
Santo Cristo	do	36.83	1902	Do.
Serapio	Sail	4.59	1893	Do.
Serapin No. 2	do	2.00	1901	Do.
Serapin	do	11.40	1902	Do.
Serantes	Parao	2.38	1902	Do.
Señorita	Sail	13.75	1902	Do.
Serantes	Steamer	137.99	1881	Paisley.
Seresita	Sail	5.92	1901	Philippine Islands.
Sergia	do	11.32	1898	Do.
Sereno	do	1.72	1900	Do.
Sereño	do	3.85	1901	Do.
Serio	do	1.22	1901	Do.
Servillo	do	57	1900	Do.
Sesican	do	35.25	1902	Hongkong.
Seth	Steam launch	1.55	1900	Philippine Islands.
Severino	Sail	30.14	1897	Do.
Sey	Barangayan	2.66	1898	Do.
Shamrock	Sail	1.57	1902	Do.
Siana	do	79	1893	Do.
Sibogueña	do	22.08	1902	Do.
Siglo	do	2.05	1900	Do.
Silad	do	11.50	1895	Do.
Silay No. 2	do			

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Silangan	Steam launch	132.11	.....	Hongkong.
Silverio	Sail	2.69	1898	Philippine Islands.
Simbajon	do	7.31	1897	Do.
Silvestre	do	15.57	1893	Do.
Simagala	do	7.70	1902	Do.
Simbajon	do	5.02	1902	Do.
Simbit	do	1.27	1900	Do.
Simpatica	do	5.32	1901	Do.
Simon	do	1.00	1900	Do.
Simeon	do	2.47	1897	Do.
Sinforoso	do	2.10	1901	Do.
Sinajon	do	4.07	1900	Do.
Sin Nombre	do	3.30	1894	Do.
Sofia	do	36.07	1903	Do.
Sin Rival	Pilot boat	55.82	1865	Do.
Sobrado	Sail	1.15	1902	Do.
Sirena	do	52.47	1882	Do.
Siren	do	6.63	1892	Do.
Sofia	Lighter	84.48	1901	Do.
Sofronio	Sail	3.40	1898	Do.
Sixto	do	6.90	1897	Do.
Sofia	do	3.00	1901	Do.
Socorro	do	3.00	1900	Do.
Sol	Lighter	48.82	1883	Do.
Solavar	Sail	1.72	1900	Do.
Sol Naciente	do	3.00	1896	Do.
Soledad	Panco	46.66	1833	Do.
San Pedro	Schooner	99.79	1875	Do.
San Pedro	Barangayan	14.90	1901	Do.
San Pedro	do	13.34	1901	Do.
San Pedro	Parao	19.00	1897	Do.
San Pedro	Sail	1.30	1901	Do.
Santa Paula	do	6.99	1897	Do.
Santo Domingo	Barangayan	5.07	1901	Do.
Sayson	do	3.34	1901	Do.
Santo Antonio	Panco	40.35	1896	Do.
Santa Rosa	Barangayan	20.19	1900	Do.
Santa Susana	Panco	50.71	1865	Do.
Santa Roso	Steam launch	88.36	1902	Do.
Santa Rita	Sail	1.22	1902	Do.
S. V. Paz Devina	Pilot boat	41.22	1891	Do.
Santa Victoria	Sail	7.79	1903	Do.
Santa Tomasa	do	2.00	1901	Do.
Santa Teresa	Barangayan	20.88	1895	Do.
Santo Domingo	do	19.51	1901	Do.
Santo Niño	Pontin	15.74	1899	Do.
Santo Domingo L. G.	Sail	2.00	1899	Do.
Santo Niño No. 00	do	1.50	1901	Do.
Santo Niño	do	8.06	1896	Do.
Santo Domingo	do	10.77	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	Panco	35.95	1895	Do.
Santo Niño	Sail	5.60	1900	Do.
Santo Niño	Pontin	17.53	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	Sail	9.11	1896	Do.
Santo Niño	do	7.50	1899	Do.
Santo Niño	do	2.50	1900	Do.
Santo Niño	do	7.50	1902	Do.
Santo Niño	do	6.00	1896	Do.
Santo Tomas	Falcado	19.57	1892	Do.
Santo Tomas	Sail	11.00	1896	Do.
Santo Niño	do	.600	1896	Do.
Sayson	do	1.75	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	do	15.00	1880	Do.
Santo Tomas	do	45.00	.....	Do.
Santo Tomas	do	5.00	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	Parao	22.32	1890	Do.
Scocia	Launch	12.00	1896	Do.
Sebandal	Sail	7.27	1891	Do.
Sarabia	do	.85	1901	Do.
Santo Tomas	Banca	10.03	1896	Do.
Seguidillas	Lighter	21.01	1894	Do.
Sara	Sailing	148.65	1901	Hongkong.
Sare	do	2.77	1901	Philippine Islands
Segunda Da	Lighter	89.54	1893	Do.
Sarigumba	Sail	1.70	1901	Do.
Sactorio	do	5.00	.....	Do.
Segundo	do	1.66	1896	Do.
Seguridad	do	8.25	1898	Do.
Sels	Lorcha	46.98	1884	Do.
Seneca	Sail	40.00	.....	Do.
Señorita	do	2.22	1887	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Seno	Sail.....	10.88	1900	Philippine Islands.
Septiembre	Brigantine	136.69	1887	Do.
Serafin No. 2	Sail.....	1.75	1899	Do.
Serafin	do	1.12	1901	Do.
Sinforosa	do	3.33	1903	Do.
San Pedro	do	11.09	1901	Do.
San Pedro	do	11.75	1901	Do.
San Vicente	do	8.32	1903	Do.
San Jose	do	7.11	1902	Do.
San Jose	do	38.33	1903	Do.
San Jose	do	7.02	1900	Do.
Siglo	do	6.68	1902	Do.
San Miguel	Balandra	2.29	1898	Do.
San Jose Midoreño	do	7.12	1903	Do.
Siguenza	Lighter	192.69	1902	Do.
San Nicolas	Steam launch	15.07	1902	Do.
Santa Victoria	Schooner	51.81	1878	Do.
Satu	Barge	40.13	1903	Do.
San Vicente	Banca	6.44	1903	Do.
Taalen	Steamer	118.82	1892	Hongkong.
Tabat	Sail.....	1.00	1901	Philippine Islands.
Tabaong	do	.80	1901	Do.
Tabanera	do	3.37	1898	Do.
Tabanera	do	6.82	1898	Do.
Tacloban	Schooner	29.67	.....	Do.
Taculin	Steamer	140.98	1883	Hongkong.
Tabogon	Sail.....	1.15	1901	Philippine Islands.
Tagaroma	do	2.40	1901	Do.
Tafalla	do	48.13	1893	Do.
Tagarao	do	1.32	1901	Do.
Tagbilaran	do	1.70	1899	Do.
Talep	do	1.77	1900	Do.
Tagadito	Steam launch	105.73	1902	Hongkong.
Talisay	Sail.....	10.62	1891	Philippine Islands.
Talisayon	do	1.40	1900	Do.
Tañseña	do	84.00	1900	Do.
Taloto	do	2.05	1898	Do.
Table	do	1.72	1902	Do.
Tabano	do	9.45	1897	Do.
Tamayo	do	.77	1900	Do.
Tabanogan	do	.60	1902	Do.
Tambule	do	1.95	1900	Do.
Tamsi	do	2.00	1898	Do.
Tanaueña	do	4.25	1900	Do.
Tangalan	Banca	17.14	1888	Do.
Tanjay	Sail.....	10.47	1901	Do.
Tanque	do	10.90	1891	Do.
Taoy	do	1.90	1901	Do.
Taporoc	do	.95	1895	Do.
Taporoc	do	1.27	1900	Do.
Taguigon	do	6.62	1900	Do.
Tarlac	Steamer	966.60	1896	Cadiz, Spain.
Tatad	Sail.....	5.82	1902	Philippine Islands.
Tatong	do	.40	1900	Do.
Tayabas	Steamer	193.60	1875	New Castle.
Tayabas	Lighter	72.79	1903	Philippine Islands.
Taiyo	Sail.....	415.64	1897	Japan.
Tatlo	do	30.00	1882	Philippine Islands.
Teban	do	3.37	1900	Do.
Tecla	do	6.27	1889	Do.
Tempestad	do	3.52	1897	Do.
Templanza	do	9.62	1899	Do.
Tempora	do	5.25	1899	Do.
Temprano	do	1.87	1900	Do.
Tendencia	do	2.12	1896	Do.
Tenela	do	4.80	1300	Do.
Tenorio	do	8.17	1902	Do.
Teodoro	do	2.62	1901	Do.
Teodoro	do	3.20	1894	Do.
Teodoro	do	6.00	1902	Do.
Teodoro C.	do	1.22	1902	Do.
Teodosia	do	50.89	1896	Do.
Teofila	do	6.00	1899	Do.
Teofista	do	9.02	1901	Do.
Teresa	do	85.80	1892	Do.
Ternura	do	2.02	1899	Do.
Tiques	do	6.32	1902	Do.
Tesoro No. 503	do	46.08	1897	Do.
Texas	Steam launch	55.39	1902	Hongkong.
The Month	Sail.....	2.62	1902	Philippine Islands.
Thos. E. Evans	do	6.00	1899	Do.
The Nest	do	2.35	1902	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Big.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Tiago	Sail	2.92	1902	Philippine Islands.
Tibod	do	1.06	1900	Do.
Tijoc	do	5.35	1902	Do.
Tigbauan	do	61.20	.....	Do.
Tigbauan	do	2.00	1898	Do.
Timodo	do	4.80	1901	Do.
Tilotongan	do	5.00	1901	Do.
Tioy	do	4.50	1900	Do.
Tinago	do	7.02	1899	Do.
Tirol	do	1.45	1900	Do.
Tirso Lisarraga	do	155.71	1893	Hongkong.
Tinong	do	6.92	1890	Philippine Islands.
Tirana	do	1.92	1902	Do.
Titoy	do	6.22	1898	Do.
Tocmo	do	12.37	1901	Do.
Toledo	do	6.30	1899	Do.
Tolentino	do	6.11	1895	Do.
Toledo	do	7.29	1900	Do.
Tomampus	do	9.20	1899	Do.
Tomas	do	2.50	1900	Do.
Tomas	do	1.08	1899	Do.
Tomas	do	19.07	1901	Do.
Tommy	Steam launch	5.59	1901	Do.
Tomasa	Schooner	49.83	1875	Do.
Tome	Sail	1.40	1900	Do.
Tona	do	1.35	1901	Do.
Tony	Pilot boat	46.00	1880	Do.
Toning	Sail	5.77	1900	Medellin.
Toriba	do	7.88	1891	Philippine Islands.
Tortuga	do	3.80	1901	Do.
Torras	do	3.70	1901	Do.
Torres	do	1.03	1890	Do.
Torregosa	do	7.85	1901	Do.
Torrente	do	2.63	1902	Do.
Torreñanca	do	2.12	1897	Do.
Torrillo	do	6.35	1900	Do.
Trading	do	8.27	1901	Do.
Traveller	Steam launch	14.00	1895	Do.
Tranquilla	Sail	1.65	1900	Do.
Traso	do	3.60	1902	Do.
Tres	Lighter	46.56	1883	Do.
Tres	Banca	15.95	1902	Do.
Traveros	Sail	1.20	1902	Do.
Tres Hermanos	do	21.94	1896	Do.
Tres Hermanos	do	11.70	1901	Do.
Tres Hermanos	do	49.00	1902	Do.
Trinidad, Da.	Lighter	96.19	1895	Do.
Tres Marias	Sail	7.20	1901	Do.
Trinidad	do	53.22	1887	Do.
Trinidad	do	1.50	1900	Do.
Trinidad	do	4.00	1901	Do.
Trinidad	do	30.06	1881	Do.
Trinidad	do	3.00	1900	Do.
Trining	Lighter	57.10	1885	Do.
Trinitus	Sail	10.02	1897	Do.
Trompeta	do	4.07	1897	Do.
Trueno	Steam launch	35.79	1894	Do.
Tuberculo	Sail	2.60	1900	Do.
Tubig	Water boat	129.05	1902	Hongkong.
Tuberana	Sail	5.15	1898	Philippine Islands.
Tudela	do	1.37	1899	Do.
Tudela	do	47.30	1893	Do.
Tuguegarao	Lighter	84.46	1889	Do.
Tuller	Sail	3.00	1889	Do.
Tumolac	do	3.75	1889	Do.
Tuyo	Lighter	48.08	.....	Do.
Tweet	Sail	15.00	1898	Sandakan.
Twister	do	3.54	1892	Philippine Islands.
Treno	Parao	21.75	1903	Do.
Tomasa	Barangayan	17.91	1901	Do.
Toledo	Sail	7.29	1900	Do.
Teban	do	3.82	1902	Do.
Tanopan	do	2.68	1903	Do.
Teresing	do	3.09	1903	Do.
Tony	do	47.78	1882	Do.
Timaan	do	1.91	1901	Do.
Timana	do	6.67	1901	Do.
Tingson	do	4.41	1903	Do.
Tres Hermanos	do	5.15	1903	Do.
Tirifilo	do	3.24	1903	Do.
Teresa	Lorcha	101.99	1892	Do.
Tomas	do	238.06	1903	Hongkong.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
The Rona.....	Lighter.....	65.00	1875	Philippine Islands.
Traveller.....	Steam launch.....	12.85	1895	Do.
Ubayana.....	Sail.....	10.92	1899	Do.
Ubay Ubay.....	do.....	1.80	1901	Do.
Ugat.....	do.....	2.77	1900	Do.
Unidad.....	do.....	2.05	1899	Do.
Union.....	Steamer.....	700.94	1891	Leith.
Union.....	Sail.....	34.00	1879	Philippine Islands.
Union No. 2878.....	Casco.....	54.17	1898	Do.
Union.....	Barangayan.....	17.91	1901	Do.
Unisan.....	Schooner.....	79.44	1896	Do.
Uno.....	Sail.....	2.35	1896	Do.
Una.....	Lorcha.....	46.98	1884	Do.
Ullamot.....	Sail.....	1.65	1901	Do.
Valentina.....	do.....	6.92	1897	Do.
Vaciang.....	do.....	1.45	1901	Do.
Valiera.....	do.....	1.04	1902	Do.
Valeria.....	do.....	2.77	1897	Do.
Valentin.....	do.....	16.61	1902	Do.
Vals.....	do.....	1.20	1902	Do.
Valladolid.....	do.....	1.15	1899	Do.
Vallon.....	do.....	3.44	1901	Do.
Vaño.....	do.....	6.44	1898	Do.
Varguilla.....	do.....	1.01	1900	Do.
Vasco Navarro.....	do.....	149.77	1901	Hongkong.
Vasquez.....	do.....	20.35	1899	Philippine Islands.
Vega.....	do.....	2.70	1901	Do.
Vejar.....	do.....	2.62	1890	Do.
Velarde.....	Sail.....	1.20	1893	Do.
Veloso.....	do.....	13.27	1902	Do.
Venado.....	do.....	1.73	1896	Do.
Vendencia.....	do.....	3.90	1901	Do.
Vengador.....	do.....	1.25	1898	Do.
Vorgado.....	do.....	3.12	1895	Do.
Verona.....	do.....	3.40	.....	Do.
Veronica.....	do.....	2.02	1899	Do.
Venturada.....	do.....	1.57	1901	Do.
Ventura.....	Steam launch.....	41.76	1899	Do.
Venus.....	Steamer.....	948.00	1880	Dundee.
Venus.....	Lighter.....	33.53	1861	Philippine Islands.
Viana.....	Sail.....	49.61	1893	Do.
Viagedor.....	do.....	1.52	1900	Do.
Vicenta.....	do.....	6.00	1900	Do.
Vicente.....	do.....	3.00	1899	Do.
Victor.....	do.....	1.56	1898	Do.
Victoria.....	Steam launch.....	49.43	1898	Do.
Victoria.....	Steamer.....	32.72	1885	Hongkong.
Victoria.....	do.....	169.00	1886	Philippine Islands.
Victorias.....	Sail.....	18.75	1900	Do.
Victorina.....	do.....	1.87	1901	Do.
Victorina.....	do.....	2.83	1890	Do.
Victoriano.....	do.....	4.00	1901	Do.
Vida.....	do.....	35.28	1896	Do.
Vidal.....	do.....	4.00	1897	Do.
Vidal.....	do.....	1.47	1902	Do.
Vida del Mar.....	do.....	8.92	1898	Do.
Vieja.....	do.....	9.80	1890	Do.
Viana.....	Lighter.....	49.61	1892	Do.
Viga.....	Balandra.....	22.00	1900	Do.
Vigilante.....	Parao.....	2.87	1893	Do.
Vigilante.....	Steamer.....	34.31	1891	Hongkong.
Villaba.....	Sail.....	5.35	1901	Philippine Islands.
Villalimpia.....	do.....	4.60	1900	Do.
Villa Hermosa.....	do.....	16.52	1901	Do.
Villa de Rivadavia.....	Brigantine.....	244.45	1850	Do.
Villanueva.....	Sail.....	65	1898	Do.
Villacarlos.....	do.....	2.17	1901	Do.
Villa de Soncillo.....	do.....	87.00	1897	Do.
Villaver.....	do.....	15.87	1901	Do.
Villafuerte.....	do.....	11.00	1901	Do.
Villarrisa.....	do.....	13.37	1896	Do.
Villalimpia.....	do.....	4.72	1901	Do.
Villa.....	do.....	2.01	1898	Do.
Villamor.....	do.....	2.58	1903	Do.
Vina.....	do.....	3.25	1896	Do.
Villanueva.....	do.....	23.29	1903	Do.
Violencia.....	do.....	3.65	1901	Do.
Violeta.....	Casco.....	2.80	1900	Do.
Virac.....	Balandra.....	320.00	1899	Do.
Virgen de la Regia.....	Sail.....	33.37	1901	Do.
Virgen del Rosario.....	do.....	3.28	1902	Do.
Virgen.....	do.....	48.44	1892	Do.

List of vessels in the Philippine Islands, with certificates of protection outstanding June 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Rig.	Gross tonnage.	Date built.	Where built.
Virgo Clement	Sail	3.00	1902	Philippine Islands.
Virgen del Mar	do	2.62	1896	Do.
Virgen del Mar	do	19.25	.....	Do.
Virginia	do	13.90	1901	Do.
Virginia	do	3.28	1900	Do.
Visitacion	Barangayan	18.51	1900	Mision.
Visitacion	Sail	2.25	1901	Philippine Islands.
Visiliana	Steamer	95.62	1897	Siam.
Visitacion	Sail	3.85	1899	Philippine Islands.
Vivang	do	6.40	1901	Do.
Viva	do	12.65	1895	Do.
Vizcaya	Lighter	63.33	.....	Do.
Vocal	Sail	4.20	1900	Do.
Vulcano	do	3.70	1902	Do.
Valiant	Parao	15.06	1902	Do.
Villahermosa	Sail	6.90	1903	Do.
Vinca	do	2.40	1901	Do.
Vergara	do	7.45	1901	Do.
Veronica	do	3.77	1903	Do.
Villanueva	do	23.29	1903	Do.
Varadero I.	Lorcha	83.48	1902	Do.
Varadero II.	do	83.48	1902	Do.
Vizcaya	Steamer	1,007.00	1890	Hamburg.
Wairir	Sail	18.24	1880	Queensland, N. S. W.
Walter	Lighter	85.98	1901	Philippine Islands.
William	Sail	2.20	.....	Do.
Wollypog	do	6.83	1887	Do.
Wee Mary	Casco	16.10	1900	Do.
Ybanes	Sail	2.07	1897	Do.
Yapok	do	1.37	1894	Do.
Y. Pepito	do	2.90	1902	Do.
Yluminada	do	10.00	1897	Do.
Ynaguracion	do	1.15	1900	Do.
Ymong	do	1.62	1901	Do.
Yrene Urbina	Steamer	78.51	1872	Hongkong.
Yndayon	Sail	1.47	1901	Philippine Islands.
Ynis	do	4.50	1901	Do.
Yugo	do	13.37	1898	Do.
Yseta	do	8.00	1901	Do.
Ysaia	do	11.37	1902	Do.
Ybaya	do	2.12	1903	Do.
Zacarias	do	10.87	1890	Do.
Zaeta	Lighter	62.48	1873	Do.
Zafra	Sail	2.57	1899	Do.
Zamora	do	2.40	1901	Do.
Zaragoza	Schooner	71.73	1874	Do.
Zaragoza	Sail	5.07	1899	Do.
Zaragoza	do	5.25	1895	Do.
Zaspa	do	4.97	1902	Do.
Zaionea	do	47.22	1883	Do.
Z. I. de Aldecoa	Steamer	1,250.00	1889	Belfast.
Zoila	Sail	4.00	1900	Philippine Islands.
Zapatos	do	3.34	1903	Do.
Zaragoza	Parao	16.31	1901	Do.

APPENDIX F.

[Chinese and Immigration Circular No. 85.]

Regulations for the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Archipelago, promulgated pursuant to section 2 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, April 13, 1903.

To all collectors of customs, provincial treasurers, and others concerned:

PARAGRAPH I. The following regulations for the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Archipelago, made pursuant to section 2 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Section 4 of the act of Congress of April 29, 1902, reads in part as follows:

"SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every Chinese laborer, other than a citizen, rightfully in and entitled to remain, in any of the insular territory of the United

States (Hawaii excepted) at the time of the passage of this act to obtain within one year thereafter a certificate of residence in the insular territory wherein he resides, which certificate shall entitle him to residence therein; and upon failure to obtain such certificate as herein provided he shall be deported from such insular territory; and the Philippine Commission is authorized and required to make all regulations and provisions necessary for the enforcement of this section in the Philippine Islands, including the form and substance of the certificate of residence, so that the same shall clearly and sufficiently identify the holder thereof and enable officials to prevent fraud in the transfer of the same. * * *

PAR. II. *Applications for certificates of residence.*—The collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago at Manila, and the collectors of customs at the respective ports of Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, and Jolo, and such provincial treasurers and other officers or persons as may be hereafter designated as registrars or deputy registrars of Chinese, pursuant to sections 9 and 10 of said Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, will receive applications in the following form, at the places hereinafter designated, from Chinese persons residing in the Philippine Islands on April 29, 1902:

Application No. — a

Form No. —.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than a laborer) for certificate of residence under act of Congress of April 29, 1902.

I, —, a Chinese —, hereby make application to the registrar of Chinese for the registration district of —, P. I., for a certificate of residence, under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 29, 1902, and Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission passed in pursuance thereof, and declare that I arrived in the Philippine Islands on the — day of —, 1—, at the port of —, ex S. S. —; that I was lawfully within the limits of said islands, residing at —, on the 29th day of April, 1902; that I have not been convicted of a felony in any court of the States or Territories of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and that the following descriptive list of myself is true and correct in every particular, viz:

Name —.

Date of birth —; place of birth —.

Registry of birth (if any) —.

Occupation —; age —.

Color of eyes —; height —.

Complexion —; weight in pounds —.

Physical marks or peculiarities for identification —; local residence —.

I further declare that the three photographs submitted with this application are true likenesses of myself.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of —, 190—, at —, P. I. —. b

Certificate of residence No. —, issued in pursuance hereof.

—, Registrar of Chinese,
Registration District of —.

PAR. III. No application shall be received later than 12 o'clock noon on September 30, 1903, nor shall any certificate of residence be issued to persons failing to present their applications before said hour and date.

PAR. IV. *Photographs.*—Every applicant shall be required to furnish three unmounted photographs of him or herself, one of which shall be firmly affixed with strong glue or paste to the original certificate of residence, one to the duplicate, and one to the triplicate in the book of certificates. Great care shall be taken in receiving the photographs to see that they accurately represent the features of the applicant.

If the registrar or deputy registrar of Chinese is in doubt as to the faithfulness of a photograph presented, he shall refuse to receive the application and require proper photographs.

The photographs shall be sun pictures, such as are usually known as card photographs, of sufficient size and distinctness plainly and accurately to represent the entire face of the applicant, the head to be not less than 1½ inches from base of hair to base of chin. No tintype, or picture other than as above described, shall be received.

PAR. V. *Certificates of residence.*—Certificates of residence, bound in books of one hundred certificates in triplicate, each, and numbered consecutively, in the following form, will be furnished by this office to registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese:

^a Applications shall be numbered consecutively by each registrar or deputy registrar in the order in which they are received at his station, starting in each case with No. 1. Thus, each registrar and deputy registrar will have a separate and distinct series of application numbers running from No. 1 up.

^b If the applicant can sign his name in English, he should do so; if he can not sign in English, he should sign in Chinese characters, the registrar or deputy registrar in that case writing the English equivalent beneath the signature. If the applicant can not sign his name at all, he should make his mark in the usual form.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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Certificate of residence No. ____.

Form No. ____.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Certificate of residence issued to Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than a laborer) under the provisions of act of Congress of April 29, 1902.

This is to certify that _____, a Chinese _____, now residing at _____, P. I., has made application (No. ____)^a of this registration office for a

CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE

under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 29, 1902, and of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission passed in pursuance thereof, and I hereby certify that it appears from the application submitted by the Chinese person above named and from investigation made by me that said _____ was within the limits of the Philippine Islands on the 29th day of April, 1902, and was then residing at _____, and that he was at that time lawfully entitled to remain in the said islands, and that the following is a descriptive list of the said Chinese person:

Name _____.
 Date of birth _____; place of birth _____.
 Registry of birth (if any) _____.
 Occupation _____; age _____.
 Color of eyes _____; height _____.
 Complexion _____; weight in pounds _____.
 Physical marks or peculiarities for identification _____.
 Local residence _____.

And as a further means of identification I have affixed hereto a photographic likeness of the said _____, and his true signature, as follows:

Given under my hand and official seal this _____ day of _____ 1903, at _____, P. I.
 [Photograph.] ^c[SEAL.] _____.

Registrar of Chinese,
Registration District of _____,
 Insular collector's No. ____.

Approved:
 [SEAL OF INSULAR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.]

Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

PAR. VI. The form of certificate of residence prescribed in the preceding Paragraph V of these regulations shall be issued to all Chinese persons entitled thereto by virtue of their lawful residence in the Philippine Islands on April 29, 1902, whether said persons are actually in these islands and make application therefor before 12 o'clock noon, September 30, 1903, or whether they may be still temporarily absent from these islands with intent to return when the regular registration period expires (September 30, 1903): *Provided*, That in said latter case they return, are duly landed, and make regular application (see Par. II hereof) for a certificate of residence within one year from the date of their departure from these islands, or in case their legal period of absence under "return certificates," issued pursuant to the Chinese exclusion laws in force in these islands since April 29, 1902, has been extended to two years: *Provided*, That such persons return and make said regular application for a certificate of residence within two years from the date of their departure.

In order that this regulation may be fully understood, attention is invited to the fact that Chinese persons lawfully resident in these islands on April 29, 1902, who have left the islands in good faith since that date are properly considered as residents of the Philippine Islands, just as if they were actually in the islands: *Provided always*, That they left for a temporary sojourn outside of the islands, with intent to return, and without evident intent to give up their lawful residence in the Philippines. Intent to return would usually be shown by the taking out of a return certificate, except in the cases of merchants, officials, teachers, students, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, who form the exempt classes and are not required to take out return certificates.

PAR. VII. After signing each certificate of residence in triplicate, the registrar or deputy shall affix his official seal thereto, as indicated on the form of certificate, in such manner that part of the seal impression will be made on the photograph which is affixed to the certificate.

^aInsert number of application made to registrar or deputy registrar issuing this certificate of residence.

^bIf the applicant can sign his name in English, he should so; if he can not sign in English, he should sign in Chinese characters, the registrar or deputy registrar in that case writing the English equivalent beneath the signature. If the applicant can not sign his name at all, he shall make his mark in the usual form.

^cThe official seal of the collector of customs, provincial treasurer, provincial deputy treasurer, or other person designated as registrar or deputy registrar of Chinese, shall be firmly impressed here on the original, duplicate, and triplicate of each certificate of residence, in such manner as to cover a substantial portion of the photographs, but not to obscure the features.

The registrar or deputy shall also write across the face of each certificate, in triplicate, with red ink (but not across the features of the photograph), the number of the certificate as given by him and the name of the Chinese person to whom the same is to be issued.

PAR. VIII. All books of certificates of residence shall be kept in the offices of the respective registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese, and all such certificates shall be issued from those offices only.

PAR. IX. *Disposition to be made of applications and duplicate and triplicate certificates of residence.*—In all cases the original, duplicate, and triplicate certificates of residence shall be filled out in precisely the same way. Upon completion of the forms, including the affixing of photographs, all signatures and seals, the original and duplicate certificates shall be detached from the books and be forwarded, at the earliest practicable date—by registered mail whenever possible—to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, at Manila. Upon their receipt here the originals and duplicates thus forwarded will be approved and given the insular collector's number, and will then be promptly returned, by registered mail whenever possible, to the forwarding registrar or deputy.

Registrars and deputy registrars, upon receiving the originals and duplicates duly approved and numbered by the insular collector, shall promptly fill in the blank for the insular collector's number on the triplicate certificate, to make the same correspond with the original and duplicate.

All applications and triplicate certificates of residence shall be kept on file in the offices of the respective registrars and deputy registrars until 12 o'clock noon, September 30, 1903, when all of said applications and triplicate certificates (left attached to the books), together with all unused certificates (originals, duplicates, and triplicates), also left attached in the books, shall be promptly transmitted—by registered mail if possible—to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

All duplicate certificates, upon their return from the insular collector of customs approved and numbered, shall be carefully filed in the permanent records of the offices of the respective registrars and deputy registrars, and shall be regarded as official documents of the government of the Philippine Islands.

PAR. X. *Identification cards.*—Before forwarding the original and duplicate certificates, as prescribed by the preceding paragraph of these regulations, the respective registrars or deputy registrars shall issue an "identification card" to each Chinese person entitled to an original certificate of residence, informing him that he should call for his certificate and present his identification card at a time to be designated by each registrar or deputy registrar when the return mail might with safety be expected. Care should be taken in this respect to allow ample time for the return of the certificates from the insular collector of customs, in order that the applicants may not be required to make unnecessary trips to the offices of the respective registrars or deputies to obtain their certificates.

The form of said "identification cards" shall be as follows:

No. —

Form No. —

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Identification card.

Issued by me this — day of —, 1903, to —, a Chinese —, residing at —, who presented application No. —, of this registration office, and for whom certificate of residence No. — has been forwarded to the insular collector of customs for approval. The following is a descriptive list of said —:

Date of birth —; place of birth —.

Registry of birth (if any) —.

Occupation —; age —.

Color of eyes —; height —.

Complexion —; weight in pounds —.

Physical marks or peculiarities for identification —.

This identification card is to be presented at this office on or not exceeding ten days after —, 1903.

— Registrar of Chinese,
Registration District of —.

PAR. XI. Identification cards shall be taken up and filed upon delivery of the original certificate.

PAR. XII. When "identification cards" are surrendered by holders in order to obtain the original certificates of residence, the registrar or deputy registrar shall write or stamp the word "canceled" in red ink across the face of the card, together with the date of said cancellation.

Each registrar and deputy registrar shall number consecutively all identification cards issued by him, starting in each case with "number 1."

PAR. XIII. *Books of certificates of residence.*—The books of certificates of residence, containing the triplicate certificates, shall be carefully retained on file in the offices of the respective registrars and deputy registrars until final disposition in accordance with Paragraph IX of these regulations.

PAR. XIV. *Delivery of certificates of residence.*—None but the original certificates of residence shall under any circumstances be delivered by registrars or deputies, temporarily or otherwise, to any person, except for the purpose of transmitting the same to the insular collector of customs as prescribed by Paragraph IX of these regulations, and neither duplicate nor triplicate certificates in the possession of persons other than the registrars or deputy registrars, or other duly appointed custodians, shall be valid, lawfully possessed, or be recognized in any way:

Provided, That duplicates of original certificates issued pursuant to section 4 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, as hereinafter prescribed by these regulations, shall be valid, lawful, and recognized as therein set forth.

PAR. XV. All certificates of residence, originals, duplicates, and triplicates, shall be legibly made out, in printing or writing, with black ink not liable to fade. Special ink for this purpose will be furnished by this office to registrars and deputies wherever it is possible to do so.

PAR. XVI. *Certificates of residence for Chinese persons other than laborers.*—The same forms shall be used in issuing certificates of residence to Chinese persons other than laborers as are used for certificates to laborers, by inserting between the words "Chinese" and "laborer," wherever they appear in said form, the words "person other than," a blank space being provided in each form sufficient to admit of writing the four words "person other than laborer."

PAR. XVII. *Issuance of certificates of residence in lieu of others lost or destroyed.*—A duplicate of a certificate of residence may be issued by the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago upon the receipt of written application to him therefor, through the registrar or deputy in whose registration district the original certificate was issued, together with evidence satisfactory to him, in the form of an affidavit or affidavits, that the original has been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident and without fault or negligence on the part of the applicant. All such applications shall be promptly investigated by the registrar or deputy, as the case may be, and shall then be forwarded, together with a recommendation as to the merits of the particular case, to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago. In all such cases the identity of the applicant with the person to whom the original certificate was issued must be assured, and to that end regular photographs in triplicate of the applicant must be presented therewith, which, after comparison and identification with the photograph filed with his duplicate certificate, shall be attached to the certificate of residence issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed, and the regular duplicate and triplicate certificates on file in the respective offices of the registrar (or deputy) and the insular collector.

PAR. XVIII. *Record of certificates issued.*—Upon the expiration of the time limit allowed for the issuance of certificates of residence, an alphabetical record of all certificates issued under these regulations will be compiled by this office and kept for official reference, and for assistance in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws of these islands.

PAR. XIX. *Definitions of classes of Chinese persons.*—All classes of skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundering, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption, shall be classed as "laborers." A person, in order to be exempted from the operation of law as a "merchant," must be engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who, during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant does not engage in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant. A small shopkeeper shall not be considered a merchant.

PAR. XX. *Landing certificates of residence; application for same.*—Every Chinese person entitled to a certificate of residence by virtue of his or her lawful residence in the Philippine Islands on April 29, 1902, who is not actually in or legally resident of these islands (see Paragraph VI) and therefore fails to make regular application for the form of certificate of residence prescribed by Sections V and VI of these regulations before twelve o'clock noon, September 30, 1903, shall, upon arrival in these islands and being lawfully landed, if he or she so requests, be granted a certificate which, to distinguish it from the regular certificate of residence hereinbefore prescribed, shall be referred to and known as a "landing certificate of residence."

PAR. XXI. Landing certificates of residence shall be issued pursuant to section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, and they, together with the application therefor, shall be in the following forms:

Application for landing certificate of residence No. ———

Form No. ———

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Application of Chinese person for landing certificate of residence, under section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission.

I, ———, a Chinese ———, hereby make application to the collector of customs of the port of ———, P. I., for a landing certificate of residence, under the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, and declare that I arrived in the Philippine Islands on the ——— day of ———, 1——, at the port of ———, ex s. s. ———; that I have not been convicted of a felony in any court of the States or Territories of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and that the following descriptive list of myself is true and correct in every particular, viz:

Name, ———.
Date of birth, ———.
Place of birth, ———.
Registry of birth (if any), ———.
Occupation, ———; age, ———.
Color of eyes, ———; height, ———.
Complexion, ———; weight in pounds, ———.
Physical marks or peculiarities for identification, ———.
Last residence, ———.

I further declare that the three photographs submitted with this application are true likenesses of myself.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 190—, at ———, P. I.
Landing certificate of residence No. ———, issued in pursuance hereof.

Collector of Customs,
Port of ———, P. I.

Landing certificate of residence No. ———

Form No. ———

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

PORT OF ———, P. I.

Landing certificate of residence issued to Chinese person under the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission.

This is to certify that ———, a Chinese ——— recently landed at this port, has made application (No. ———)^c at this custom-house for a

LANDING CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE

under the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, and I hereby certify that it appears from the said application submitted by the Chinese person above named and from investigation made by me that said ——— was last residing at ———, and that he is now lawfully entitled to land in these islands, and that the following is a descriptive list of the said Chinese person:

Name, ———.
Date of birth, ———; place of birth, ———.
Registry of birth (if any), ———.
Occupation, ———; age, ———.
Color of eyes, ———; height, ———.
Complexion, ———; weight in pounds, ———.
Physical marks or peculiarities for identification, ———.
Last residence, ———.

And as a further means of identification I have affixed hereto a photographic likeness of the said ——— and his true signature, as follows:

Given under my hand and official seal this ——— day of ———, 1903, at the port of ———, P. I.

[PHOTOGRAPH.]

[SEAL.] ^d ———.

Collector of Customs,
Port of ———,
Insular Collector's No. ———.

Approved:

[SEAL OF INSULAR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.]

Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

^a Applications shall be numbered consecutively by each collector of customs in the order in which they are received at his port, starting in each case with No. 1. Thus, each collector of customs will have a separate and distinct series of applications numbers running from No. 1 up.

^b If the applicant can sign his name in English he should do so; if he can not sign in English, he should sign in Chinese characters, the collector of customs in that case writing the English equivalent beneath the signature. If the applicant can not sign his name at all, he shall make his mark in the usual form.

^c Insert number of application made to collector of customs issuing this landing of certificate of residence.

^d The official seal of the collector of customs shall be firmly impressed here on the original, duplicate, and triplicate of each landing certificate of residence, in such manner as to cover a substantial portion of the photograph, but not to obscure the features.

PAR. XXII. The general rules hereinbefore prescribed for the issuance and disposition of regular applications and certificates of residence shall likewise apply to applications for, and landing certificates of residence, which will be furnished by this office to collectors of customs bound in books of one hundred certificates in triplicate, each, and numbered consecutively, starting with number 1.

PAR. XXIII. *Landing identification cards.*—Before detaching from the books and forwarding the original and duplicate landing certificates of residence to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, in the manner prescribed for regular certificates of residence, the respective collectors of customs shall issue a "landing identification card" to each Chinese person entitled to an original landing certificate of residence, informing him that he should call for his certificate and present his landing identification card at a time to be designated by each collector of customs, when the return mail might be with safety expected. Care should be taken in this respect to allow ample time for the return of the certificates from the insular collector of customs, in order that the applicants may not be required to make unnecessary trips to the offices of the respective collectors of customs to obtain their certificates.

The form of said "landing identification cards" shall be as follows:

No. ————— Form No. —————
 PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS SERVICE.
 PORT OF ———, P. I.
Landing identification card.

Issued by me this — day of —, 1903, to —, a Chinese — last residing at —, who presented application for landing certificate of residence No. —, at this custom-house, and for whom landing certificate of residence No. — has been forwarded to the insular collector of customs for approval. The following is a descriptive list of said —:

Date of birth —; place of birth —;
 Registry of birth (if any) —;
 Occupation —; age —;
 Color of eyes —; height —;
 Complexion —; weight in pounds —;
 Physical marks or peculiarities for identification —.

This landing identification card is to be presented at this custom-house on or not exceeding ten days after —, 190—.

Collector of Customs,
 Port of —, P. I.

Landing identification cards shall be taken up and destroyed upon delivery of the original landing certificates of residence.

PAR. XXIV. *Books of landing certificates of residence.*—The books of landing certificates of residence, containing the triplicate certificates, shall be retained securely on file in the offices of the respective collectors of customs until further instructions from this office.

PAR. XXV. Great care shall be taken not to confuse these landing certificates of residence in any way with the regular certificates of residence.

PAR. XXVI. Every Chinese person who is not entitled to a certificate of residence by virtue of his or her lawful residence in these islands on April 29, 1902, but who nevertheless may be entitled to come into these islands, shall, upon arrival, if he or she so requests, be likewise granted a landing certificate of residence, as prescribed by said section 7 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, which for convenience is herewith quoted:

SEC. 7. Every Chinese person who may be entitled to come into the Philippine Islands shall upon landing, if he so requests, be given by the collector of customs of the port at which he lands a certificate containing his name, age, photograph, occupation, place of last residence, the date on which he landed, and such other data in respect to him as may be prescribed by the insular collector of customs, and such certificate shall be issued upon payment to the proper officer of fifty cents, United States currency, accompanied by a true photograph of the applicant, in triplicate, to the satisfaction of such officer.

PAR. XXVII. *Responsibility for and loss of certificates.*—All certificates of residence, originals, duplicates, and triplicates, as well as landing certificates of residence, shall be exactly accounted for, and registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese are hereby made officially accountable for all books of certificates or landing certificates of residence, and other forms transmitted to them.

In case any certificate, original, duplicate, or triplicate, should be lost or destroyed, a special report of that fact shall be promptly transmitted to this office, together with an affidavit of the registrar or deputy accountable for the lost or destroyed certificate, showing the cause of and facts in relation to such loss or destruction.

Great care is enjoined upon all registrars and deputies to prevent any occurrence of this kind.

PAR. XXVIII. *Reports.*—Registrars and deputy registrars are hereby directed promptly to report, upon receipt of these regulations, on the following questions, and otherwise comply with the following requests from this office:

(1) Whether they have an official seal.

(2) If so, send three impressions of the same on separate sheets of fairly thick blank paper.

NOTE.—Provincial treasurers and their deputies may draw a square or lines around the impressions to prevent any improper use of the same.

(3) Send three signatures, over official title, as collector of customs, treasurer, deputy treasurer, etc., as the case may be (not as registrar or deputy registrar), on separate sheets of blank paper.

NOTE.—Signatures may be lined in, as suggested for seals, in order to prevent improper use of same.

(4) Report estimated number of Chinese persons in their respective registration districts at the present time. This estimate should be made independently by each registrar and deputy registrar for the entire registration district in which he is stationed.

(5) Registrars (only) to report the most conveniently located and easily reached towns for the purpose of stationing registration officers in their respective registration districts, including the capital of each province forming part of said registration district, and at least one other town in each province.

(6) Registrars (only) to report what facilities exist in each of said towns or at other places in the respective registration districts for having photographs taken of the kind prescribed by these regulations.

In replying to these questions, answers should be numbered to correspond to each question.

PAR. XXIX. All official telegrams to this office shall be addressed to the "Collector Customs, Manila," and shall be signed "—— (last name), registrar," or "deputy registrar," as the case may be.

PAR. XXX. *Caution.*—Registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese are hereby cautioned against permitting their subordinates to receive, directly or indirectly, any gratuity or thing of value from Chinese persons or others interested in their behalf in connection with application for or the issuance of these certificates.

As all persons employed by registrars or deputy registrars in this work become thereby officers or employees of the government of the Philippine Islands, the following portion of section 315 of the Philippine customs administrative act is hereby quoted for the information of all concerned:

"SEC. 315. Any person who * * * shall by threats or demands, or promises of any character, attempt to improperly influence or control any such officer or employee of the government of the Philippine Islands as to the performance of his official duties, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court; and evidence of such giving or offering or promising to give, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that such giving or offering or promising was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent and not done with unlawful intention."

In this connection section 6 of Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission is herewith quoted:

"SEC. 6. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in any certificate of registration or forge such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate the person to whom said certificate was originally issued, or who shall falsely present any such certificate, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars and imprisoned for a term not to exceed five years."

PAR. XXXI. *Accounts of certificates issued and fees collected.*—Collectors of customs, provincial treasurers, and other persons acting as registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese will be debited at the rate of fifty cents, United States currency, for each certificate of residence in triplicate, transmitted to them, and at the end of each month during the period of registration a detailed report, on the form furnished for that purpose, showing the number of certificates received, the number of certificates issued, and the amount of fees collected therefor and transmitted to the insular collector of customs, per invoice (giving the invoice number), with statement of date of transmittal, and of the number of certificates remaining on hand, shall be forwarded to the insular collector of customs within ten days after the close of each month.

Each certificate shall show on the face thereof a notation of the amount, if any, collected in Mexican currency, and the authorized rate at which such Mexican currency was received in payment of each certificate.

PAR. XXXII. When ready for the approval of the insular collector of customs, the original and duplicate certificates of residence shall be accompanied by a cash remittance in the form of a post-office money order for the total amount due therefor.

PAR. XXXIII. The fee of fifty cents, United States currency, provided for in Act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission shall be paid by each Chinese person at the time his or her application is received and accepted.

PAR. XXXIV. *No receipts to be issued.*—Registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese shall not issue receipts (other than the identification cards) to Chinese persons paying the fee for certificates, and no accounting for such moneys shall be made except to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, by whom the money will be accounted for to the auditor.

The fees received under act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission shall in no wise be confused or commingled with the ordinary office collections of those officials who are acting in the capacity of registrars or deputy registrars of Chinese.

PAR. XXXV. The expression "Chinese person," whenever used in these regulations, shall be taken to include both sexes and all ages.

PAR. XXXVI. *Descriptive terms generally employed in certificates.*—For the information of registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese, the following descriptive terms generally employed in certificates granted to Chinese persons are hereby published.

Under the head of "complexion" the words usually employed are: Light, dark, medium, olive, leather-colored.

Under the heading of "color of eyes" the following: Dark-blue, black.

Under the heading "hair" the following: Gray, thin, bald, black.

The following "physical marks or peculiarities for identification" should also be noted: Scars, moles, pock marks, birthmarks, deformities; injuries, such as finger gone, ears pierced or clipped, eye destroyed; large or small feet, sharp nose, thick lips, protruding teeth, prominent ears, prominent cheek bones, long face, round face, etc.

PAR. XXXVII. *Notices to Chinese; time for commencing actual registration.*—Upon receipt of these regulations, registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese shall take immediate steps to give notice, through prominent Chinese persons and by posting suitable notices and extracts from these regulations, in English, Spanish, and Chinese, in the Chinese quarters of their respective registration districts, in order that all Chinese persons residing in said registration districts may be apprised of the purport and requirements of act No. 702 of the Philippine Commission, and further, of the fact that applications for certificates of residence will be received from June 1, 1903, to September 30, 1903, at the place or places to be designated by registrars and deputy registrars, respectively, in such notices.

PAR. XXXVIII. The period for the actual registration, as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs of these regulations, has been fixed in the belief that the books of certificates of residence and all other necessary blanks and equipment will be in the hands of registrars and deputy registrars by that time. The actual registration period will thus include the months of June, July, August, and September of the present year.

PAR. XXXIX. This registration period, like many of the other provisions of these regulations, is tentative, and subject to modification by subsequent instructions from this office.

PAR. XL. *Prescribing Chinese registration districts.*—For the purposes of these regulations the Philippine Archipelago is hereby divided into the following Chinese registration districts:

MANILA.

1. The Manila registration district, which shall include the city of Manila, the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, La Laguna, Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, and Infanta, the island of Lubang and adjacent islands.

CEBU.

2. The Cebu registration district, which shall include the city of Cebu, the island of Cebu, the province of Oriental Negros, and the islands of Bohol, Leyte, Poro, Biliran, and Siquijor.

ILOILO.

3. The Iloilo registration district, which shall include the city of Iloilo, the island of Panay, the province of Occidental Negros, the Cagayanes Islands, and the islands of Cuyo and Guimaras.

JOLO.

4. The Jolo registration district, which shall include all of the islands of the Jolo Archipelago, the island of Cagayan de Jolo, and all islands south of the latitude of the southern point of the island of Basilan.

ZAMBOANGA.

5. The Zamboanga registration district, which shall include the province of Zamboanga, the island of Basilan, and all adjacent islands between the latitude of the southern point of the island of Basilan and the seventh parallel of latitude.

PARAGUA.

6. The Paragua registration district, which shall include the island of Paragua, the Calamianes Islands, the island of Balabac and all islands adjacent thereto.

CAGAYAN.

7. The Cagayan registration district, which shall include the province of Cagayan.

ILOCOS.

8. The Ilocos registration district, which shall include the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.

ABRA.

9. The Abra registration district, which shall include the province of Abra.

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

10. The Lepanto-Bontoc registration district, which shall include the province of Lepanto-Bontoc.

ISABELA.

11. The Isabela registration district, which shall include the province of Isabela.

UNION.

12. The Union registration district, which shall include the provinces of Union and Benguet.

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

13. The Nueva Vizcaya registration district, which shall include the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

PANGASINAN.

14. The Pangasinan registration district, which shall include the province of Pangasinan.

ZAMBALES.

15. The Zambales registration district, which shall include the province of Zambales.

TARLAC.

16. The Tarlac registration district, which shall include the province of Tarlac.

NUEVA ECIIJA.

17. The Nueva Ecija registration district, which shall include the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Principe.

BATANGAS.

18. The Batangas registration district, which shall include the province of Batangas and the islands of Maricaban and Verde.

TAYABAS.

19. The Tayabas registration district, which shall include the province of Tayabas and the island of Marinduque.

MINDORO.

20. The Mindoro registration district, which shall include the island of Mindoro.

ROMBLON.

21. The Romblon registration district, which shall include the province of Romblon and all islands included therein.

CAMARINES.

22. The Camarines registration district, which shall include the provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur and the island of Catanduanes.

ALBAY.

23. The Albay registration district, which shall include the province of Albay and the island of Burias.

SORSOGON.

24. The Sorsogon registration district, which shall include the province of Sorsogon and the islands of Masbate and of Ticao.

SAMAR.

25. The Samar registration district, which shall include the island of Samar and adjacent islands.

SURIGAO.

26. The Surigao registration district, which shall include the province of Surigao and the islands of Dinagat and Siargao.

MISAMIS.

27. The Misamis registration district, which shall include the province of Misamis and the island of Camiguin.

DAPITAN.

28. The Dapitan registration district, which shall include the province of Dapitan.

COTABATO.

29. The Cottabato registration district, which shall include the province of Cotabato.

DAVAO.

30. The Davao registration district, which shall include the province of Davao and the islands of Sarangani, Samal, and Balut.

PAR. XLI. The above division of this archipelago into Chinese registration districts shall be considered as tentative only, until the same shall be confirmed or amended by further order of this office.

PAR. XLII. *Appointments of registrars and deputies, Manila.*—The insular collector of customs is hereby announced as the registrar of Chinese, and the treasurers of Rizal, Cavite, La Laguna, Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, and Infanta provinces, respectively, are hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrars of Chinese, for the Manila registration district, and said treasurers shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at Manila.

PAR. XLIII. *Cebu.*—The collector of customs for the port of Cebu is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Cebu registration district.

The treasurers of the provinces of Oriental Negros and Leyte, and of the island of Bohol, and the coast district inspectors of customs at Tacloban and Dumaguete are hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrars of Chinese for the Cebu registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of Cebu.

PAR. XLIV. *Iloilo*.—The collector of customs for the port of Iloilo is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Iloilo registration district, and the treasurers of the provinces of Capiz, Antique, and Occidental Negros, the coast district inspectors of customs at the ports of San José de Buena Vista and Capiz, and the deputy coast district inspector of customs at Cuyo, are hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrars of Chinese for the Iloilo registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the Port of Iloilo.

PAR. XLV. *Jolo*.—The collector of customs for the port of Jolo is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Jolo registration district.

The coast district inspector of customs at Siasi is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Jolo registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the Port of Jolo.

PAR. XLVI. *Zamboanga*.—The collector of customs for the port of Zamboanga is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Zamboanga registration district.

PAR. XLVII. *Paragua*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Puerto Princesa is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Paragua registration district.

PAR. XLVIII. *Cagayan*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Aparri is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Cagayan registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Cagayan is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Cagayan registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the Port of Aparri.

PAR. XLIX. *Ilocos*.—The treasurer of the province of Ilocos Norte is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Ilocos registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Ilocos Sur is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Ilocos registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese for said district.

PAR. L. *Abra*.—The treasurer of the province of Abra is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Abra registration district.

PAR. LI. *Lepanto-Bontoc*.—The treasurer of the province of Lepanto-Bontoc is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Lepanto-Bontoc registration district.

PAR. LII. *Isabela*.—The treasurer of the province of Isabela is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Isabela registration district.

PAR. LIII. *Union*.—The coast district inspector of customs at San Fernando de Union is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Union registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Union is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Union registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of San Fernando de Union.

PAR. LIV. *Benguet*.—The treasurer of the province of Benguet is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Union registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of San Fernando de Union.

PAR. LV. *Nueva Vizcaya*.—The treasurer of the province of Nueva Vizcaya is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Nueva Vizcaya registration district.

PAR. LVI. *Pangasinan*.—The treasurer of the province of Pangasinan is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Pangasinan registration district.

PAR. LVII. *Zambales*.—The deputy coast district inspector of customs at Iba is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Zambales registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Zambales is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Ilocos registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of Iba.

PAR. LVIII. *Tarlac*.—The treasurer of the province of Tarlac is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Tarlac registration district.

PAR. LIX. *Nueva Ecija*.—The treasurer of the province of Nueva Ecija is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Nueva Ecija registration district.

PAR. LX. *Batangas*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Batangas is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Batangas registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Batangas is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Batangas registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of Batangas.

PAR. LXI. *Tayabas*.—The treasurer of the province of Tayabas is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Tayabas registration district.

PAR. LXII. *Mindoro*.—The treasurer of the province of Mindoro is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Mindoro registration district.

PAR. LXIII. *Romblon*.—The deputy coast district inspector of customs at Romblon is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Romblon registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Romblon is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Romblon registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at the port of Romblon.

PAR. LXIV. *Camarines*.—The treasurer of Ambos Camarines is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Camarines registration district.

PAR. LXV. *Albay*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Legaspi is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Albay registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Albay is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Albay registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at Legaspi.

PAR. LXVI. *Sorsogon*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Sorsogon is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Sorsogon registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Sorsogon and the treasurer of the province of Masbate are hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrars of Chinese for the Sorsogon registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at Sorsogon.

PAR. LXVII. *Samar*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Catbalogan is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Samar registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Samar is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Samar registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at Catbalogan.

PAR. LXVIII. *Surigao*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Surigao is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Surigao registration district.

The treasurer of the province of Surigao is hereby temporarily appointed deputy registrar of Chinese for the Surigao registration district, and shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the registrar of Chinese at Surigao.

PAR. LXIX. *Misamis*.—The treasurer of the province of Misamis is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Misamis registration district.

PAR. LXX. *Cotabato*.—The coast district inspector of customs at Cotabato is hereby temporarily appointed registrar of Chinese for the Cotabato registration district.

PAR. LXXI. Registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese for the Dapitan and Davao registration districts will be announced by a subsequent order.

PAR. LXXII. Philippine customs officers and all registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese shall give due publicity to the terms of this circular.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,

Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

APPENDIX A.

[No. 702.]

AN ACT to regulate the registration of Chinese persons in the Philippine Archipelago, and to carry into effect and enforce the provisions of section four of the act of Congress approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized and directed to make the registration of all Chinese laborers in the Philippine Islands as required and prescribed by section four of the act of Congress approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent," and to employ for that purpose the personnel

of the Philippine customs service, the provincial and military officers hereinafter provided, and such other persons as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. The insular collector of customs shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this act, prescribing the form of certificates of registration required hereby, and making such provisions that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants.

Sec. 3. Each certificate of registration shall contain the name, age, date, and place of birth, registry of birth, if any, local residence, occupation, and photograph of the person therein described, and such other data in respect to him as shall be prescribed by the insular collector of customs, and shall be issued by the proper officer upon payment to him of a fee of fifty cents, United States currency, said fee to be accompanied by a true photograph of the applicant in triplicate to the satisfaction of such officer.

Sec. 4. Any Chinese laborer within the limits of the Philippine Islands who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to obtain within the time prescribed by section four of the act of Congress of the United States, referred to in section one of this act, the certificate of registration by this act provided to be issued, and who shall be found within the Philippine Islands without such certificate of registration after such time has elapsed, may be arrested upon warrant issued by the court of first instance of the province or by the justice's court of the municipality returnable before said court of first instance, by any customs official, police, constabulary, or other peace officer of the Philippine Islands and brought before any judge of a court of first instance in the islands, whose duty it shall be to order that such Chinese laborer be deported from the Philippine Islands, either to China or the country from whence he came, unless he shall affirmatively establish clearly and to the satisfaction of such judge, by at least one credible witness other than Chinese, that although lawfully in the Philippine Islands at and ever since the passage of this act he has been unable by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause to procure the certificate within the time prescribed by law, in which case the court shall order and adjudge that he procure the proper certificate within a reasonable time, and such Chinese laborer shall bear and pay the costs of the proceeding: *Provided, however,* That any Chinese laborer failing for any reason to secure the certificate required under this law, within two years from the date of its passage, shall be deported from the islands. If it appears that such Chinese laborer had procured a certificate in due time, but that the same has been lost or destroyed, he shall be allowed a reasonable time to procure a duplicate from the insular collector of customs or from the officer granting the original certificate, and upon the production of such duplicate such Chinese laborer shall be discharged from custody upon payment of costs.

Any Chinese person having procured a certificate of registration, and the same having been lost or destroyed, shall have a right to procure a duplicate thereof under such regulations as may be prescribed by the insular collector of customs upon the payment of double the fee exacted for the original certificate and the presentation of his true photograph in triplicate.

No Chinese person heretofore convicted in any court of the States or Territories of the United States or the Philippine Islands of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this act without special authority from the civil governor.

Sec. 5. Every Chinese person having a right to be and remain in the Philippine Islands shall obtain the certificate of registration specified in section three of this act, as evidence of such right, and shall pay the fee and furnish his photograph in triplicate as in said section prescribed; and every Chinese person found without such certificate within the Philippine Islands after the expiration of the time limited by law for registration shall be presumed, in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary, to be a Chinese laborer and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section four of this act. Every Chinese person shall, on demand of any customs official, police, constabulary, or other peace officer, exhibit his certificate, and on his refusal to do so may be arrested and tried as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in any certificate of registration or forge such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate the person to whom said certificate was originally issued, or who shall falsely present any such certificate, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars and imprisoned for a term not to exceed five years.

Sec. 7. Every Chinese person who may be entitled to come into the Philippine Islands shall upon landing, if he so requests, be given by the collector of customs of the port at which he lands a certificate containing his name, age, photograph, occupation, place of last residence, the date on which he landed, and such other data in respect to him as may be prescribed by the insular collector of customs, and such

certificate shall be issued upon payment to the proper officer of fifty cents United States currency, accompanied by a true photograph of the applicant in triplicate to the satisfaction of such officer.

SEC. 8. Each certificate issued under this act shall be made out in triplicate, and to each of the triplicate copies shall be attached a true photograph of the person to whom issued. One of such triplicate certificates shall be delivered to the applicant, one filed in the office of the registrar of Chinese for the district within which the application is made, and the third transmitted to the insular collector of customs for permanent record and file.

SEC. 9. The collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to deputize as registrar or deputy registrar of Chinese in each organized province of the civil government any collector or deputy collector of customs or treasurer of the province, and the officers so deputized shall give the necessary assistance under the direction of the insular collector of customs in the execution of this act.

SEC. 10. In unorganized provinces the insular collector of customs is authorized to designate, where available, any officer or qualified employee in the customs service for duty as registrar or deputy registrar of Chinese, and in case none such is available, then by and with the consent of the commanding officer of the Division of the Philippines he is authorized to designate an officer of the United States Army to serve as registrar of Chinese.

SEC. 11. Registrars and deputy registrars of Chinese, in addition to their compensation as officials or employees of the civil government or officers of the United States Army, shall receive not to exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars United States currency, per month, and their actual and necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed three dollars, United States currency, per day, incurred under orders of the insular collector and by reason of their being engaged in the work prescribed in this act.

SEC. 12. The word "laborer" or "laborers" wherever used in this act shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese laundrymen and Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling or taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation.

The term "merchant" as employed in this act signifies a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant does not engage in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant. The definition of "laborer" and "merchant" set out in this section shall receive the same construction as that given to it by the Federal courts of the United States and the rulings and regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States.

SEC. 13. For the purposes of this act the following temporary employees, or so many thereof as may be necessary, are hereby authorized in the office of the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago: Six registration clerks and two Chinese translators of class nine, and two stenographers and typewriters of class eight.

SEC. 14. The sum of forty thousand dollars United States currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the salaries and expenses of registrars and deputy registrars and necessary clerical assistance, interpreting, translating, printing, advertising, traveling, transportation, stationery, and such other expenses as may be incurred in connection with this registration.

SEC. 15. It being impossible to complete the registration herein provided for within one year from the passage of the act of Congress approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, the time for such registration is, pursuant to authority granted by section four of said act, hereby extended for a period of six months, to date from April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and three.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 27, 1903.

APPENDIX G.

Comparative statistical summaries prepared for use in the Annual Report of the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and previous periods (with explanatory notes).

[Statistical division, Manila custom-house, Manila, P. I.]

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Summary of imports into the Philippine Islands, by ports, for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

[Values represented in United States currency, gold and silver coin included.]

IMPORTS.

Port.	Twelve months ending June—				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Manila	\$12,914,818	\$20,839,174	\$28,586,988	\$36,603,898	\$29,097,688
Iloilo	420,418	1,235,445	2,336,918	1,931,800	2,582,890
Cebu	302,181	850,988	1,430,363	2,093,625	2,895,092
Jolo		84,429	326,295	249,693	274,801
Zamboanga		14,326	80,597	155,198	249,371
Siasi		19,494	57,250	38,524	.....
Total	13,637,417	23,043,856	32,818,411	41,072,738	35,099,842

EXPORTS.

Port.	Twelve months ending June—				
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Manila	\$13,692,592	\$17,180,846	\$21,522,444	\$20,462,688	\$29,570,375
Iloilo	1,732,632	2,075,244	1,512,046	2,517,814	4,108,028
Cebu	616,078	2,377,506	3,093,714	3,913,297	5,614,245
Jolo		99,995	230,872	128,832	209,223
Zamboanga		4,041	25,090	103,320	172,457
Siasi		28,808	47,096	31,136	.....
Total	16,041,302	21,766,440	26,431,262	27,157,087	39,674,328

NOTE.—Government free entries not included.

Comparative summary of imports into the port of Manila, P. I., by countries, during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903, respectively.

[Values and duties represented in United States currency.]

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
United States	\$3,787,499	\$861,235	\$3,772,944	\$784,654
French East Indies	3,098,204	545,470	4,598,955	747,081
England	4,401,008	1,184,105	4,299,477	1,182,825
China	2,230,172	616,367	3,885,228	805,290
Spain	2,218,537	648,993	2,416,536	665,572
British East Indies	3,522,303	598,121	1,749,749	455,466
Germany	2,147,418	472,114	1,868,712	523,681
Hongkong	9,453,187	111,782	1,247,435	173,183
France	1,479,659	245,979	1,154,140	324,188
Mexico			875,245	.....
Japan	774,622	232,841	607,200	189,697
All other Asia—Siam	448,107	66,950	565,629	77,156
British Australasia	487,926	43,865	588,518	38,089
Switzerland	852,674	190,969	451,546	116,746
Russia	127,814	78,949	142,556	72,956
Scotland	584,539	129,359	166,522	44,531
Belgium	238,207	56,336	215,638	52,893
Netherlands	140,904	72,419	138,249	91,268
Italy	181,610	68,755	146,374	49,430
Austria-Hungary	121,510	29,790	93,184	29,438
Dutch East Indies	30,650	5,014	71,890	19,979
Ireland	8,315	2,070	8,577	2,336
British Columbia	29,576	5,538	7,717	8,763

Comparative summary of imports into the port of Manila, P. I., by countries, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903, respectively—Continued.

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	\$21,163	\$12,956	\$5,651	\$3,492
Denmark.....	5,145	749	6,733	766
Sweden and Norway.....	2,845	142	4,478	582
British China.....	201,342	14,833	3,755	893
Egypt.....	3,040	1,663	3,468	1,757
Turkey in Asia.....	249	360	813	425
Portugal.....	414	173	295	180
Canary Islands.....			295	81
Nova Scotia, etc.....			123	14
Cuba.....	23	3	27	6
British West Indies.....	3,264	910	29	32
French China.....	1,938	443		
Guam.....	656	203		
Korea.....	245	36		
Total.....	36,604,765	6,288,972	29,097,688	6,438,450

NOTE.—The foregoing is a summary from the recapitulation sheets of monthly reports on Form 3 for the port of Manila; gold and silver coins and free entries included. Government free entries and merchandise brought on United States army transports for use of Army and Navy not included.

Comparative summary of imports into the Philippine Islands, by countries, during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903, respectively.

[Duties and values represented in United States currency.]

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
United States.....	\$4,035,243	\$912,525	\$4,108,944	\$842,568
England.....	4,877,911	1,303,702	4,903,270	1,340,742
Hongkong.....	9,833,748	146,407	1,574,463	206,779
British East Indies.....	3,721,597	654,231	2,237,382	563,731
French East Indies.....	3,244,329	573,071	5,629,093	902,402
Chinese Empire.....	2,680,934	737,841	4,717,617	1,001,478
Spain.....	2,396,611	703,386	2,621,196	729,471
Germany.....	2,356,548	515,542	1,998,922	556,706
French China.....	1,599,705	305,982	1,505,558	219,965
France.....	1,524,638	256,998	1,182,901	334,440
Japan.....	922,269	272,927	701,347	241,571
Switzerland.....	882,651	198,018	480,612	122,149
Scotland.....	645,490	140,585	259,885	61,503
All other Asia—Siam.....	527,645	79,918	632,993	86,628
British Australasia.....	526,054	48,986	618,140	40,795
Belgium.....	243,224	57,310	218,985	54,181
Russia.....	231,611	144,139	286,856	133,888
British China.....	201,537	14,962	4,019	954
Italy.....	186,116	60,366	149,512	50,490
Netherlands.....	158,684	86,922	163,405	117,801
Austria.....	126,076	30,990	105,089	32,764
Dutch East Indies.....	77,765	20,500	83,105	23,038
British Columbia.....	29,576	5,538	7,717	3,763
Mexico.....	25,000		875,245	
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	22,535	13,625	7,421	4,453
Ireland.....	8,447	2,084	8,577	2,336
Denmark.....	5,145	749	6,734	766
British West Indies.....	3,736	1,191	29	32
Sweden and Norway.....	3,426	275	5,133	757
Korea.....	937	71	276	42
Egypt.....	3,242	1,740	3,761	1,904
Portugal.....	729	351	295	180
Guam.....	656	203		
Gibraltar.....	783	227		
Turkey in Europe.....	257	361		
All other Asia—Arabia.....	150	186		
Cuba.....	23	3	105	148
French Oceania.....	5	3		
French West Indies.....	1	1		
Brazil.....			24	3
Canary Islands.....			295	81
Total.....	41,105,034	7,291,916	35,099,842	7,678,948
Of above free of duty.....	11,235,894		3,765,843	
Dutiable.....	29,869,140		31,333,999	

NOTE.—The foregoing is a summary from the recapitulation sheets of monthly reports on Form 3 for all ports of the Philippine Islands.

It is shown that the value of imports for the fiscal year 1903 falls \$6,005,192 short of the value shown for 1902. This shrinkage is more than accounted for by the difference in the quantity of silver imported, the importation of silver for 1902 being \$8,652,648, as against \$1,933,435 for the year 1903, the falling off of silver being \$6,719,213, or \$714,021 greater than the shrinkage in total values for the year 1903. Import duties for 1903 show an increase of \$387,032 over the amount collected during the year 1902.

Government free entries and government stores arriving on transports not included in foregoing statement.

The abnormal import values shown for Hongkong in 1902 are explained by the fact that nearly all silver coin came from that port.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The United States and England are the two chief countries of import. Both show substantial gains for the year 1903, occupying substantially the same relative position held last year. It should be noticed, however, that government free entries have greatly increased and that a very large per cent of the merchandise entered free of duty by the insular and United States Government comes from the United States; also all supplies brought on United States transports of which no account is taken in customs records.

While no exact figures as to the actual value of such merchandise are obtainable, it is safe to state that if the value of such imports were added, the total value of the merchandise coming from the United States would be shown to be more than three times the value of merchandise coming from England, as that country is not represented in this class of imports.

Chief articles of import into the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing quantity, value, and duty.

[Value and duty represented in United States currency.]

Port.	Rice.			Cotton goods.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
Manila.....	457,950,969	\$6,705,753	\$1,041,397	16,256,268	\$5,556,257	\$1,614,192
Cebu.....	136,895,319	2,101,537	306,553	505,420	158,810	42,789
Iloilo.....	74,357,538	1,127,572	168,955	1,145,160	348,335	107,201
Jolo.....	4,173,095	50,750	6,938	386,230	133,259	33,280
Zamboanga.....	4,988,718	75,711	11,750	311,895	82,709	23,776
Total.....	678,365,639	10,061,323	1,535,593	18,604,973	6,284,370	1,821,198

Port.	Optum.			Flour.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Barrels.	Value.	Duty.
Manila.....	202,575	\$572,410	\$279,955	151,463	\$529,668	\$54,899
Cebu.....	29,528	77,867	40,297	15,494	65,442	5,942
Iloilo.....	21,258	54,217	28,992	17,552	80,258	8,679
Jolo.....	5,311	15,078	7,242	546	2,555	191
Zamboanga.....	800	1,979	1,089	1,337	5,437	489
Total.....	259,472	721,551	357,575	186,392	683,360	70,200

NOTE.—Government free entries of flour during the year aggregated 1,567 barrels; value, \$7,835.

Port.	Refined petroleum.			Beer.		
	Gallons.	Value.	Duty.	Dozen quarts.	Value.	Duty.
Manila.....	4,685,562	\$466,821	\$197,701	192,498	\$381,036	\$94,108
Cebu.....	835,725	100,781	37,417	25,587	25,684	5,163
Iloilo.....	722,423	77,856	34,133	28,592	36,665	7,751
Jolo.....	25,373	3,506	998	1,552	1,804	336
Zamboanga.....	28,450	3,598	1,138	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,295,533	652,557	271,387	239,430	452,292	108,562

Chief articles of import into the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing quantity, value, and duty—Continued.

Port.	Ale and stout.			Coal, bituminous.		
	Dozen pints.	Value.	Duty.	Tons.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	25,727	\$33,329	\$6,083	121,597	\$363,710	\$28,041
Cebu	414	1,391	215	11,720	28,568	2,519
Iloilo	770	837	157	2,500	7,221	625
Zamboanga						
Total	26,911	35,557	6,455	135,817	399,499	31,185

Port.	Refined sugar.			Cocoa.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	4,605,233	\$118,318	\$61,610	1,402,675	\$193,100	\$34,399
Cebu	111,311	4,921	1,520			
Iloilo	380,380	16,630	8,448	3,367	754	102
Jolo	98,627	2,799	1,339	24,774	2,950	653
Zamboanga	85,274	2,298	1,184	12,893	1,240	337
Total	5,280,825	144,966	74,101	1,443,709	198,044	35,491

NOTE.—Government free entries of sugar for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, aggregated 2,443,138 pounds, approximate value, \$97,725. Total value of imports, \$35,099,842; aggregate of the foregoing eleven articles, \$25,611,260.

Exports and imports during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

SILVER COIN.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Imports	\$2,293,071	\$2,030,782	\$8,652,648	\$1,933,435
Exports	854,775	2,911,063	2,423,200	5,977,741

Comparative summary of some of the leading articles imported into and exported from the Philippine Islands during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

IMPORTS.

[Values represented in United States currency.]

Articles.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Rice	\$3,113,423	\$5,490,958	\$6,578,481	\$10,061,323
Opium	476,244	619,338	819,625	721,551
Flour	399,408	501,198	685,962	683,360
Illuminating oil	829,344	451,349	497,639	652,557
Beer, in bottles	638,416	1,030,698	501,918	452,292
Coal, bituminous		265,056	318,955	399,499
Sugar, refined	52,311	18,404	128,041	144,966
Cocoa	160,482	164,969	203,421	198,044
Total	2,869,628	8,541,970	9,734,042	13,313,592

EXPORTS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Hemp	\$11,598,948	\$14,453,110	\$15,841,316	\$21,701,575
Copra	1,690,897	2,648,304	1,001,656	4,472,679
Sugar, raw	2,867,211	2,293,063	2,761,432	3,955,828
Tobacco	896,996	953,520	784,523	902,610
Cigars	1,188,161	1,250,175	1,666,722	947,144
Cigarettes	1,898	11,092	9,995	20,699
Ylang-Ylang oil		41,975	70,553	104,139
Total	18,244,111	21,651,239	22,136,197	32,104,674

LEADING ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

As will be seen from the foregoing summary, rice takes first place as an article of import. The steady increase in importation has been marked for the past four years, and strikingly so during the last year.

Opium shows a slight decrease, chiefly attributable to the fact that a very material increase in the duty on opium was made during the fiscal year 1902, previous knowledge of which fact caused importers to lay in an unusually large stock under the old rate, thus materially affecting the imports for the first few months of the fiscal year 1903.

It is a fact worthy of special note that for the entire four years opium has stood ahead of wheat flour as an article of import and consumption in the Philippine Islands.

Illuminating oil comes next, with beer in bottles second in importance.

Flour comes exclusively from the United States, as does a large proportion of the illuminating oil and beer in bottles. There has been a considerable decline in the importation of beer, apparently attributable to the reduction of the number of United States soldiers in these islands.

Coal ranks next to beer in bottles as an article of import. It comes almost exclusively from Japan and Australia in the order named. The retail price of coal in Manila is from \$8 to \$10 gold per ton.

Value of cotton goods for fiscal year 1903, showing countries from which imported.

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United Kingdom	\$3,124,518	Hongkong	\$60,557
Spain	861,800	Austria	10,813
Germany	576,058	Dutch East Indies	957
United States of America	391,080	French China	849
British East Indies	328,411	British China	305
Switzerland	288,414	Egypt	223
China	143,414	Canary Islands	147
Japan	131,890	British Australasia	140
France	118,630	Russia	42
Italy	89,512	All other Asia	9
Netherlands	78,736		
Belgium	77,865	Total	6,284,370

Value of cotton goods imported into the Philippine Islands during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		FROM UNITED KINGDOM.	
1900	\$5,925,146	1900	\$2,770,209
1901	9,441,047	1901	4,862,476
1902	6,965,978	1902	3,222,167
1903	6,284,370	1903	3,124,518
Since American occupation to June 30, 1903	31,417,129	Since American occupation to June 30, 1903	15,013,833

Value of cotton goods for fiscal year 1903, by ports.

Port.	Value.
Manila	\$5,556,257
Iloilo	348,335
Cebu	158,810
Jolo	138,259
Zamboanga	82,709
Total	6,284,370

COTTON GOODS.

Next to rice, cotton goods constitute the chief article of import into the Philippine Islands.

Up to the present time England has practically controlled this trade, holding about one-half the entire traffic against all competitors and gradually gaining vantage ground.

English firms have studied and catered to the wants of the people of the islands, and statistics show that their efforts have been richly rewarded.

Thus far an insignificant share of this trade has been enjoyed by the United States, but there appears to be rich promise of a field for the extension of trade from the United States in the cotton-goods line.

Value of merchandise entered free of duty during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, by ports.

[Represented in United States currency.]

Port.	1902.	1903.
Manila	\$10,845,244	\$8,484,926
Cebu	307,928	27,497
Iloilo	32,240	230,245
Jolo	33,777	813
Siasi	6,654	.....
Zamboanga	51	22,362
Total	11,225,894	3,765,843

This statement includes neither insular nor United States Government free entries.

From the foregoing it will be observed that for the fiscal year 1902 more than one-fourth in value of all merchandise imported was entered free of duty, whereas during the fiscal year 1903 only about one-tenth the merchandise came in free of duty.

This statement does not take into account merchandise brought in on United States army transports.

The large free entry list for 1902 is explained principally by the unusually large quantities of Mexican silver money imported that year which enter into the exports of this year, Mexican silver money being a regular commodity and article of commerce here, and one of uncertain value.

Value of merchandise entered free of duty during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, by countries.

[Represented in United States currency.]

Country.	1902.	1903.
Hongkong	\$9,220,817	\$1,002,585
Chinese Empire	61,582	1,095,522
Mexico	25,000	875,245
United States	64,310	238,158
Japan	143,879	156,076
British East Indies	1,295,807	143,692
Australia	139,887	127,702
Spain	34,729	57,374
Dutch East Indies	1,415	15,853
Siam	66	13,966
England	63,037	10,970
Italy .....	.....	9,295
French East Indies	2,008	5,967
France .....	.....	5,473
Netherlands .....	.....	4,464
Germany	19,827	1,242
Belgium	1,992	883
Switzerland	69	796
French China	24	327
Scotland	1,445	183
Austria .....	.....	70
British China	150,000	.....
Total	11,225,894	3,765,843

Government free entries and merchandise brought on United States army transports not included.

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that Hongkong and the Chinese Empire are the countries of origin of nearly all merchandise entered free of duty, excluding Government free entries, which are not included in this report.

A very marked decrease in the value of merchandise entered free of duty during the year 1903 compared with the previous year will be noticed.

This falling off is chiefly due to the smaller amount of silver coin imported during the year 1903. Another cause is the increase of Government free entries, which include many articles previously imported upon regular free entries.

The large decrease in the importation of silver coin naturally affects Hongkong more than any other country, as nearly all imports of silver coin come from that port.

The Chinese Empire furnishes the greater portion of fresh vegetables and considerable quantities of live animals, both of which are free of duty.

Free entries from Australia consist almost exclusively of fresh meat, potatoes, and onions.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Wheat flour is one important article of commerce of which the United States enjoys a complete monopoly in the Philippine Islands. Not a sack of wheat flour is to be found in the Philippine Islands which did not originate in the United States.

All the wheat flour used in commercial channels comes from the Pacific coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California.

It is shipped entirely in quarter-barrel sacks, having only a single covering of heavy muslin, and as a rule arrives in exceptionally fine order.

Notwithstanding the fact that freight rates are much lower on flour shipped in barrels, no flour in barrels has been shipped to this market.

The United States Government imports large quantities of flour in army transports, of which the customs records contain no account.

Government flour, as a rule, is in 100-pound sacks, with outside gunny covering. This, like that handled in commercial channels, also comes exclusively from the United States.

RICE FLOUR.

A large quantity of rice flour is imported from Hongkong, it being extensively used for food by the Filipinos and Chinese, and used universally for starching the white garments worn by all people the year round in this climate.

Large quantities of various articles are imported by the United States Government in transports for the use of the Army and Navy, and since almost without exception these articles come from the United States, the customs records contain no account of them.

In considering the volume of trade from the United States this important feature should not be overlooked, since if proper credit were given to the United States for this class of merchandise the United States would be shown to be very far in the lead of any other country in the commerce of the Philippine Islands.

Comparison of the import and export records for the years 1902 and 1903 discloses the fact that there has been a considerable decrease in import values and a considerable increase in export values during the fiscal year 1903.

This is chiefly accounted for by the abnormal increase in the exportation of silver coin during the past year.

The gold value of silver coin imported in 1902 was \$8,652,648 as against \$1,933,435 imported this year, whereas the exports of silver coin this year aggregate \$5,977,741 as against \$2,423,200 for the year 1902.

Summary of exports, by countries, from the port of Manila, P. I., during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

[Values and duties represented in United States currency.]

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
United States	\$5,089,326	\$199,406	\$9,503,475	\$447,170
England	7,385,170	308,422	7,400,100	384,689
Spain	869,875	97,212	757,500	89,807
Hongkong	4,329,178	30,941	5,822,857	39,141
France	816,246	20,765	3,004,006	102,122
Japan	636,247	6,615	493,447	10,639
British Australasia	486,580	12,953	336,251	15,133
East Indies, British	421,515	10,665	642,640	12,445
Austria-Hungary	88,787	20,587	162,197	21,233
Germany	75,626	1,881	127,684	4,423
Chinese Empire	65,077	1,186	430,716	2,227
British China	55,191	894	394,258	294
Belgium	46,829	2,565	137,103	8,373
British Africa	38,863	1,140	12,092	297
East Indies, Dutch	27,224	771	24,721	1,008
Netherlands	20,212	1,203	44,061	4,199
Italy	17,830	324	13,177	196
Quebec, Ontario, etc	7,679	108	6,157	118
Gibraltar	6,812	224	9,499	284
Scotland	3,721	59	2,787	40
Hawaiian Islands	3,687	63	5,910	135
British Columbia	3,648	66	2,030	41
All other Asia—Siam	3,003	42	81,273	107
Guam	2,481	14	.....	.....
German Oceania	1,934	1	.....	.....
East Indies, French	1,578	29	109,317	172
Korea	1,400	22	710	12
Auckland Islands	1,310	24	130	2
Uruguay	1,246	234	2,700	570
Switzerland	1,008	17	457	10
Russian China	905	12	578	9
Turkey in Africa—Egypt	889	16	1,952	68
Guatemala	411	8	.....	.....
Canary Islands	321	18	4,128	356
Russia	203	.....	.....	.....
All other Asia—Arabia	167	2	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	150	20	599	79
Aden	140	1	718	10
Bermuda	119	4	.....	.....
All other Asia—Persia	95	1	.....	.....
Malta, Gozo, Cypress	48	1	2,970	93
Greece	7	.....	.....	.....
Portugal .....	.....	.....	24,775	1,597
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	4,694	275
French China .....	.....	.....	98	6
Paraguay .....	.....	.....	480	115
East Indies, Portuguese .....	.....	.....	163	1
French Africa .....	.....	.....	1,085	24
Spanish Africa .....	.....	.....	900	49
Spanish Oceania .....	.....	.....	30	.....
Total	20,462,688	718,516	29,570,375	1,147,569

NOTE.—The foregoing is a summary of monthly reports on Form 4, Exports by Articles and Countries, in which forms fractions of dollars are omitted. In this report wharfrage and harbor dues are included as export duties. On Form No. 1 these items are given separately, and export duty proper, only, given under that head.

Comparative summary of exports from the Philippine Islands, by countries, during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

[Duties and values represented in United States currency.]

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
United States	\$7,871,738	\$286,916	\$13,863,059	\$619,418
England	8,280,478	339,053	8,799,329	449,273
Spain	869,875	97,212	757,500	89,807
Hongkong	5,799,123	83,442	7,303,234	76,688
Japan	1,346,517	27,032	1,759,376	55,597
France	955,828	23,788	3,684,116	120,690
British East Indies	672,614	13,169	994,400	16,867
British Australasia	436,580	12,953	336,251	15,133
Chinese Empire	295,322	6,965	649,502	10,344
British Africa	122,073	4,410	12,092	297
French China	120,180	3,372	93,353	2,797
Austria-Hungary	88,787	20,587	162,197	21,233
Germany	75,626	1,881	306,664	8,676
British China	55,191	894	394,258	294
Belgium	46,829	2,565	137,108	8,373
East Indies, Dutch	27,442	807	25,198	1,029
Netherlands	20,212	1,203	44,061	4,199
Italy	17,830	324	13,177	196
Quebec, Ontario, etc	7,679	108	6,157	118
Gibraltar	6,812	224	9,499	284
Russia	12,128	319	28,417	811
Scotland	3,721	59	2,787	40
Hawaiian Islands	3,687	63	5,910	135
British Columbia	3,648	66	2,030	41
All other Asia—Siam	3,003	42	128,332	109
Guam	2,481	14	.....	.....
German Oceania	1,934	1	.....	.....
East Indies, French	1,578	29	109,317	172
Korea	1,400	22	710	12
Auckland Islands	1,310	24	130	2
Uruguay	1,246	234	2,700	570
Switzerland	1,008	17	457	10
Russian China	905	12	578	9
Turkey in Africa—Egypt	889	16	1,952	68
Guatemala	411	8	.....	.....
Canary Islands	321	18	4,128	356
All other Asia—Arabia	167	2	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	150	20	599	79
Aden	140	1	718	10
Bermuda	119	4	.....	.....
All other Asia—Persia	95	1	.....	.....
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus	48	1	2,970	93
Greece	7	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	4,684	275
Paraguay .....	.....	.....	480	115
East Indies, Portuguese .....	.....	.....	163	1
Spanish Africa .....	.....	.....	900	49
Spanish Oceania .....	.....	.....	30	.....
Portugal .....	.....	.....	24,775	1,597
French Africa .....	.....	.....	1,035	24
Total	27,157,087	927,978	39,674,328	1,505,891

NOTE.—The foregoing is a summary of monthly reports on Form 4, Exports by Articles and Countries, in which forms fractions of dollars are omitted. In this report wharfage and harbor dues are included as export duties. On Form No. 1 these items are given separately, and export duty proper, only, given under that head.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The foregoing figures representing a comparative statement of exports, by countries, for the two fiscal years 1902 and 1903 are not without interest and significance.

The United States rises from second to first place, leading England to the extent of \$5,063,730, whereas for the previous year England led the United States to the extent of \$408,733.

Those two countries out of a list of 51 countries to which products of the islands have been exported receive more than one-half of all the exports from the Philippine Islands.

The increase of exports for the year 1903 over the year 1902 is \$12,517,241, a most gratifying showing, all circumstances considered.

The abnormal exports of Mexican silver coin to Hongkong gives Hongkong a prominence in the list which it would not otherwise occupy.

Excluding gold and silver coin, France stands third in the list of export countries, Japan fourth, and Hongkong fifth.

None of the other 46 countries reach the million-dollar mark.

Chief articles of export from the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing quantity, value, and duty.

[Value and duty represented in United States currency.]

Port.	Cacao.			Hemp.			Cordage.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Tons.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	35	\$9	.....	107, 671	\$17, 505, 440	\$880, 273	51, 975	\$7, 307	\$168
Zamboanga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jolo	22	2	.....	64	9, 616	529	6, 820	464	25
Cebu .....	.....	.....	.....	22, 323	4, 186, 519	184, 260	.....	.....	.....
Total	57	11	.....	130, 058	21, 701, 575	1, 065, 062	58, 795	7, 771	193

Port.	Cocoanuts.			Copra.			Cocoanut oil.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Gallons.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	1, 465	\$63	\$1	150, 987, 811	\$3, 313, 151	\$119, 915	428	\$183	\$1
Zamboanga .....	.....	.....	.....	3, 128, 331	80, 342	2, 489	400	172	2
Jolo .....	.....	.....	.....	2, 102, 676	53, 922	1, 658	.....	.....	.....
Cebu .....	.....	.....	.....	59, 074, 273	1, 025, 264	27, 328	.....	.....	.....
Iloilo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1, 465	63	1	215, 293, 091	4, 472, 679	151, 390	828	355	3

Port.	Ylang-ylang oil.			Sugar, raw.			Candy and confectionery.		
	Gallons.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	5, 066	\$103, 668	\$14	2, 550, 052	\$36, 646	\$1, 480	26, 362	\$1, 001	\$9
Zamboanga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jolo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....
Cebu	27	471	.....	17, 548, 240	268, 646	9, 971	5, 383	125	2
Iloilo .....	.....	.....	.....	226, 056, 790	3, 650, 536	129, 476	.....	.....	.....
Total	5, 093	104, 139	14	246, 155, 082	3, 955, 828	140, 927	31, 754	1, 128	11

Port.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.			Cigars.			Cigarettes.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.	Thousands.	Value.	Duty.	Thousands.	Value.	Duty.
Manila	20, 626, 441	\$902, 606	\$120, 205	119, 698	\$946, 889	\$19, 510	20, 502	\$20, 697	\$520
Zamboanga	172	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jolo .....	.....	.....	.....	18	176	6	1	2	.....
Cebu .....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iloilo .....	.....	.....	.....	4	48	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	20, 626, 613	902, 610	120, 206	119, 721	947, 144	19, 517	20, 503	20, 699	520

NOTE.—Total export value for fiscal year 1903, \$39,674,328; of this total value of exports, the twelve items above given represent an aggregate value of \$32,114,002, leaving for all other articles a value of \$7,560,326, and of this \$5,977,741 represents the gold value of Mexican money exported, leaving \$1,582,585 for all other articles.

LEADING ARTICLES OF EXPORTS.

Hemp may well be ranked as king of exports from the Philippine Islands, it amounting in value to about two-thirds of the entire exports.

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding "ladronism" hemp exports have shown steady increase during the past four years, reaching the handsome figure of \$21,471,575 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of \$5,860,259 over the year 1902.

The copra industry, too, has shown a most remarkable increase of more than 300 per cent over the previous year.

Sugar and tobacco have shown substantial increases. The exportation of cigars and cigarettes has shown a considerable decline.

Ylang-ylang exports have shown marked increase and give promise of substantial growth in the future as one of the rising products of the islands. It is reported to be an almost certain crop, and to yield a profit as high as \$5 per tree per month.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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Comparative summary of exports from subports in the Philippine Islands, by countries, during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903.

[Values and duties represented in United States currency.]

ILOILO.

Country.	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
United States	\$293,354	\$6,546	\$1,254,463	\$40,154
England			145,459	7,585
Hongkong	1,346,669	48,286	1,687,689	29,909
Japan	482,356	14,459	1,265,119	44,925
Chinese Empire	230,245	5,779	162,043	6,042
British Africa	83,210	3,270		
French China	81,980	2,771	93,255	2,791
Total	2,517,814	81,111	4,108,028	131,406

CEBU.

United States	\$2,489,017	\$80,964	\$3,104,871	\$132,094
England	895,308	30,631	1,258,045	56,995
Hongkong	123,276	4,215	292,688	7,638
France	139,582	3,023	680,110	18,568
Japan	227,914	5,958	800	33
French China	38,200	601		
Germany			178,980	4,253
All other Asia—Siam			47,059	2
Chinese Empire			56,692	2,075
Total	3,913,297	125,392	5,614,245	221,658

JOLO.

British East Indies	\$128,791	\$1,126	\$208,746	\$2,537
Dutch East Indies	41	4	477	21
Total	128,832	1,130	209,223	2,558

ZAMBOANGA.

United States	\$46		\$250	
British East Indies	91,172	\$1,321	143,014	\$1,885
Dutch East Indies	177	32		
Russia	11,925	319	28,417	811
England			725	4
Chinese Empire			51	
Total	103,320	1,672	172,457	2,700

SIASI.

British East Indies	\$31,136	\$157		
Total	31,136	157		

NOTE.—The foregoing is a summary of monthly reports on Form 4, Exports by Articles and Countries, in which forms fractions of dollars are omitted. In this report wharfage and harbor dues are included as export duties. On Form No. 1 these items are given separately, and import duty proper only given under that head.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Exportation of hemp from Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing names of exporters.

Date.	W. F. Stevenson.	Warner Barnes.	Smith Bell.	Macleod.	Com-pafia Tabacalera.	Kerr & Co.	All other.	Total.
1902.	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
July.....	19,551	18,252	845	3,610	8,880	3,255	1,032	55,425
August.....	8,624	5,950	9,649	4,578	2,401	6,335	582	38,039
September.....	26,140	15,400	19,953	3,838	13,740	4,217	25	83,313
October.....	30,249	13,800	19,299	8,351	7,175	6,314	550	85,738
November.....	13,500	21,050	23,304	1,276	3,906	1,000	814	64,850
December.....	18,720	4,000	18,733	5,240	9,874	325	2,009	58,901
1903.								
January.....	4,310	15,350	28,586	9,631	3,295	10,817	2,409	74,398
February.....	14,092	14,750	6,302	9,552	6,834	4,029	2,131	57,690
March.....	16,578	7,979	6,557	1,219	1,150	3,700	3,765	40,948
April.....	21,750	37,750	24,786	18,278	5,450	8,774	5,687	122,475
May.....	27,283	25,550	15,023	7,448	6,650	2,322	2,768	87,034
June.....	21,722	21,166	14,147	3,948	6,469	2,880	2,412	72,734
Total.....	222,519	200,997	187,184	76,969	75,814	53,988	24,074	841,545

Comparative summary of customs receipts and expenditures for the Philippine Islands, by ports, during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1903.

[Expressed in United States currency.]

RECEIPTS.

Port.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Manila.....	\$4,707,658.28	\$7,628,005.73	\$7,240,369.77	\$7,451,254.45
Cebu.....	316,079.75	498,861.90	550,676.38	829,486.09
Iloilo.....	481,477.28	877,168.63	612,128.95	702,686.24
Jolo.....	27,055.89	87,395.22	61,052.47	74,266.57
Siasi.....	6,010.26	14,704.64	9,001.84	.....
Zamboanga.....	4,007.69	18,674.58	51,172.96	65,396.92
Aparri.....	.....	.....	814.11	6,599.46
Total.....	5,542,289.15	9,124,810.70	8,525,216.48	9,129,689.73

EXPENDITURES.

Manila.....	\$76,080.14	\$170,763.19	\$345,903.99	\$402,405.17
Cebu.....	16,362.35	14,255.18	23,029.99	24,129.95
Iloilo.....	5,925.47	34,095.87	47,535.69	38,335.31
Jolo.....	2,473.06	5,500.97	7,933.46	9,865.29
Siasi.....	650.67	2,009.24	2,123.61	.....
Zamboanga.....	1,901.45	4,426.44	6,252.18	9,294.35
Aparri.....	.....	.....	810.24	4,056.60
Total.....	103,393.14	231,050.89	433,589.16	488,086.67

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The foregoing is a recapitulation of the monthly reports of the respective ports for the four fiscal years 1900 to 1903, inclusive, and does not include receipts and expenditures by coast district inspectors of customs at coastwise ports.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1903, notwithstanding the material reduction of the tariff on some of the leading staples, are \$4,879.03 greater than in the year 1901, which up to this year has been the leading year of the period of American occupation.

The increase of customs receipts during the fiscal year 1903 over the year 1902 is \$604,773.25.

All ports have shown a substantial increase in receipts over the receipts for the previous year, the greatest, \$278,809.71, being shown by Cebu, Manila coming next with an increase of \$210,884.68.

Cebu rises from third to second place as an entry port, and Iloilo drops from second to third place.

It is highly probable that the port of Cebu will be able to maintain second place in the list of ports of the Philippine Islands for years to come, the island of Cebu being

the chief center of trade for the chief article of export from the Philippine Islands—hemp.

All ports show slight increases in expenditures except Iloilo, which shows a decrease of \$9,200.38.

The total increase in expenditures for the fiscal year 1903, for all ports, aggregates \$54,497.51, while the increase of receipts for the same period aggregates \$604,773.25.

Statement of Chinese arriving at and departing from the port of Manila during the calendar years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and first six months of 1903.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1899	13,308	9,458
1900	9,768	10,668
1901	10,309	7,294
1902	9,789	6,550
January 1 to June 30, 1903.....	3,990	3,759
Total.....	47,164	37,629

Statement of Chinese arriving at and departing from ports in the Philippine Islands during the period of American occupation to June 30, 1903.

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
Manila.....	47,161	37,629
Cebu.....	451	814
Iloilo.....	790	980
Jolo.....	746	539
Siasi.....	27	.....
Zamboanga.....	168	372
Total.....	49,346	40,134

Total number of immigrants of all nationalities arrived during the fiscal year 1902, 30,094.

Total number of immigrants of all nationalities arrived during the fiscal year 1903, 24,096.

No record for period previous to January 1, 1899. Departures do not include Chinese rejected and refused landing, but only such as received certificates of residence through the immigration division.

Statement of immigrants arriving in the Philippine Islands during the period from July 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903.

Port.	Americans.	Europeans.	All others.	Total immigrants.
Manila.....	12,849	1,944	12,355	27,148
Cebu.....	18	10	274	302
Iloilo.....	26	13	267	306
Jolo.....	2	17	506	525
Zamboanga.....	3	14	152	169
Total.....	12,898	1,998	13,554	28,450

Statement of licenses issued at the port of Manila, P. I., showing the tonnage of each class with number of certificate of protection issued at different entry ports in the Philippine Islands, during the period between January 1, 1900, and June 30, 1903.

COASTWISE VESSELS.

[Number of licenses issued at the port of Manila, P. I.]

Class of vessel.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903 (to June 30).	Grand total.
First class	224	250	284	359	1,117
Second class.....	646	907	952	36	2,541
Special coastwise, foreign .....	.....	.....	2	17	19
Special under 15 tons.....	3,715	7,391	5,127	1,306	17,539
Lighterage and harbor.....	.....	.....	86	622	708
Total number	4,585	8,548	6,451	2,340	21,924

Statement of licenses issued at the port of Manila, P. I., etc.—Continued.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

Class of vessel.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903 (to June 30).	Grand total.
First class	37,618.29	37,250.05	38,524.13	30,903.46	144,295.93
Second class	26,167.96	33,238.17	32,525.29	2,014.96	93,946.38
Special coastwise, foreign			881.32	3,005.62	3,886.94
Special under 15 tons	6,764.89	14,463.46	12,099.17	6,225.96	39,553.48
Lighterage and harbor			5,924.07	26,080.40	32,004.47
Total tonnage	70,551.14	84,951.68	90,053.98	68,230.40	313,787.20

Certificates of protection issued in the Philippine Islands from January, 1900, to June 30, 1903.

Port of—	Number of certificates.
Manila	1,936
Cebu	1,648
Iloilo	698
Zamboanga	12
Jolo	16
Siasi	None.
Aparri	62
Total	4,372

Comparative summary of vessels doing the carrying trade for the Philippine Islands during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, by countries.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Domestic	\$32,296	\$140,256		
American	698,922	600,361	\$344,137	\$667,500
Belgian	112,894	6,635	357,359	929,803
British	25,270,472	13,979,540	20,311,604	29,284,519
Dutch	65,214	189,059	71,256	
French	6,616	141,177		926,032
German	6,879,964	8,232,336	1,401,197	2,150,530
Spanish	6,721,764	6,795,989	2,044,818	2,523,175
Norwegian	539,077	3,014,242	712,969	1,168,865
All other	777,815	1,953,015	1,913,447	2,023,904
Total	41,105,084	35,099,842	27,157,087	39,674,328

Transports owned or chartered by the United States Government not included.

VESSELS DOING THE CARRYING TRADE.

The foregoing comparative statement of vessels doing the carrying trade between the Philippine Islands and foreign ports during the past two fiscal years is not without interest.

In the import trade English vessels have suffered a loss of nearly 50 per cent. English vessels have carried nearly all the silver coin imported, and the imports of silver coin being very heavy in 1902 and extremely light in 1903, the trade of English vessels viewed from the value standpoint, is naturally more affected by that cause than are all other vessels combined. From the same cause the total volume of import values is naturally reduced.

Norwegian, German, French, Dutch, and "All other" vessels show substantial gains, while American and Spanish vessels are about in the same position that they were in the last previous year. The vessels credited as "All other" are nearly all Japanese, which vessels are beginning to compete quite actively for the foreign carrying trade of the Philippine Islands.

In the export trade British vessels show a marked gain over the figures for the previous year, but here again the item of Mexican silver coin explains the most of the gain, as nearly all of the exports of Mexican silver go to Hongkong on British vessels.

American, French, German, and Norwegian vessels show considerable gains, and others remain about as last previous year.

This statement does not include the carrying trade of transports owned or chartered by the United States Government.

Statement of foreign vessels engaged in trade between the Philippine Islands and foreign ports during fiscal year 1903, showing name and flag.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Ton-nage.
Ailsa Craig	British	2,166	Espada	American	686
Adria	do .....	.....	Eretrio	British	2,255
Anna	Norwegian .....	.....	Firth of Beanly	do	1,168
Arigonia	German .....	.....	Falzeka	do	4,152
Alicante	Spanish .....	.....	Foo Moon	German	874
Airlie	British	1,492	Flintshire	British	2,476
Australian	do	1,784	Feruley	do	3,821
A. J. Scruttan	do	125	Formosa	do	674
Antonio Lopez	Spanish	4,345	Fifeshire	do	1,318
Avantic	Norwegian	1,148	Gutheric	do .....	.....
Atlantis	American	960	Gibraltar	do .....	.....
Allonton	British	2,775	Glenroy	British	3,141
Anita	American .....	.....	Gaelic	do	2,860
Albenga	German	2,789	Gral. de Rosidofre	French	1,720
Achilles	British	4,483	Gulf of Aden	British .....	.....
Anglia	do	4,055	Gulf of Anend	do	1,669
Amigo	German	822	Gulf of Bothna	do	2,169
Arabia	do .....	.....	Geo. E. Billings	American	1,108
Abissino	do	3,956	Hostiem	German .....	.....
Acme	Norwegian	758	Hindustan	British .....	.....
Brimhilde	German .....	.....	Hongkong Maru	Japan	758
Bgorn	Norwegian .....	.....	Heim	Norwegian .....	.....
Borg	do .....	.....	Hans Mengell	German	1,694
Beira	British .....	.....	Heatheene	British	2,177
Betty	Russian	1,645	Hudson	do	2,376
Bovern	British .....	.....	Hoihao	French	1,325
Benchunnet	do .....	.....	Hongchow	British	999
Boveric	do	2,578	Heathford	do .....	.....
Bunthuan	French	683	Haluard	Norwegian	1,270
Bezwada	British .....	.....	Hunan	British	1,143
Bankok	German .....	.....	Isla de Panay	Spanish .....	.....
Badenia	do .....	.....	Independent	German	871
Baenia	do .....	.....	Indrawani	British	3,236
Beechley	British	2,466	Indradeo	do	2,457
Balmoral	do	2,550	Isla de Luzon	Spanish .....	.....
Briez Huell	French	2,938	Indramayo	British	3,370
Changsha	British	1,468	Itaura	do	5,197
Colonia	do	4,977	Ikhona	do	3,383
Coptic	do	2,744	Ismaila	do .....	.....
Calliope	do .....	.....	I. de la Rama	American	693
Chengmai	German	767	Indrawadi	British	3,369
Chingtu	British	1,092	J. B. Leeds	American	207
Croydon	do .....	.....	Kalif	British .....	.....
City of Peking	American	3,129	Kumano Maru	Japan	3,141
Comp. de Filipinas	do	397	Kasuga	do .....	.....
Comeric	British	2,594	Korat	German .....	.....
Claverhill	do	1,892	Kodiak	American .....	.....
Cebu	American .....	.....	Kasuga Maru	Japan	2,364
Deuterios	German	1,001	Karmin	Swedish	678
Dean	British .....	.....	Kinkiang	British	1,345
Decima	German	794	Kudat	German	690
Diamante	British	1,254	Kelantan	do	608
Deramore	Norwegian .....	.....	Korea	American	5,651
Doric	British .....	.....	Kish	British	3,148
Dapitan Maru	Japan	108	Keemun	do	4,897
Duke of Fife	British	2,416	Kaifong	do	1,025
Dora Batea	Italian	2,601	Kurdistan	do	1,930
Deli	German .....	.....	Loongsang	do	1,093
Drumburton	British	1,073	Lisa	Swedish .....	.....
Elg	Norwegian	708	Lalpoora	British	2,124
Esmeralda	British	966	Loodiana	do	2,124
Eastern	do	2,364	Luzon	do	1,339
Empire	do	2,843	Lethington	do	2,854
Elba	do .....	.....	Lincolnshire	do	2,567
Elleric	do	2,322	Lennox	do .....	.....
E. B. Sutton	American .....	.....	Laeisz Ferd	German .....	.....
Else	German .....	.....	Lyra	American	3,516
Ettrickdale	British .....	.....	Morden	British .....	.....
Edderton	do .....	.....	Mahratta	do .....	.....

Statement of foreign vessels engaged in trade between the Philippine Islands and foreign ports during fiscal year 1903, showing name and flag—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Ton-nage.
Maritta	French		Strathern	British	
Moyune	British	3,061	St. Ronald	do	
Mathilda, sail.		250	Sandakan	German	
Moliere, sail	French	1,739	Singora	do	1,645
Montanez	American		Shimosa	British	2,699
Minas de Batoan	do		Satsuma	do	2,690
Menelaus	British		Sagami	do	
Mable Gale	American	619	Sambila	German	3,623
Magallanes	do	832	Segovia	American	
Mount Blanc	French	1,919	Segovia	German	
Minerva II, sail.	American		Sisham	British	
Neung Tung	German		Salamanca	do	
Nan Chang	British		Siam	do	1,991
Ness	do	1,934	Strathord	do	
Natuna	German	764	Spol	Norwegian	
Niel Macleod	American	688	Sellasia	British	2,263
Ninzho	British	1,300	Seirstad	Norwegian	627
Nanyang	German	1,060	St. George	British	2,673
Ningchong	British	4,894	Skud	Norwegian	913
Nubia	German		Scotchman	American	
Noruvod, sail.	British	1,597	Samshui	British	
Nordkyn	Norwegian	2,104	Strathgyle	do	3,284
Omba	British	1,908	Saint Filicus	do	
Ormely	do	2,738	Tilani	do	
Ochi Maru	Japan		Themis	Norwegian	
Onafa	British		Tritos	German	
Orange Branch	do	2,196	Talc	Norwegian	
Okhla	do	3,436	Tremont	American	6,195
Oolabaria	do	3,420	Taiyuan	British	1,459
Oscar II	Norwegian		Tenskai	do	
Petani	German		Tsinan	do	1,460
Prince Valdemar	Danish		Theodor Mulle	German	
Perla	British		Thordis	Norwegian	2,414
Patroclus	do		Tai Cheang	German	
Prima	Norwegian		Tai Lee	do	
Peerless	American		Taishan	British	1,121
Picciola	German	875	Trebia	do	2,343
Phyyubua	British	4,300	Telemachus	do	
Phu Yen	French	1,246	Urlabrand	Norwegian	
Pioneer	German	975	Union	American	
Pak Sing	British	2,875	Unballa	British	
Prosper	Norwegian	789	Umta	do	
Petrarch	German	1,252	Volute	do	
Pleiades	American	2,932	Verawa	do	
Paul Revere (sail)	do		Verona	German	3,036
Queen Alexandria	British		Victoria	Swedish	988
Quang Nau	French		Wai Hai	American	
Quinto	British	2,152	Willowden	British	
Queen Christina	do		Wurzburg	German	
Queen Mary	do		W. F. Garms (sail)	American	972
Rosetta Maru	Japan	2,403	Wineland	Danish	1,667
Rubi	British	1,611	Wuchang	British	
Rohilla Maru	Japan	3,869	Windson	do	
Ros Elba	British		Winnifred (sail)	American	
Rossiga	Russian		Yuensang	British	1,128
Rosely	British	2,833	Yawatta Maru	Japan	
Richmond Castle	do	2,368	Yangtze	British	4,148
Ras Dare	do	2,495	Yeddo	do	
Shawmut	American	6,195	Yosemite	American	1,041
Sunkiang	British	1,021	Zafiro	British	1,611
Shrewsbury	do		Zania	Russian	2,032
Silipner	Norwegian				

APPENDIX H.

[Manila Custom-house general order No. 48.]

Organization, duties of, and rules for the arrastre division of the Manila Custom-house.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, October 12, 1903.

PARAGRAPH I. The following organization, duties, and rules for the arrastre division of the Manila custom-house are hereby prescribed and published for the information of all concerned:

PAR. II. A deputy surveyor of customs shall have charge of the arrastre division.

PAR. III. The arrastre division shall have supervision over and government of all loaded carriers arriving at the custom-house wharf and the discharge of the imported merchandise therefrom; the conveyance of merchandise to the warehouses or appraisers' stores, and its delivery to the consignees. This division shall also have charge of the machinery, appliances, facilities, and labor used in performing this work.

PAR. IV. The office and clerical force of the arrastre division shall be in charge of a chief clerk, who shall be directly responsible to the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre. It shall be the duty of the chief clerk—

(a) To figure the arrastre charge for each consignment of imported merchandise landed at the custom-house wharf.

(b) To have immediate charge of the clerks, bookkeeping, and other indoor work in the office of the arrastre division.

(c) To cause to be prepared a statement in triplicate of each arrastre charge, certifying to the same with his initials upon the original.

(d) To receive the import entries, and after the arrastre charge has been figured, to forward them as hereafter prescribed, obtaining a receipt for their delivery.

(e) To have a record kept of each arrastre charge.

(f) To receive the daily time report of unskilled laborers employed by the arrastre division from which he shall keep a time book of said laborers.

(g) To keep a time book of all employees of the arrastre division other than the unskilled laborers, and to prepare monthly pay rolls.

(h) To be the disbursing officer of the arrastre division.

(i) During the temporary absence of the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre division to have charge of the same, acting in the name of said deputy surveyor.

PAR. V. The custom-house wharf, the landing of imported merchandise thereon, the conveyance of the merchandise to the custom-house warehouses and appraisers' stores, and the handling of merchandise for delivery to the consignees, and also the machinery, appliances, facilities, and labor employed in doing the same, shall be in charge of a wharfinger, who shall be directly responsible to the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre. The wharfinger shall have the rank, authority, and uniform of a first-class inspector. He shall be assisted in his duties by assistant wharfingers, who shall each have the rank, authority, and uniform of a fourth-class inspector.

PAR. VI. It shall be the duty of the wharfinger—

(a) To perform all the duties now imposed upon the inspector in charge of the custom-house wharf.

(b) To cause all imported merchandise landed at the custom-house wharf to be conveyed to such warehouse as will facilitate its delivery to the consignees, designating the warehouses and the manner of storage.

(c) To cause the sample packages required for appraisement to be conveyed from the wharf or warehouse to the appraisers' stores.

(d) To have charge and direction of the arrastre warehousemen, foremen, engineers, and firemen of steam cranes and locomotive of tramway, and of the conductors, cabos, labor bosses and laborers employed in the handling of imported merchandise while in the custom-house.

(e) To have charge of the steam cranes, the tramway, including locomotive and cars, trucks, and other machinery and appliances used by the arrastre.

(f) To issue a time check to each laborer employed by the arrastre division, stating the name, time employed, and the amount of the wage.

(g) To certify by his signature to the correctness of the pay roll of laborers employed by the arrastre division.

(h) To inspect the condition of merchandise landed upon the custom-house wharf.

PAR. VII. The permit clerk, Manila custom-house, shall forward all import entries, together with the corresponding bills of lading, to the arrastre division, whence they shall be forwarded to the permit clerk, after the arrastre charges have been paid. Paragraph XIII of Manila custom-house special order No. 31 is hereby amended to that effect.

PAR. VIII. In case a ship-side delivery permit is given, the permit clerk shall not send the corresponding entry to the arrastre division but shall course it as heretofore: *Provided*, That in case a ship-side delivery permit is issued, but the consignment or any portion thereof is landed at the custom-house wharf, the chief of the inspectors' division shall at once notify the chief clerk of the arrastre division to that effect, and the latter shall obtain the corresponding entry and make the proper arrastre charge.

PAR. IX. The arrastre charge on all merchandise landed at the custom-house wharf shall be figured by multiplying the gross weight or gross volume measurement, reduced to tons, of each consignment, as shown by the entry or the bill of lading, by the rate per ton. Whichever makes the larger number of tons, the weight or the volume measurement, shall be used, but not both. A ton shall be 1,000 kilograms by weight, or 40 cubic feet by volume.

PAR. X. The arrastre weight shall be \$1.50 Philippine currency per ton: *Provided*, That any single consignment weighing less than 100 kilos shall pay 20 cents Philippine currency; that any single consignment weighing 100 or more but less than 200 kilos shall pay 30 cents Philippine currency; that any single consignment weighing 200 kilos or more but less than 300 kilos shall pay 45 cents Philippine currency; *And provided further*, That any consignment consisting of a single package weighing less than 10 kilos shall not be subject to an arrastre charge.

PAR. XI. Permits for removing loaded lighters or cascoes from the customs wharf for delivery of contents elsewhere (known as "pasé" delivery) shall be issued by the insular surveyor of customs. When such lighter or casco has been removed from the customs wharf, the "pasé" delivery permit shall be sent to the arrastre office, properly indorsed by the wharf inspector.

PAR. XII. In cases where a "pasé" delivery has been made the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of arrastre shall refund to the consignee the amount of the arrastre charge on the merchandise given such "pasé" delivery, upon duplicate vouchers in the usual form.

PAR. XIII. A statement of each arrastre charge shall be made in triplicate, numbered consecutively. The amount of the charge shall be collected from the consignee of the goods by the cashier of the arrastre division, and the original statement of the same shall be stamped "paid" and delivered to the consignee as his receipt. The duplicate shall be likewise stamped and be filed with the arrastre division.

PAR. XIV. All money received by the cashier of the arrastre division shall be deposited with the insular treasurer at least once every five working days to the account of the insular collector of customs.

PAR. XV. Every expenditure for the operation and maintenance of the arrastre, other than the salaries and wages of employees, shall be paid on an expense voucher certified to by the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre and approved by the insular collector of customs.

PAR. XVI. All payments of moneys for salaries, wages, and expense of operation and maintenance shall be made by check drawn upon the insular treasurer by the insular collector of customs.

PAR. XVII. The receipts, expenditures, and accounts of the arrastre division shall be checked and revised monthly by the supervising special agent of the Philippine customs service.

PAR. XVIII. The deputy surveyor in charge of the arrastre division shall employ such laborers each day as are needed to handle, store, and deliver the imported merchandise.

PAR. XIX. All employees of the arrastre division, other than laborers, shall be paid their salaries or wages by the disbursing officer of the arrastre division on a monthly pay roll, in duplicate.

PAR. XX. Loaded carriers shall be discharged in the order of their arrival at the wharf, unless special permission is obtained from the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre division to discharge them out of turn.

PAR. XXI. Overtime arrastre work shall only be done to prevent congestion of loaded carriers, or of the wharf, except upon special permission obtained from the insular collector of customs.

PAR. XXII. All such overtime arrastre work shall be authorized and performed in accordance with customs administrative circular No. 17, except that Paragraphs IV and V thereof are hereby amended so that arrastre overtime permits shall be issued by the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of arrastre division, who shall indorse the fact that the overtime work is necessary and in the interest of the public service.

PAR. XXIII. Each patron shall report the arrival of his lighter or casco at the custom-house wharf by signing the record of arrivals at the office of the wharfinger, which record shall constitute the order of arrivals.

PAR. XXIV. Loaded cascoes lying at the custom-house wharf forty-eight hours without permit for "pasé" delivery being applied for may be unloaded, if deemed necessary by the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre division. Neither empty cascoes nor launches shall be permitted to lie at the custom-house wharf.

PAR. XXV. Inspectors, storekeepers, guards, and checkers shall indicate carefully upon the boat notes, wharf, and warehouse checks the condition of imported mer-

chandise, if any is in bad order. They shall note in detail upon the wharf and warehouse checks the bad condition of any boxes, cases, barrels, wrappings, or other coverings, and also of the contents if the same are exposed by reason of bad, torn, or broken coverings, giving the marks and numbers of such packages. All packages in bad order or whose coverings show signs of having been tampered with shall be weighed at the wharf.

PAR. XXVI. Any article or package of one ton or more in weight, coming to the custom-house wharf for landing, in the absence of other instructions from the consignee, shall be placed upon the wharf for wharf delivery. If the consignee or agent desires such package to be placed in a warehouse or the custom-house yard for delivery or storage, an additional charge to cover the actual cost of such removal shall be made, to be determined by the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of arrastre. If any such article is not removed from the custom-house wharf within five days after its landing it shall be removed by the arrastre division to a warehouse or custom-house yard, and the expense of the removal charged to the consignee of the package.

PAR. XXVII. In case there should be a short shipment, a claim for the refunding of that proportion of the arrastre charge which the weight of the merchandise short shipped bears to the whole consignment may be filed by the consignee, and upon an order signed by the insular collector of customs the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of the arrastre shall refund such portion of the arrastre charge to the consignee, upon duplicate vouchers in the usual form, in the same manner as refunds of duties are made upon short-shipped goods.

PAR. XXVIII. All sample packages designated for appraisal shall be transported from the wharf or the warehouses or to the appraisers' stores by the arrastre division upon application by the consignee to the deputy surveyor of customs in charge of arrastre. The charge for this service shall be included in and made a part of the arrastre charge.

PAR. XXIX. The regular hours for the arrastre division shall be as follows:

On all working days except Saturdays, at the wharf, from 7 to 11.30 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m.; at the warehouses, from 7.30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p. m.; at the office, from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p. m.

On Saturdays, at the wharf, from 7 a. m. to 12 m.; at the warehouses, from 7.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., and at the office from 8 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.

PAR. XXX. The chief clerk and the cashier of the arrastre division shall each give a bond to the insular collector of customs in the sum of 1,000 pesos Philippines currency for the faithful performance of their duties.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands.

APPENDIX I.

[Customs administrative circular No. 238.]

Publishing harbor regulations for the Port of Manila.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, September 23, 1903.

PARAGRAPH I. By authority of section 5 of Act No. 355 of the Philippine Commission, as amended by Act No. 625, the following regulations are hereby promulgated for the harbor of Manila and the Pasig River:

The boundaries of Manila Harbor, as defined by Manila custom-house general order No. 43, are as follows:

That portion of Manila Bay commencing at the mouth of the Singalong River and running due west to the intersection of an imaginary line running due north from the end of Sangley Point; thence running north 32° east to the mouth of the Vitas River; thence along the shore to the mouth of the Singalong River, the point of starting.

MANILA HARBOR.

PAR. II. All vessels entering Manila Bay shall show their colors before passing Corregidor Island, and shall keep them flying until boarded. Merchant vessels, if provided with numbers or letters, shall signal to the station on that island when passing.

PAR. III. All vessels entering Manila Bay shall consider themselves in quarantine until boarded by the quarantine officer and given pratique by him. Until such pratique has been given, the quarantine flag shall be kept flying at the fore.

PAR. IV. No communication shall be held with anyone except the quarantine officer and his staff until pratique has been granted, unless it be absolutely necessary to receive assistance, in which case those rendering such assistance, if compelled to go on board, shall be subject to the same restriction as those on board the quarantine vessel. Custom-house officials boarding a vessel are also subject to this restriction.

PAR. V. All orders and regulations of the quarantine officer, given in his line of duty, shall be strictly and promptly obeyed.

PAR. VI. All cases of sickness of a contagious character which may occur while the vessel is in port shall be reported at once in writing to the quarantine officer.

PAR. VII. In case of death on board of any vessel in port, that fact with particulars shall be at once reported in writing to the quarantine officer and to the insular collector of customs.

PAR. VIII. Vessels shall anchor or moor at a safe distance from each other, and the master of the vessel last anchoring or mooring shall be held responsible for such distance. Vessels lying inside the breakwater during the season of the southwest monsoon shall moor with the anchors placed northeast and southwest. Light-draft vessels shall take the inner berths. No launch, casco, or other craft shall be allowed to make fast to channel buoys in the bay.

PAR. IX. Vessels loaded with petroleum, other inflammable liquids, or explosive compounds, shall not be allowed to lie inside the breakwater, unless otherwise ordered by the port authorities.

PAR. X. When vessels are boarded by the harbor master or his representative, masters thereof shall, upon demand, exhibit the ship's roll or register, crew list, passenger list, or any other public ship's paper.

PAR. XI. Masters of vessels are requested to furnish all shipping news of general interest and such sanitary and hydrographic information as they may have. Masters wishing to have barometers tested can do so by giving glass reading to the harbor master, who will compare same with observatory instruments and return correction to ship. The harbor master will also, when requested, supply masters with latest pilot charts, notices to mariners, and such local meteorological data as may be of use in these waters, for which no charge will be made.

PAR. XII. When any new officer or officers are to be appointed to serve on board of a United States merchant vessel while such vessel is in port, the collector of customs shall be notified in order to insure the fact that such officer or officers hold the proper licenses.

PAR. XIII. In case a pilot is required by any vessel at any time, a regularly licensed pilot will be furnished at the pilot's station, and no other person shall be permitted to act in that capacity.

PAR. XIV. Masters of vessels wishing to load or discharge ballast shall first obtain permission to do so from the harbor master; and in case of unloading they shall receive and obey their instructions from the harbor master as to where the ballast is to be dumped.

PAR. XV. There shall not be thrown, discharged, or deposited, or caused, suffered, or procured to be thrown, deposited, or discharged, either from or out of any ship, barge, or any floating craft of any kind, or from the shore, or wharf, any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever which may impede or obstruct navigation, other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state, into any of the navigable waters of Manila Harbor or Pasig River, as defined in Paragraph I of these regulations, nor shall there be deposited or caused, suffered, or procured to be deposited, material of any kind in any place on the bank of said navigable waters or on the bank of any tributary of said navigable waters, where the same may be liable to be washed into such waters, either by ordinary or high tides or by storms or floods or otherwise, whereby navigation shall or may be impeded or obstructed.

PAR. XVI. All vessels at anchor shall show the prescribed anchor lights from sunset to sunrise.

PAR. XVII. All vessels under way at night shall show the prescribed running lights.

PAR. XVIII. Outgoing vessels shall, at least two hours before departure, fly the usual code signal.

PAR. XIX. Whenever a vessel, raft, or other craft is wrecked and sunk in navigable channels, accidentally or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the owner of said sunken craft to immediately mark it with a buoy or beacon during the day and a red lantern at night and to maintain such marks until the removal of the sunken

craft. In such case, it shall also be the duty of the owner of such sunken craft to commence the immediate removal of the same and diligently to prosecute the said removal.

PAR. XX. Whenever the navigation of Manila Harbor shall be obstructed or endangered by any sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other similar obstructions and such obstruction has existed for a longer period than thirty days, or whenever the abandonment can be established in a less space of time, the sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or the obstruction may be broken up, removed, sold or otherwise disposed of by the harbormaster, at his discretion, with the approval of the Insular Collector of Customs, and any net proceeds arising therefrom shall be deposited with the Insular Treasurer.

PAR. XXI. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, viz:

IN THE DAYTIME.

- First. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about one minute.
- Second. The international code signal of distress indicated by N. C.
- Third. The distance signal consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.
- Fourth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

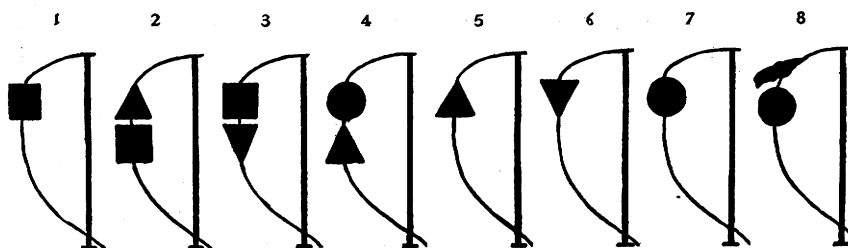
AT NIGHT.

- First. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about one minute.
- Second. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, etc.).
- Third. Rockets or shells throwing stars of any color or description fired one at a time at short intervals.
- Fourth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

PAR. XXII. The following typhoon signals will be displayed, when occasion requires, from the semaphore station adjoining the cathedral and from the dome of the custom-house:

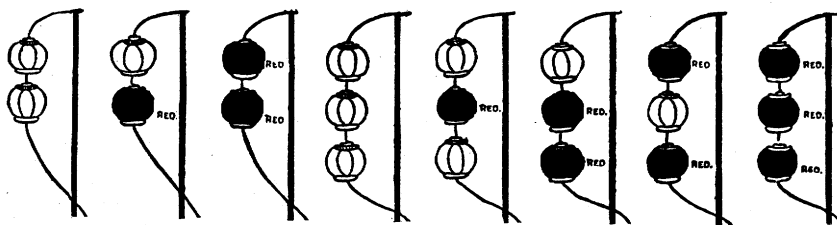
DAY SIGNALS.

- Black cylinder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, 2 feet high.
- Black cone, base $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, 2 feet high.
- Black sphere, 2 feet in diameter.
- Flag 3 or 4 feet square of any convenient color.



NIGHT SIGNALS.

Red and white lights in either vertical or horizontal line.



1. Indications of a distant typhoon. Movements uncertain. Look out for the next signal. Vessels prepare to get up steam. Small vessels remain in port.

2. Typhoon passing to northward at considerable distance. Strong winds from third quadrant (west to south). Vessels strengthen moorings and send down light spars. Get up steam. Dangerous for small vessels to be under way.

3. Typhoon passing to southward at considerable distance. Strong winds from second quadrant (east to south). Winds generally less severe than for signal No. 2, but same precautions required.

4. Typhoon likely to be dangerous. Look out for next signal. Strengthen moorings and send down light spars. Use steam if necessary. Small vessels remain at moorings.

5. Typhoon passing to northward, very near. Strong gales from northwest to southwest. Strengthen moorings as much as possible. Lower and secure all gear. Use steam to help anchors. No vessels under way.

6. Typhoon passing to southward, very near. Strong gales from northeast to southeast. Gales generally less severe than for signal No. 5, but same precautions required.

7. Typhoon center very near. Dangerous gales and heavy squalls. Precautions same as for signals Nos. 5 and 6.

8. Storm wave, very high tides, and floods. No vessels can come in or go out of port nor move about the harbor.

PAR. XXIII. Whenever typhoon signals are hoisted, masters of vessels are expected to notify the harbor master if any vessel or vessels fail to take suitable precautions for their safety and thereby endanger other vessels.

PAR. XXIV. No vessels or other craft shall tie up or anchor in the navigable waters of Manila Bay in such a manner as to prevent or obstruct the passage of other vessels or craft or so as to obstruct or endanger the government dredges, towboats, scows, and other floating plant in their work of improving the river and harbor, nor shall they navigate the said waters at a rate of speed that may endanger other vessels or craft that may be at anchor or under way, or voluntarily or carelessly sink, or permit to be sunk, vessels or other craft in navigable channels, nor float loose timber and logs in streams or channels actually navigated by steam vessels in such a manner as to obstruct, impede, or endanger navigation.

PAR. XXV. Upon application to the collector of customs permission may be given to shipping firms to place anchor buoys for the accommodation of such vessels as they represent. Said buoys shall be located by the harbor master, and shall be maintained by the firms owning them under such rules as the harbor master may prescribe. Buoys' moorings shall not be less than 4 tons in weight.

PASIG RIVER.

PAR. XXVI. Vessels and lighters of all kinds when under way in the Pasig River shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep on that side of the river which lies on the starboard side of said vessels or lighter.

PAR. XXVII. When vessels are approaching each other in opposite directions a steam vessel shall indicate the course she will take by the following signals on her whistle or siren, viz:

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "My engines are going full speed astern."

The other vessel, if a steam vessel, shall promptly answer by a similar signal to show that she understands. No launches shall navigate side by side in the Pasig River, but shall follow one in the wake of the other.

PAR. XXVIII. Launches on their way to Laguna de Bay, before getting into rapid turns of the river, shall signal their presence by means of the steam whistle:

One long whistle to indicate going up on the right side.

Two long whistles to indicate going on the left.

Three long whistles to indicate going through the middle.

PAR. XXIX. Whistles or sirens shall not be blown in the river except to make the signals prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, or just before hauling out from a dock, or in case of necessity to avoid accident. They shall not be blown as a summons to passengers or others.

PAR. XXX. Tugs with tows shall, before entering the river, give three long blasts with the whistle or siren.

PAR. XXXI. Steam vessels towing shall have the "right of way" over steam vessels not towing: *Provided*, That steamers of deep draft (over 10 feet) shall have the right of way for the deep channel. In carrying out the rules for "right of way" due regard shall be had for the fact that a vessel going against the tide or current is more manageable than one going with it.

PAR. XXXII. No tow in any part of the Pasig River between its mouth and the Napindan Bar shall consist of more than four lighters or cascoes, which shall be towed two and two abreast with short cables. Towboats passing from the river into the new harbor basin, or vice versa, shall not take more than two lighters or cascoes, one close behind the other.

PAR. XXXIII. Lighters or other carriers shall not be permitted to drift with the current; if not in tow they shall be kept under control by poleing.

PAR. XXXIV. Steamers are prohibited from turning around in the river by means of warping lines stretched across the channel in such manner as to obstruct free navigation, but shall be so managed as to at all times leave one side free for the passage of other vessels.

PAR. XXXV. No steam vessels shall be allowed to run at a speed of more than six knots an hour between the Bridge of Spain and the mouth of the river.

PAR. XXXVI. If two or more vessels are making for the same landing, the one nearest to the landing has the right of way, and the other or others are forbidden to make any attempt to go alongside of the first.

PAR. XXXVII. Patrons of launches who, through negligence or inattention to duty, endanger the lives of passengers in small boats or bancas shall be liable to have their licenses revoked.

PAR. XXXVIII. Between sunset and sunrise the prescribed regulation lights shall be shown. Vessels under way, including small steam vessels, shall show the regular running lights, and when engaged in towing, the prescribed two white lights in a vertical line, not less than 6 feet apart.

PAR. XXXIX. Vessels moored shall show the regular anchor lights, and in the case of lighters moored, the one nearest to the channel shall show two white lights, one on the bow and one on the stern.

PAR. XL. Coastwise steamers in the Pasig River shall moor alongside the San Gabriel docks above the Binondo Canal, and alongside the docks on the north side of the river below the former United States Quartermaster's depot.

PAR. XLI. Steamers shall not be permitted to lie more than two abreast, except when specially authorized by the harbor master, and should the river be too crowded to accommodate all wishing to discharge, the Magallanes docks on the south side of the river, between the Bridge of Spain and the old custom-house, may be used for that purpose.

PAR. XLII. Steamers carrying more than 10 head of cattle shall lie opposite the Bridge of Vitas to unload them, unless otherwise specially permitted by the harbor master.

PAR. XLIII. Sailing vessels shall be moored abreast Fort Santiago above the Anda monument, unless otherwise specially permitted by the harbor master, and shall not lie farther out than 50 feet from deep channel.

Masters of vessels wishing to enter the river shall notify the senior pilot (or the pilot on duty, should the senior pilot be absent) of their intention to do so, and shall receive their turn accordingly.

PAR. XLIV. No steamer or sailing vessel, with the exception of those belonging to the Government, shall be permitted to move or change her berth in the river without permission from the harbor master and the aid of a pilot.

PAR. XLV. All vessels having head booms shall rig them in before entering the river, and keep them rigged in, and their yards shall be braced up: *Provided, however,* that vessels with stationary jib booms shall be permitted to enter the river whenever, in the judgment of the harbor master, it is deemed permissible.

PAR. XLVI. When a vessel is being hauled alongside of, or away from a dock, the other vessels in the vicinity shall obey the orders of the pilot on board the moving vessel.

PAR. XLVII. No extensive repairs shall be made to a vessel in the river without first obtaining permission from the harbor master so to do; and if work is to be done at night, it shall be so specified with application and permission. In all cases of repairs, extraordinary precautions against fire shall be taken.

PAR. XLVIII. The following number of working days shall be allowed for unloading vessels in the Pasig River:

FOR STEAMERS.

One working day for steamer up to 100 tons' carrying capacity.

Two working days for steamer from 100 to 200 tons' carrying capacity.

Three working days for steamer from 200 to 400 tons' carrying capacity.

Four working days for steamers above 400 tons' carrying capacity.

FOR SAILING VESSELS.

At the rate of four working days for every 100 tons' cargo being unloaded.

The corresponding number of days shall be allowed for the loading of said vessels. These allowances may be increased by the harbor master in his discretion.

PAR. XLIX. Vessels which have finished discharging shall, within twenty-four hours, unless the harbor master shall otherwise direct, anchor behind the breakwater until they are ready to take on cargo, when they shall be permitted to enter the river.

PAR. L. Lighters and cascoes shall load or unload promptly, and then move at once to make room for others.

PAR. LI. Empty lighters having no work on hand shall not remain in the working parts of the river, but shall lie inside the breakwater or in the river above the Bridge of Spain, and well clear of the channel.

PAR. LII. The floating in the river, without special permission, below the Bridge of Spain, of loose timber or logs, or what is known as sack rafts of timber or logs, shall not be permitted.

PAR. LIII. Vessels or other craft shall not be permitted to tie up or anchor in the navigable channels of the Pasig River in such a manner as to prevent or obstruct the passage of other vessels or craft, nor to obstruct or endanger the government dredges, towboats, or scows, or other floating plants in their work of improving the river and harbor, nor to navigate the Pasig River and navigable channels thereof at a rate of speed that may endanger other vessels or craft that may be at anchor or under way, nor shall anyone voluntarily or carelessly sink or permit or cause to be sunk, vessels or other craft in navigable channels, nor float loose timber and logs in streams or channels actually navigated by steam vessels in such a manner as to obstruct, impede or endanger navigation.

PAR. LIV. Whenever a vessel, raft, or other craft is wrecked and sunk in a navigable channel of the Pasig River, accidentally or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the owner of said sunken craft to immediately mark it with a buoy or beacon during the day and a red lantern at night and to maintain such marks until the removal of the sunken craft, and it shall also be the duty of said owner to commence the immediate removal of the same and to prosecute said removal with due diligence.

PAR. LV. Whenever the navigation of the Pasig River shall be obstructed or endangered by any sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other similar obstruction and such obstructions have existed for a longer period than thirty days, or whenever the abandonment can be established in a less space of time, the sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or the obstruction may be broken up, removed, sold or otherwise disposed of by the harbor master, at his discretion, with the approval of the collector of customs.

PAR. LVI. Vessels loaded with petroleum or other inflammable liquids shall not be permitted to enter the Pasig River without first obtaining permission from the harbor master, who shall indicate the place where such vessel shall moor and discharge. Whenever such vessels are not being discharged, their hatches shall be closed. No fires or smoking shall be allowed on vessels loaded with petroleum or other inflammable liquids, and at night watch shall be maintained.

PAR. LVII. Gunpowder and other explosive compounds shall not be allowed in the Pasig River except for government use, and under direct charge of government officials and by special permit from the harbor master.

PAR. LVIII. Lighters loaded with "nipa" shall not be allowed to stop in the Pasig River below the Bridge of Spain.

PAR. LIX. Lights and fires of any kind, except the regulation harbor lights at night, shall not be permitted on board any lighter carrying inflammable liquids or explosive compounds. Each lighter used for that purpose shall be provided with two barrels of sand (of at least 50 gallons' capacity each), ready for instant use. Smoking on board shall not be permitted.

PAR. LX. Any vessel or other water craft in the Pasig River shall, when a case of sickness occurs on board, immediately hoist the regulation quarantine flag, and keep the same flying until visited and passed upon by the inspector of the board of health. The flag shall be a square yellow flag, and shall be of sufficient size, and so placed, as to be plainly visible.

PAR. LXI. The use of steam whistles in the Pasig River, other than to give the prescribed signals for avoiding accidents, shall not be permitted, and patrons offending against this regulation shall be punished by the revocation of their licenses.

PAR. LXII. No heavily loaded casco, lighter, or other similar craft shall be permitted to move in the Pasig River without being towed by steam or other adequate power.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
*Collector of Customs for the
Philippine Islands.*

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

**REPORT OF A. W. HASTINGS, ACTING COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL
REVENUE.**

MANILA, P. I., *October 19, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of August 21, from the Hon. James F. Smith, acting secretary of finance and justice, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of this department during the period from September 1, 1902 to August 31, 1903.

As stated in the supplement to the last yearly report, the department had jurisdiction for collection of revenue on September 1, 1902, only over the island of Mindanao (excepting the provinces of Surigao and Misamis) and the Jolo Archipelago, with 11 collectors, 6 of whom were army and marine officers, performing, in addition to their regular duties, the duties of collectors of internal revenue, and 2 native collectors, a clerical force for the entire department of only 7. The clerical work in the office of the acting collector for the islands has been performed by the force of the city assessor and collector of Manila.

The officers of the Army and Marine Corps detailed as collectors have never been able to devote sufficient time to the work to make anything like a creditable showing in the way of collections, as they are never relieved from their military duties on account of such details, and on account of frequent changes in station of troops the collectors have at some places been changed by the military authorities without the knowledge of the department at all. It has frequently happened that the first intimation this office has had of a new collector being appointed has been upon receipt of reports from the officer.

From this it will be seen that the department of internal revenue has really amounted to very little during the past year outside of the work done by the head office, which has consisted in a large measure in supplying revenue stamps to all provincial treasurers, making forestry collections, and rendering opinions on all matters pertaining to the imposition and collection of the industrial and stamp taxes for all parts of the island, including provinces where civil government has been established.

The acting collector of internal revenue has also been called upon to act as adjuter between the provincial treasurers and the city of Manila in making industrial tax collections from companies paying 5 per cent of their profits as industrial tax, which has been held to exempt such companies from the payment of any additional industrial tax on their agencies in the various provinces. To this end the acting collector has issued certificates to companies paying 5 per cent of their profits, showing that such payments had been made and that no further industrial tax should be demanded from their agencies. Some provincial

treasurers have honored these certificates by not exacting any industrial tax, while others have ignored them and have forced the agencies of these companies to pay the regular industrial tax according to the classification of the business done.

In view of this unsystematic method, the matter was brought to the attention of the honorable acting secretary of finance and justice, with a view of establishing a system whereby the entire tax should be collected from such companies by the city assessor and collector of Manila, or the provincial treasurer, as the case might be—collections to be made from the main office of such companies, and the tax thus collected distributed to the various provinces and the city of Manila where agencies were located according to the volume of business done in each province. This scheme has met with considerable opposition from the treasury department and from the auditor, and at the time this report is being prepared no final action has been taken in the matter.

On account of the deplorable condition of most of the outside offices and of the extremely small collections, due to the fact that the collectors had not the time to devote to their duties, and to the frequent changes cited above, it was deemed advisable to appoint a competent American as district collector at Zamboanga. After securing the approval of the honorable secretary of finance and justice, Mr. W. N. Bish was appointed district collector at Zamboanga January 1, 1903, at a yearly salary of \$1,800. The army and marine officers and customs officers acting as collectors were gradually relieved and subdistrict collectors were appointed at Cotabato, Davao, and Dapitan, with instructions to make all collections, either personally or by deputies, in their respective districts. On August 31 Lieutenant Buttrick, at Basilan, was the only army or marine officer on duty in this department.

These changes were very satisfactory, and the collections began to show very substantial increases.

On August 31 the department consisted of one district collector, four subdistrict collectors, one of whom was collector of customs at Jolo and acting collector of internal revenue at the same place, with a force of 7 clerks for the entire department.

No change has been made in territory over which the department has jurisdiction since supplement to last annual report.

The following is a summary of the internal-revenue stamps handled by the department during the period covered by this report:

	Mexican currency.
On hand September 1, 1902	\$895, 929. 07
Received from printers	338, 102. 00
Received from other offices	14, 951. 95
Total	1, 248, 983. 02
Invoiced to office of city assessor and collector	177, 059. 20
Invoiced to other offices	85, 469. 30
Condemned and destroyed by committee appointed by acting executive secretary, March 16, 1903	226, 900. 37
Balance on hand, August 31, 1903	759, 554. 15
Total	1, 248, 983. 02

The statements attached show the collections at each of the outside offices and at Manila and the cost of making collections. The percentage of expenses to collections for the department, including Manila, has been about 6 per cent. In making this comparison of expenses to

collections it should be borne in mind that internal-revenue stamps are furnished by this department free of charge to the city of Manila and all the provincial governments in the islands. The 20-cent cedula, or certificate of registration, is still in force in those parts of the islands under jurisdiction of this department, while the 1-peso cedula is in force in all organized provinces. The cost of issuing the 20-cent cedula is practically the same as 1-peso cedula, while there is a vast difference in the revenue.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. HASTINGS,

Acting Collector Internal Revenue.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE,

Manila, P. I.

August 31, 1903.

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Annual statement of receipts and disbursements, bureau of internal revenue, at Manila, P. I., for the year beginning September 1, 1902, and ending August 31, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Source of revenue.	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	Total.
Forestry (Mexican currency)	\$13,036.22	\$19,960.84	\$12,772.56	\$45,769.62	\$18,921.91	\$18,905.31	\$11,116.38	\$48,943.60
Collections reduced to United States currency at rate of exchange when collected	5,526.86	8,262.99	5,190.46	18,980.31	7,277.66	7,229.17	4,179.09	18,685.92
Source of revenue.	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.			
	March.	April.	May.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
Forestry (Mexican currency)	\$22,254.48	\$15,038.22	\$19,730.51	\$57,023.21	\$21,425.63	\$32,562.96	\$12,191.14	\$66,179.73
Forestry (United States currency)	8.27	2,240.44	571.31	2,820.02	268.75	1,644.80	1,370.76	3,284.31
Collections reduced to United States currency at rate of exchange when collected	8,502.16	8,128.41	8,590.94	25,221.51	9,013.91	15,175.95	6,671.26	30,861.12
								\$217,916.16
								6,104.33
								98,748.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disposition of fund received.	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	Total.
Deposited with treasurer (Mexican currency)	α\$12,051.19	\$20,669.30	\$13,054.11	\$45,774.60	\$18,163.21	\$19,649.75	\$11,134.10	\$48,947.16
Disposition of fund received.	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.			
	March.	April.	May.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
Deposited with treasurer (Mexican currency)	\$21,801.76	\$14,773.52	\$19,618.13	\$55,193.41	\$22,219.82	\$32,382.61	\$11,420.56	\$66,022.99
Deposited with treasurer (United States currency)	8.27	2,138.99	672.76	2,820.02	268.75	1,644.80	1,345.76	3,259.31
								\$216,938.16
								\$1,044.65
								6,079.33
								25.00

α Balance from August, \$66.65.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Annual statement of receipts and disbursements, bureau of internal revenue, at Manila, P. I., for the year beginning September 1, 1902, and ending August 31, 1903—Continued.

EXPENSES.

	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	Total.
Regular supplies.....	\$14.78			\$14.78		\$153.65	\$1.20	\$154.85
Transportation.....	390.70		\$92.50	92.50			50.00	50.00
Public printer.....	85.50	\$22.70	280.10	693.50		1,049.55		1,049.55
Salaries and wages.....		65.00	897.72	1,048.22	\$198.00	247.04	235.50	680.54
Total.....				1,849.00				1,934.94

	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.			
	March.	April.	May.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	Total expenses.
Regular supplies.....	\$4.71	\$48.04	\$2.08	\$54.83	\$66.15	\$5.79	\$27.62	\$99.56
Transportation.....			100.00	100.00				242.50
Public printer.....	378.80	19.35	101.15	499.30	259.55			2,501.90
Salaries and wages.....	235.50	235.50	235.50	706.50	235.50		1,040.00	3,710.75
Incidental expenses.....			12.00	12.00			200.00	212.00
Total.....				1,372.63				6,991.18

JUDICIAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand September, 1902.....	Mexican currency.
Deposited with treasurer June, 1903.....	\$1,196
Balance on hand August, 1903.....	1,096
	100

Segregated statement of internal-revenue collections for the period beginning September 1, 1902, and ending August 31, 1903.

City or town.	Forestry.		Stamps.		Certificates of registration.	
	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Manila.....	\$217,916.16	\$6,104.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zamboanga.....	9,648.28	1,921.60	\$876.13	\$22.85	\$25.80	.....
Cotabato.....	16,700.28	255.30	50.55	.....	53.40	.....
Polloc.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....
Davao.....	1,885.99	.....	2.60	.....	2.60	.....
Jolo.....	288.44	.....	5.65	.....	35.40	.....
Mati.....	.....	.....	152.20	.....	.....	.....
Isabela de Basilan.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	5.60	.....
Total.....	246,439.15	8,261.23	1,097.83	22.85	122.80	.....

City or town.	Industrial.		Urbana.		Total.	
	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Manila.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$217,916.16	\$6,104.33
Zamboanga.....	\$9,313.23	\$1,119.54	\$160.80	.....	20,024.24	3,063.99
Cotabato.....	128.50	.....	.....	.....	16,932.73	255.30
Polloc.....	218.75	.....	31.95	.....	252.90	.....
Davao.....	1,045.00	.....	.....	.....	2,936.19	.....
Jolo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329.49	.....
Mati.....	364.25	.....	.....	.....	516.45	.....
Isabela de Basilan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.10	.....
Total.....	11,069.73	1,119.54	192.75	.....	258,922.26	9,423.62

Total collections, reduced to United States currency at rate of exchange when collected, \$114,154.02.
 Total expenses, reduced to United States currency at rate of exchange when expended, \$6,991.18.
 Expenses approximately 6 per cent of collections.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
TO THE
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1903.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MANILA, P. I., *November 15, 1903.*

The PHILIPPINE COMMISSION:

The secretary of public instruction begs leave to submit to the honorable the Philippine Commission, the second annual report of the work accomplished during the year ending October 15, 1903, unless otherwise stated, by those bureaus of the insular government under the executive control of the department of public instruction.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER SPANISH RULE.

The history of the development of education in the Philippines is not at all uninteresting to the investigator if he enters upon its study with an impartial mind and a disposition to judge the results achieved by contemporaneous rather than present standards. It has been contended that the Filipino people had some educational advancement long before the first Spaniard set his foot in the Archipelago, but the proofs adduced to justify this conclusion rather prove the existence of relics of a decadent or dead civilization than the survival of a living and progressive one. Some of the tribes may have had alphabets, and here and there among them individuals might be found who could read and write, but the assertion that any of the peoples of the islands had advanced so far as to develop a literature is not sustained by any convincing evidence. If a literature, even of the simplest or plainest kind, ever existed in the Philippines prior to the advent of the Spanish, not a vestige of it now survives, and it is doubtful if an alphabet was extensively known or utilized by any of the Filipino tribes except the Moros. Among the Moros the Arabic alphabet was known and used from a time probably contemporaneous with their advent, and it is possible that their piratical invasions and settlements, having communicated to the gentler tribes of Luzon and the Visayas some information that thoughts and ideas could be conveyed by an orderly arrangement of conventional signs, gave rise to the tradition of an early literary advancement out of all proportion to the real state of the case. Writings may have existed at the time of the Spanish invasion, but in all probability they were of Moro origin, and could hardly be called literary productions if the Moro documents extant are to be considered as fair samples of the writings of more primitive times. From all the evidence at hand it seems no more than just to conclude that learning made no real progress among the peoples of the Archipelago until after Spanish occupation, and that

the first Spanish explorers encountered on their arrival not the beginning of a new intellectual advancement, but at most the inert remnants of a remote civilization of which the Filipinos may once have formed a part.

The first expeditions sent out by Spain to the Philippine Islands, subsequent to their discovery by Magellan in 1521, evidently had no other object in view than the exploitation of the islands, and were moved by no purpose beneficial to the inhabitants of the newly discovered territory. In fact, they seem to have been inspired by no higher motive than gain and aggrandizement, and it is consequently not hard to understand how the first hardy adventurers of Spain speedily lost the confidence and good will of the people, which had been temporarily gained by gifts of little price and specious promises of no higher value. The conflicts which soon arose between the strangers and many of the chiefs united the various tribes against the common enemy, and Spain's first attempts to colonize the Philippines resulted in miserable failures.

In this contingency, Philip II, King of Spain, had recourse to the influence of religion, which up to that time had never failed the country in its plans of spiritual conquest and colonization. Urdaneta was called from his convent to take joint command with Legaspi of the fourth expedition to the Philippines, and large powers were given to him and the missionaries who accompanied him in dealing with the people. Fair treatment and the salutary restraint of Urdaneta on the excesses of the soldiery soon gained for the newcomers a place in the affections of the inhabitants, which quickly produced an accord advantageous alike to Spain and the dwellers in her new discoveries. From the very moment of their arrival, the missionaries, animated by the spirit of Christian zeal, sought to impress upon their new charges the truths of Christianity and to wean them from a fetich worship which hardly rose to the dignity of a religion. The bells, the lights, the touching chants of the church, the rich robes of the priestly service, the solemn and dignified demeanor of the celebrant, the rough soldiery that bent the knee in homage to the cross, and the pathetic history of the God-Man all appealed to the simple people of the Philippines. Their predispositions and emotions were favorable to the Christian cult, but, after all, nothing more than faith by impression had been created, and in order to produce faith by conviction a deeper knowledge of the new religion was required. It was necessary, therefore, to give some history of its foundation, of its beliefs and the reasons for them, of its mysteries, of its forms of worship, of the sacraments and their foundation, of the life and works of the holy men who died in the faith, and of the thousand and one things which go to make up the hold of religion on the souls of men, whether civilized or savage. To do this it was necessary to instruct native catechists, and to teach them to read and understand the catechism, that they in their turn might aid in spreading the light among their own people. This was the first real beginning of education in the Philippine Islands. At this period education had not reached among European peoples the importance it has now, and, while there were great universities in Spain, and the monastic orders were at once the source and refuge of instruction, it could not be said that even in Spain any considerable portion of the community, high or low, understood how to read or write. The missionaries, therefore, had no idea at first of creating in the Far East an educated and refined people. Their object was to make a good, not

a learned, people, and consequently only so much instruction was imparted as was necessary to aid them in their work and to accomplish the purpose they had in view. Only such schools were established as the exigencies of religious instruction required, and no attempt was made to found schools of a more pretentious character until 1585, when Philip II ordered that a college should be established, under the direction of the Jesuits, for the instruction of the Spanish children of Manila in morals and Latin. The college so ordered to be founded was called St. Ignatius, but was not opened for the reception of students until 1595. The number of Spanish children who attended was small, and the purpose of the foundation was soon broadened so as to admit native children to the advantages extended to those of Spanish parentage.

Pursuing their policy of keeping pace with the advancement of the students, the Jesuits added to the curriculum in 1601 a course of philosophy, and four years later the study of scholastic theology. The progress of this institution was so great that in 1621 it was raised to the grade of a pontifical university, and in 1653 the full dignity of a royal university was conferred upon it. The University of St. Ignatius continued in existence until May 17, 1768, when, the Jesuits having been expelled by royal decree of Charles III, the institution ceased to exist and the building and furniture became the property of the state.

In the same year in which he directed the establishment of the College of St. Ignatius, Philip II ordered the founding of a college and seminary for the purpose of the study of Latin, the sciences, and buenos costumbres, but this order was not carried into effect for want of necessary funds, and it is doubtful if the hopes of the King of Spain in that regard would have ever been realized if it had not been for the testamentary disposition of Don Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa, who bequeathed to the institution in 1610 a very considerable property, which made it possible to accomplish the royal wishes manifested twenty-six years before and to found the college and seminary of San José. With the expulsion of the Jesuits this institution fell into the hands of the King of Spain, who thereafter exercised the patronate, direction, and administration of the college through a rector and administrator appointed by the governor-general of the islands. In 1875 the college was converted into a school of medicine and pharmacy and placed in charge of the father rector of the University of Santo Tomas, who was empowered to appoint an administrator to collect the rents and care for the assets of the trust properties of the college.

The College of Santo Tomas came into existence about the year 1611, and was established by the Order of St. Dominic for the purpose of giving gratuitous instruction to the sons of poor families. This college was the forerunner of the University of Santo Tomas, which was created in 1614 and confirmed as a royal pontifical university by royal decree of Philip IV in 1623. The colleges and schools of secondary instruction were more or less preparatory schools for this university and by it all were virtually ruled and controlled. The present attendance on the university is about 350.

These foundations of learning were followed by the establishment of the Royal College of San Juan de Letran in 1640, and thereafter, for two hundred and nineteen years, nothing further seems to have been done to meet the demands for advanced instruction of boys and young

men, if the creation of a nautical school in 1620 and an academy of drawing and painting in 1845, the results of private lay enterprise, are excepted.

In December, 1859, the Jesuits returned to the Philippines and gave a new impulse to education by establishing, with the aid of the city of Manila, a municipal school called the "Ateneo de Manila." The Ateneo not only furnished primary instruction, but also gave to its students a course in mathematics, chemistry, physics, natural history, French and English. It began with 33 pupils, became a college in 1865, and has instructed since 1859 over 26,000 pupils. It now has an attendance of nearly 1,200 pupils. The Society of Jesus likewise founded in 1865 a normal school for the training of teachers in order to carry out the policy of the Spanish Government with reference to primary instruction. Although this school furnished a comparatively small number of teachers considering the attendance, as a school it was a success from the beginning. It is still in existence, has the best school building in the islands, and enjoys an attendance of some 600 pupils.

In addition to these places of learning established for boys, schools for girls were established as follows:

Name.	Year of foundation-
Santa Isabela.....	1632
Santa Catalina.....	1696
Beaterio de San Ignacio.....	1699
Santa Rosa.....	1750
Escuela de Maestras.....	1864
Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepcion.....	1868
Colegio de San José de Jaro.....	1872

Asuncionistas, about 1890.

Beginning with 1872 and continuing until about 1890 seminaries were established for the education and training of priests in the archdiocese of Manila and the diocese of Nueva Segovia (Vigan), Cebu, Jaro, and Nueva Cáceres. Schools of secondary lay instruction were also established at Guinobatan in 1890, and at Bacolod, Negros, in 1892.

The following figures show the enrollment in some of the educational centers for the year beginning 1886 and ending 1887:

Universidad y Colegios de Sto. Tomas y Letran.....	1,985
Academias de Náutica, Pintura y Contabilidad.....	644
Ateneo Municipal.....	273
Escuelas privadas de Latinidad.....	833
Escuela Normal de Maestros.....	443
Seminario Conciliar de Manila.....	52
Seminario Conciliar de Nueva Segovia.....	418
Seminario Conciliar de Cebú.....	304
Seminario Conciliar de Jaro.....	400
Seminario Conciliar de Nueva Cáceres.....	660
Total.....	6,012

A study of the enrollment in the University of Santo Tomas, and in the colleges of Santo Tomas and San Juan de Letran, reveals the interesting fact that the total matriculation of 1,985 was made up of 123 peninsular Spaniards, 93 insular Spaniards, 180 Spanish mestizos, 1,381 Filipinos, and 208 Chinese mestizos.

Primary instruction was confined to the schools and colleges in the

city of Manila, and until 1863 no attempt whatever was made to put rudimentary instruction within the reach of the great mass of the school population. In 1863 Spain recognized the urgent necessity of giving greater educational opportunities to the people of the islands, and by royal decree made provision for the development and perfection of a proper system of primary instruction. The decree declared that the want of an organized system of primary instruction had not only prevented the acquisition of the Spanish tongue by the people, but had perpetuated among them an ignorance which was a stumbling block in the way of their advancement and a barrier to their proper appreciation of the beneficent intentions of the Government and its constituted authorities. It, therefore, directed the organization of a normal school in the city of Manila, and the creation of at least one primary school for boys and one for girls in every pueblo in the islands. Primary schools were placed under the inspection of a commission composed of the civil governor, the archbishop of Manila and 7 members, and the attendance of children between the ages of 7 and 13 was made compulsory.

The course of studies prescribed for primary schools was as follows: (1) Christian doctrine, notions of morality, and sacred history; (2) reading; (3) writing; (4) Spanish; (5) arithmetic, comprising whole numbers, common fractions, decimals, denominations, and notions of the metric system; (6) geography and Spanish history; (7) notions of agriculture; (8) urbanity; (9) vocal music. Geography, Spanish history, and agriculture were omitted from the course in girls' schools.

The scheme of primary instruction provided by Spain was adequate for the purpose of furnishing a fairly good measure of preliminary education, but the want of proper administration by the local authorities, the lack of interest in primary studies not directly related to the moral training and religious instruction of the pupil, the ridiculously small salaries paid to teachers, the selection of instructors incapable of teaching Spanish and more in need of instruction than capable of imparting it, and the distance of the barrios and villages from the larger centers of population where the primary schools were usually located, all united to bring at least partial failure when complete success should have been the result of the well-intended efforts of the Government. In 1886, twenty-three years after the issuance of the royal decree directing the organization of the system of primary instruction, 1,052 primary schools for boys and 1,091 for girls had been established, an average of a little more than one school for each sex per pueblo. The enrollment was somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000, but the attendance did not average more than 40 or 50 pupils to the school. Christian doctrine, reading, writing, some historical geography, addition, subtraction, and multiplication usually marked the limits of primary instruction.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SINCE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

When the treaty of Paris made it certain that the sovereignty of the islands would be transferred from Spain to the United States, almost the first work undertaken by the military in their exercise of civil authority was to reestablish the schools which the insurrection against Spain and the war between Spain and the United States had practically closed throughout the Archipelago. This work was in thorough accord

with the policy of attraction marked out by President McKinley, and was offered to the Filipino people as the first earnest of the good intentions of the United States and of the serious purpose of the administration to benefit and advance the inhabitants of the possessions acquired as the result of the conflict with their former sovereign. Even after the insurrection broke out against the United States the plan of giving to the Filipino children the advantage of free public instruction was never abandoned, but was adhered to wherever circumstances permitted and conditions were at all favorable to the building up of a school. Of course, instruction in time of such great public disturbance was necessarily imperfect and desultory, yet it served the purpose in many localities of bridging the way to the hearts of parents and operated as a restraining influence to prevent them from becoming active participants in a movement with which many of them undoubtedly sympathized. The American soldier, acting in the rôle of an instructor of a people in arms against his country, was an object lesson which, while it did not serve to convince the insurgents of the error of their ways, at least caused many of the better element among them to soberly inquire of themselves whether, after all, the United States might not have the welfare and well-being of the Filipino people very much at heart.

With the advent of civil government came the creation of a system of public instruction, and to Professor Moses and Doctor Atkinson, men skilled in the work, is due the great credit of giving to the islands an educational organization which, all prophecies to the contrary, has met with a success beyond expectation. After a careful canvass of the entire situation and after satisfying themselves that there was an earnest desire to acquire a knowledge of English, Professor Moses and Doctor Atkinson cut loose from all established traditions and made English the language of the schools. Men and women trained in the profession of teaching were brought from the United States and without understanding a word of Spanish or of the local dialects they set to work to impart information in an unknown tongue. At first blush the prophets of failure would seem to have had some ground for their prognostications, yet experience proved to a demonstration, that to teach in a language unknown to the pupils was not only not an impossible task, but that nothing more was required for that purpose than an intelligent return to first principles and the systematic use of methods employed by all mankind in giving or acquiring information under similar conditions. The fact that the pupils did not understand the instructor and that the instructor did not understand the pupils may have retarded general instruction for a little while, but it more than compensated for that disadvantage by making English the dominant and controlling study of the curriculum. Object lessons, frequent repetitions, and constant use of English in the school room quickly gave to the children a working vocabulary, and after that the students themselves, moved by the pride of newly acquired knowledge, smoothed the path to free communication between teacher and pupil.

In many of the pueblos, not to say many of the provinces, after five years of American occupation, there is more English spoken than Spanish, and this, in my humble opinion, is the most hopeful sign of a speedy and general understanding by the Filipinos of the real purposes of the American Government and of their rights, duties, and liberties under the rule of their new sovereign. Lack of a common

language was one of the fruitful sources of trouble for Spain; it was one of the principal causes which precipitated the insurrection against our own country, and it is the one obstacle to-day to a complete understanding of our motives and purposes in the islands. If, therefore, the bureau of education accomplishes nothing more than to make English the tongue commonly spoken and commonly used by the people of the archipelago, it will more than have justified its existence and all the expense it has incurred.

ORGANIZATION.

The islands are divided into 35 school divisions under the immediate charge of as many division superintendents, who are responsible to the general superintendent at Manila for the public schools in their respective jurisdictions. As a general rule each province constitutes a school division. In some school divisions, however, such as Albay and Sorsogon, Cagayan and Isabela, Ilocos Sur and Abra, Iloilo and Antique, and Pampanga and Bataan, two provinces have been united for the purpose of constituting a division. In all, 681 municipal and 384 barrio primary schools have been established. As a rule, American teachers are assigned to duty in the municipalities of the greatest importance in the division, and native teachers to barrios and municipalities of lesser consequence.

In addition to the primary schools, a nautical school for the preparatory training of mariners, a trade school for instruction in useful trades and mechanical arts, a normal school for the proper training and instruction of native teachers, and 38 secondary schools have been organized. The normal school has an attendance of 323, the nautical school 113, the trade school 119, and the secondary schools 6,340. Twenty-five of the graduates of the nautical school are employed as captains and mates on steamers and sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, and receive salaries ranging from \$60 to \$275 a year and found, together with a promise of advancement, as they obtain more practical experience. Besides the instruction given in the trade school in various useful trades, special instruction in every branch of the printer's and allied trades is given to apprentices in the bureau of public printing, and practical training in fine carpentry, staining, polishing, cabinet work, and wood carving is given in the forestry bureau. Neither the bureau of public printing nor the forestry bureau is under the control of the bureau of education, yet the work accomplished by them in training students as craftsmen and artisans should receive mention in this place as a portion of the work of instruction promoted and carried on by the insular government. In many of the secondary schools industrial work of various kinds is made a feature and, while no great progress has up to this time been made in that direction, it is felt that with proper organization and suitable appliances and equipment this kind of educational work will meet with the hearty response of the youth of the country, especially in the case of useful trades where deftness, delicacy of touch, and faithful imitation are required.

THE TEACHING FORCE.

The teaching force in the islands is made up of 691 American and 2,496 native teachers. The total number of American teachers at the

beginning of the last school year was in the neighborhood of 926, but owing to resignations, sickness, expiration of term of service, and other causes this number at the end of the school year suffered a net reduction of 203, which has been increased at the date of writing this report by an additional loss of 32. All the American and about 150 of the native teachers are paid out of insular funds. Native teachers not on the insular pay rolls are paid by the municipalities, except such as are paid by the provinces while on duty in the provincial schools. The appropriation bill for the first half of the present fiscal year fixed the salaries of teachers payable out of insular funds as follows:

Secondary teachers.—Seven at \$1,800 each; 27 at \$1,500 each; 2 at \$1,400 each; 1 at \$1,380; 13 at \$1,350 each; 3 at \$1,320 each; 2 at \$1,300 each; 15 at \$1,200 each; 1 at \$900

Elementary teachers.—Thirty at \$1,500 each; 14 at \$1,400 each; 7 at \$1,380 each; 27 at \$1,350 each; 20 at \$1,320 each; 34 at \$1,300 each; 2 at \$1,275 each; 1 at \$1,256, 3 at \$1,250 each; 333 at \$1,200 each; 16 at \$1,140 each; 22 at \$1,100 each; 19 at \$1,080 each; 3 at \$1,020 each; 211 at \$1,000 each; 101 at \$900 each; 1 at \$780; 2 at \$750 each; 3 at \$720 each; 21 at \$600 each; 20 at \$480 each; 40 at \$360 each; 40 at \$300 each; 30 at \$240 each.

Special teachers.—One at \$2,000, teacher of botany; 1 at \$2,000, teacher of drawing and art; 1 at \$2,000, teacher at trade school; 1 at \$1,500, in charge of nautical school; 3 at \$1,200 each, teachers at nautical school; 1 at \$650, teacher at nautical school.

The full number of teachers, however, for which provision was made by the appropriation bill was not engaged, and the amount appropriated will be considerably more than the salary expense actually incurred. The annual salaries of native teachers paid by the municipalities range from \$180 to \$360 Mexican currency. For work in the provincial schools the provinces pay native teachers monthly salaries of \$50 to \$75 Mexican currency. Native teachers on the insular pay rolls receive from \$240 to \$750 gold annually.

Many American teachers have complained that the salaries paid are insufficient, taking into consideration their service in a tropical climate, the cost of living, and the inconveniences, not to say hardships, suffered by them in meeting conditions entirely different from those to which they were accustomed at home. My own opinion is that the salaries paid are not inadequate, and that, giving full weight to all the burdens imposed on teachers by their new environment, the compensation received by them more than favorably compares with that allowed in many of the States of the Union where the climate is certainly no better than that of the Philippines.

It is noted, however, that as most of the teachers adjust themselves to their surroundings and make acquaintances among the people they develop an active interest in their work, which reduces the difficulties of new conditions to proper proportions, and the disposition to complain of their compensation is not so pronounced.

Some dissatisfaction was also created by the impression which had gained a foothold among the American teachers that their transportation to the United States on separation from the service would be provided by the Government. Some insisted that representations to that effect had been made to them prior to their departure from the United States, and the free use of the transport service by the insular government for the benefit of teachers confirmed in most of them the idea that the Government was in duty bound to furnish them with the means of returning to the homes from which they were taken. In view of all the circumstances it was thought wise to furnish transportation to San Francisco to all teachers leaving the service at the

end of the last school year, and as the civil government was no longer able to avail itself of the army transport service the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to meet the necessary expense. Since then a law has been passed giving to all civil employees free transportation to San Francisco on separation after three years of faithful service, and it is thought that future misunderstandings on this account will not occur.

Experience has demonstrated, at least to my satisfaction, that the present plan which gives to the division superintendent the power to employ native teachers and to fix their salaries, and no authority whatever to oblige municipalities to make the necessary appropriation or to pay the salaries fixed, is a mistake and must be changed sooner or later. American teachers were made a charge on the insular treasury, for the reason that the salaries of such teachers were beyond the financial ability of the municipalities, or even of provinces, to pay. It was believed, however, that the payment of native teachers was not beyond the ability of provincial and local governments, and that at least that responsibility should be imposed upon them if for no other purpose than to give them a strong financial interest in the success of the schools. The event has shown, however, that while it may be safely said that 90 per cent of the municipalities take a deep and abiding interest in education, their lively sympathy does not always go to the extent of providing the necessary means to pay the expenses. In some municipalities the failure to pay the monthly stipend of native instructors was due to lack of funds to pay anyone, but in others the disposition seemed to be to meet every municipal obligation except that incurred to teachers. The school fund, in my opinion, should be expended only on the approval of the division superintendent, and in no event should other calls be honored on the fund unless there is sufficient money actually on hand to meet the salary demands for the year. In the interest of retaining many good Filipino teachers, and as an incentive to others to endure the existing conditions in the hope of future promotion, the insular government made provision for the payment of the salaries of 150 native teachers out of insular funds, and this number will be increased by the end of the calendar year to 200.

ATTENDANCE.

In the months of September, October, November, and December of last year there was a very notable diminution in the attendance on the public schools. This was caused, to a great extent by the prevalence of cholera and smallpox and the almost countless misfortunes and discouragements which assailed the whole body of the people after six years of war and public disturbance. To some extent the decrease in attendance was also due to the fact that the novelty of the American schools had worn off, and that there was a suspicion that the schools were to be used as an insidious means of undermining and destroying in the child its belief in the religion to which the parents adhered. Moreover, many of the teachers were entirely new to the work, and confronted at the beginning of their labors with the great difficulty of making themselves understood. Their flagging interest and discouragement, often manifested by open impatience, immediately resulted in apathy on the part of the students and consequent loss of attendance. At the beginning of the present school year, however, the cholera

and smallpox had fairly worn themselves out; the people had become more accustomed to their misfortunes and troubles; the policy of non-interference in religious matters by the Government had weakened in a marked degree the suspicion that there was to be interference by teachers with the religion of the children; and teachers, revived by two month's vacation, came back to their labors with renewed energy, and above all with the confident hope that a little perseverance and patience would finally overcome their difficulties. The consequence was a pronounced increase in both the enrollment and attendance from the very beginning of the year, and the enrollment and attendance have gone on steadily increasing in practically every province with but one or two exceptions. In the divisions of Pangasinan, Tarlac, Rizal, Oriental Negros, Manila, Pampanga-Bataan, Laguna, and Bulacan, the increase in enrollment has been most decided and gratifying, as the following table of enrollment for the months of September and October of this year will show:

Enrollment of public day schools.

Division.	September.	October.	Gain.
Pangasinan	8,737	10,730	1,993
Tarlac	3,966	5,253	1,287
Rizal	4,745	4,994	249
Oriental Negros	5,131	7,303	2,172
Manila	4,567	4,887	320
Pampanga-Bataan	8,030	8,735	705
Laguna	3,701	4,197	496
Bulacan	8,878	10,559	1,681
Total gain			8,903

While the same extraordinary advance has not been made in all the provinces, the increase in attendance in the provinces just mentioned is typical of the great interest taken in the schools and of the steady advance, which has suffered no diminution or backset since June last.

The Christian population of the islands as given by the last census is 6,967,011, and the school population is roughly estimated at 1,424,776, of which 182,202 have been enrolled in the day schools and 11,429 in the night schools, making a total of 193,731 who have been brought within the sphere of educational influence. The actual average attendance on day schools is 131,371 and on night schools 8,595, making a total attendance of 139,966, or about 73 per cent of the enrollment. The number enrolled in proportion to the whole school population is small, yet when it is considered that an average of less than 700 American teachers has brought about this result in two years' time, during part of which cholera ravaged the islands, causing the death of more than 150,000 of the inhabitants, the achievement is not disappointing.

Since the submission of his report, the general superintendent has prepared and submitted to this office a table carrying the more important items of statistical information of his bureau down to the month of September. This table, which is given in full in Exhibit A, shows the Christian population and number of towns of each province as shown by the census lately taken, the number of American teachers, the number of native teachers, the enrollment and attendance by

provinces in schools under American teachers, the enrollment and attendance by provinces in schools under native teachers, the total enrollment and attendance by provinces, and an estimate of the school population by provinces. The totals as shown by the table are as follows:

Christian population.....	6,967,011
Number of towns.....	934
Number of towns with American teachers.....	338
Number of American teachers.....	691
Number of native teachers.....	2,496
Enrollment in towns under the supervision of American teachers, exclusive of night schools.....	123,147
Attendance in towns under the supervision of American teachers, 75 per cent of enrollment.....	92,627
Enrollment in towns not under the supervision of American teachers, exclusive of night schools.....	59,055
Attendance in towns not under the supervision of American teachers, 65 per cent of enrollment.....	38,754
Total enrollment, exclusive of night schools.....	182,202
Total attendance, 72 per cent of enrollment.....	131,371
Total estimated school population.....	1,424,776
Percentage of estimated school population now enrolled in the schools (exclusive of night schools).....	13

RELATIONS OF AMERICAN TEACHERS TO THE PEOPLE.

When the insurrection against the United States was definitely ended and the insurgents were forced to submit to the inevitable, their submission did not bring with it any particular good will to those whom they had so lately regarded as enemies. Neither the American soldier nor the Filipino insurgent would make or was disposed to make the first advance to a better state of feeling. The blood of the insurgents had been shed and they, in their turn, had shed that of the American soldier. Conditions, therefore, were not at all favorable on either side for the creation of an era of good feeling or the burying of the dead but well-remembered past.

The first decided break after the insurrection in the mutual sentiment of estrangement between Americans and Filipinos came with the advent of civil government and the initiation of a policy of attraction coupled with just, firm, and merciful treatment. Apart from the personal attitude of the members of the Civil Commission and the influence of an impartial judiciary, which dealt out justice to Filipino and American alike, this policy was brought home to the people in no inconsiderable degree by the disinterested devotion and unselfish work of the American teacher. From the beginning the relations of the American teacher to the people have, as a rule, been pleasant and agreeable. Even in provinces where there was more or less disturbance and ladronism, the almost sacred regard in which the teacher was held exempted him from violence, and I know of none who came to grief except four teachers who were killed while traveling in the mountains where their status was unknown—one who was mistaken for the provincial treasurer and stabbed to death to secure the money which it was thought he carried, one who lost his life while leading an armed party against the ladrones, and one who was robbed of his watch and money, but not otherwise molested.

So clearly have the people manifested their predilection for the

American instructor that a failure on his part to maintain a warm local interest in the success of his school may be usually attributed rather to some cause personal to himself than to any popular sentiment against the school.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

One of the great obstacles to the growth of the school work in the islands has been the lack of proper school accommodations. Since the beginning of the year, however, considerable activity has been manifested in the construction and repair of school structures, generally in those towns where the land taxes have been collected. Many school buildings have been completed during the year, quite a number are under construction, and plans for others are in course of preparation. In some of the municipalities where there was a lack of funds to pay labor, the timbers for buildings have been cut and the buildings constructed by voluntary labor, and sometimes by the students themselves. In needy provinces, where an additional food supply was required, division superintendents have availed themselves of the rice purchased out of the Congressional relief fund in order to relieve the distress, and at the same time secure improved school accommodations. Great interest is taken by the provinces in the provincial schools, many of them applying to the insular government for loans in order to secure the erection of edifices appropriate for the purposes of secondary instruction. In some few cases the competition by municipalities to secure the site of the provincial school has been very intense, and through this rivalry some provinces have been enabled to secure valuable and adequate sites and such liberal contributions from the people that the necessity of applying to the insular government for aid has been avoided.

MORO PROVINCE.

The act of the Commission providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province passed June 1, 1903, practically legislated out of existence the school division of Mindanao and Jolo. Dr. N. M. Saleeby, a man well acquainted with the Moro people, their language and customs, was appointed superintendent of the school system in the new province and charged with the general supervision of all school matters in that jurisdiction. Out of the school division of Samar and Leyte two school divisions were created by act No. 917, and Henry S. Townsend, the former superintendent of the division of Mindanao and Jolo, was transferred to the new school division of Samar. B. B. Sherman, former division superintendent of the united provinces, was left in charge of the division of Leyte.

Under the act creating the Moro Province all reports of its division superintendent are required to be made to the provincial governor, copies of such reports being forwarded to the general superintendent of education. The American teachers located in the former division of Mindanao and Jolo were transferred to the new division, which has assumed the responsibility for the payment of their salaries from and after October 1 of this year. All school supplies in the original division have been also turned over to Doctor Saleeby, the present division superintendent.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND THAT WHICH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Since the organization of the bureau of education, a little more than two years ago, one of its principal objects has been the creation of a system of primary instruction so extensive as to place within the reach of every child of school-age in the islands the means of obtaining at least the rudiments of an education. It is useless to think that this result can be obtained through the medium of American instructors only. To place one American teacher in every important municipal and barrio school in the islands would require at least seven times the number of teachers now in the service, and would involve an expense which could not be borne. If the smaller centers of population are to be reached at all they must be reached by a corps of instructors born in the country, able to resist the insidious influence of a tropical climate, acquainted with the habits, customs, and language of the people, and carefully trained for the work by American teachers. Holding this opinion, the bureau of education has established in Manila a well equipped normal school, and has encouraged secondary schools in the practice of selecting bright pupils to aid and assist in the instruction of their fellow-students. A system of provincial normal institutes has been established, where every year during the vacation time the local force of teachers, American and native, including aspirantes, is brought together for a course of advanced study and mutual improvement. During this present calendar year normal institutes were held in 30 provinces, with an enrollment of more than 5,000. Some time is given every day by American teachers to the instruction of their Filipino assistants. From all this it is hoped that the native contingent will soon be brought up to the standard of modern instructors, and that a force of Filipino educators amply sufficient to supply this demand for primary teachers will be created.

Besides all this, the Civil Commission has provided for the sending of 100 Filipino students to the United States for four years of study and experience in American schools. The students selected were placed in charge of Professor Sutherland, who for the time being has assigned them to various secondary and grammar schools in southern California in order to avoid the rigors of an eastern winter and to perfect his charges in English before finally entering them at the various colleges and universities selected for their education. From this body of students, and from the other sources of supply already established in the islands, it is confidently hoped that a corps of Filipino teachers, thoroughly acquainted with our educational methods, will be developed to take care of primary instruction and to aid in supervisory work now almost wholly confided to Americans.

Next in importance after the creation of a supply of native teachers comes instruction in useful trades and the mechanical arts and sciences necessary for the industrial development of the country. A trade school has therefore been established in Manila, and lately industrial and trade instruction has been made a feature of many of the provincial and secondary schools. This branch of instruction is, as has been already stated; in its infancy, and while no great progress has been made, it is confidently believed that besides giving to the islands a supply of educated Filipino artisans and mechanics, it will compel a due regard and respect for the dignity of labor. Of course no attempt

will be made to force any pupil from his natural inclination for one pursuit rather than another, but ample opportunity will be given to every student to follow the vocation for which he is best adapted and to avoid the career for which he is unsuited or unfit.

CHANGES OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL.

On December 31, 1902, Prof. Bernard Moses, secretary of public instruction, and Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, general superintendent of education, retired from the service, and the writer and Dr. Elmer B. Bryan were appointed to succeed them, respectively. Doctor Bryan, however, was compelled to resign his position in August of the present year on account of illness. The estimation in which he was held and the value the Government placed on his services is best shown by the following resolutions adopted by the Commission on his retirement:

The president presented the resignation of E. B. Bryan, general superintendent of education, in the words following:

"Acting upon the advice of my physician, I have the honor to tender my resignation as chief of the bureau of education, effective at the expiration of my accrued leave. I hope to leave Manila on the *City of Pekin* August 13. The secretary of public instruction has the matter of leave under consideration. The necessity of giving up this piece of work to which I hoped to devote many years is the greatest disappointment of my life. I wish to thank you for your kindly consideration and encouragement at all times." Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Commission learns with great regret of the necessity for Mr. Bryan's resignation, and wishes to express to him its appreciation of his very hard work and of his most efficient service, both as superintendent of the normal school and as general superintendent of education, and sympathizes deeply with him in his disappointment at not being able to continue the work for which he was so admirably fitted and in which success certainly lay before him.

* * * * *

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Doctor Bryan, with the expression of the hope on the part of the Commission that on returning to America he will find health and another opportunity for the exercise of his most useful talents, which will be much missed in these islands.

Dr. David P. Barrows, the present general superintendent, then the chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, and formerly superintendent of schools for the city of Manila, was immediately appointed to succeed him.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

The following shows the appropriations and the expenditures of the bureau of education during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

	Amount appro- priated.	Amount ex- pended.	Unexpended balances.
For salaries and wages, office force of general superin- tendent	\$39,810.00	\$33,144.54	\$6,665.46
For salaries and wages entire teaching force	1,348,558.33	1,036,524.57	312,033.76
For transportation	34,508.37	28,237.32	6,271.05
For school furniture and supplies	125,000.00	17,584.97	107,415.03
For contingencies	14,285.00	12,942.21	1,342.79
Total	1,562,161.70	1,128,433.63	433,728.09
Amount returned to the treasury		294,086.17	
Difference occasioned by expression in United States currency of amounts paid in Mexican currency		3,261.665	297,347.835
Amount remaining on hand			136,380.255

For more detailed information concerning the public schools during the past year, reference is made to Exhibit A, which is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The exigent demand for proper office and building accommodations for the various bureaus, coupled with the necessity of making many important public improvements of a permanent character, has about doubled the work of the bureau of architecture and construction of public buildings during the past year.

OFFICE PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The chief of bureau, 1 master builder, 1 superintendent of construction, 2 engineers, 1 disbursing officer, 7 draftsmen, 4 clerks, 1 storekeeper, 2 stenographers, 1 janitor, and 1 messenger constitute the office force of the bureau. The actual work of construction, alteration, and repair falling within the province of the bureau, on the average is carried on by 357 skilled and unskilled laborers under the supervision and control of the chief of bureau, the master builder, the superintendent of construction, and 6 English-speaking foremen. Two Chinese, 12 Japanese, and 343 Filipinos make up the full number of skilled and unskilled laborers at present employed. The average number of laborers employed a year ago was 150, of whom 97 per cent were Chinese.

WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR.

A commodious second story was added to the old storeroom, a building 50 feet wide and 75 feet long, and the bureau is now comfortably housed in the addition, which is provided with all the facilities necessary for the preparation of plans, detail drawings, and other necessary preparatory work. A sanitarium, 5 cottages, and a stable to shelter 40 horses were erected at Baguio. The making of a summer capital at Baguio is now in contemplation, and plans for substantial government buildings at that place have been submitted to the Commission. A substantial addition has been made to the custom-house, and the old custom-house is in process of refitting and remodeling.

Plague, cholera, and smallpox hospitals, provided with electric lights, sanitary plumbing, proper drainage, and other modern conveniences, have been constructed for the board of health. The hospitals are single-story structures arranged on the pavilion plan. San Lazaro Hospital has been provided with a proper water supply of 14,000 gallons capacity, the plumbing in the building has been carefully overhauled, cement floors laid in the kitchen and in the dining room for natives, the roofs repaired, and the old buildings renovated in many other particulars too numerous to mention. The building for the bureau of government laboratories is now practically inclosed, and will be ready for occupancy by May next. Five small houses, a 75-stall stable for serum cattle, and 400 running feet of shelter for animals used for scientific purposes have been constructed for the use of the serum institute. The civil hospital has been furnished with septic tanks and 1,200 feet of 12-inch pipe laid to connect them with the estero of Sampaloc. For the insular cold-storage and ice plant a cot-

tage for the engineer, a harness shop, dispensary, and quarters for employees, and a stable for 18 horses have been erected. Galvanized-iron tanks to give a sufficient water supply have been installed at the bureau of public printing, and the premises have been inclosed with a fence of brick and iron. A stable with storage rooms for feed, harness, wagons, and farm implements, and a water tower and tank fitted with a gasoline engine and pump for irrigation purposes, have been completed for the bureau of agriculture at its experiment station near Singalong. The building occupied by the bureau of coast guard and transportation has been thoroughly renovated, furnished with new water tanks, repainted, and rewired for electric lighting.

The ayuntamiento, like many other government buildings, after many years of neglect fell into such a state of disrepair that the government was compelled to expend \$5,026.39 in order to preserve the structure and put it in proper condition. Among other things the building has been completely rewired to comply with city ordinances, the roof has been renewed in many places, stairways taken out, additional rooms provided, and the decayed wooden flooring on the ground floor removed and tiling substituted. The half-finished hospital building purchased by the city of Manila from private parties has been strengthened and remodeled to meet all the purposes of a modern city hall. In addition to all this work, repairs and additions have been made to the exposition buildings, the timber-testing laboratory, the intendencia building, the Malacañan Palace, and the Santa Potenciana building. Appropriations have been made for stables for the transportation in charge of the insular purchasing agent, for a new vault for the insular treasury, for the machine shops and warehouses for the bureau of coast guard and transportation, for an agricultural college building at La Carlota, for workshops at Bilibid prison, for 13 coal sheds at the various coast-guard coaling points, for a new paper warehouse at the bureau of public printing; and it is expected that the bureau of architecture and construction of public buildings will be kept reasonably busy during the time which yet remains of the present fiscal year.

The expenditures actually made by the Bureau during the year ending August 31, 1903, are as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$23,796.51
Contingent expenses.....	2,442.11
Transportation.....	986.28
Building supplies and laborers.....	54,183.55
Public printing office.....	1,998.12
Government laboratories.....	24,690.48
Treasury vaults.....	10,250.26
Exposition buildings.....	6,524.27
Insular cold-storage and ice plant.....	18,414.62
New custom-house.....	64,910.85
Old custom-house.....	7,601.32
Casemates and buildings, constabulary.....	327.79
Bureau of agriculture.....	2,576.32
Semaphore signal station.....	734.29
Malacañan Palace.....	1,150.00
Storeroom and offices, bureau of architecture.....	8,212.05
Lumber yard, bureau of architecture.....	1,600.00
Forestry bureau.....	300.00
Shed for insular purchasing agent.....	204.60
Sanitarium and cottages, Baguio, Benguet.....	15,878.08
Civil hospital.....	1,880.80
Intendencia building.....	630.00

Smallpox Hospital, board of health.....	\$2, 525.00
San Lazaro hospital and serum institute, board of health.....	5, 852. 83
Temporary laboratory, calle Iris.....	679. 90
Temporary laboratory and serum station.....	1, 200.00
Agricultural and industrial school, Baguio.....	491. 14
Board of health morgue and crematory.....	3, 618. 32
Coast guard and transportation.....	798. 59

Total actually expended	264, 458.08
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Due and unexpended:

Claim of Albert Bryan	6, 149. 79
Henry D. Woolfe	265. 50
Campbell	9, 663. 53
La Electricista	550.00
Supplies from United States, not delivered.....	30, 729. 91
Deficiency appropriation	1, 317. 79

Total due and unexpended	48, 676. 52
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Appropriated for public works and maintenance of public buildings....	321, 225. 79
Work done by bureau.....	\$59, 914. 34
Work done by contracts.....	127, 566. 94
Turned into general fund.....	5, 000. 00
Loss to appropriation account, changes in rate on money and property	3, 675. 29
Paid insular purchasing agent for property	41, 076. 61
	237, 233. 18

Balance of appropriation for public work and maintenance of public buildings	83, 992. 61
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Total amount appropriated for bureau	350, 430. 79
Total actually expended	\$264, 458.08
Due, but not expended	48, 676. 52

Total expended and incurred.....	313, 134. 60
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Balance of appropriations to credit of bureau	37, 296. 19
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For additional information concerning the work completed and now in progress by the bureau of architecture and construction of public buildings, reference is made to Exhibit B, hereto attached and made a part of this report.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

This bureau is organized not only to do the printing work of the government, but also to give to Filipino young men a thorough course of instruction in the printing and allied trades.

The American force employed is 65, and is made up of the public printer, 49 instructors, 4 clerks, 3 copyholders, 1 foreman in charge of laborers, 2 checkers and assistants in warehouse, 1 cutter, and 4 watchmen. One hundred and fifty-seven Filipinos are also employed, of whom 4 are clerks, 25 are craftsmen, 33 are junior craftsmen, 44 are apprentices, 27 are helpers, 17 are laborers, and 7 are messengers or drivers. Besides the permanent force, 1 American instructor, 1 American copyholder, 4 Filipino craftsmen, 13 Filipino junior craftsmen, 1 Filipino apprentice, and 6 Chinese carpenters are temporarily employed.

Act No. 650, enacted on March 3 of this year, gave authority to the bureau to employ as many apprentices as might be permitted by

the secretary of public instruction, and made provision for the payment of a small compensation to such apprentices as might be engaged. The apprentices are obliged to take a civil-service examination, and are divided into six classes. Original appointments are made to the sixth class, and the term of service and rate of compensation in each of the classes are as follows:

Class.	Term of service.	Daily compensation.
Sixth	At least 3 months	20 cents gold.
Fifth	At least 6 months	30 cents gold.
Fourth	At least 9 months	40 cents gold.
Third	At least 6 months	60 cents gold.
Second	At least 6 months	80 cents gold.
First	At least 6 months	110 cents gold.

The promotion or reduction of an apprentice from one class to another is in the discretion of the public printer and is based on the civil-service efficiency and rating of the apprentice. The whole term of apprenticeship is three years, on the completion of which the apprentice is rated as a junior craftsman. Each native craftsman in the bureau at the end of three years' honest, faithful, satisfactory, and continuous service is entitled to receive extra compensation as follows: Ten cents for each full day served at a daily wage of not less than 60 cents, 20 cents for each full day served at a daily wage of not less than \$1.20, and 30 cents for each full day served at a daily wage of not less than \$1.60; provided, however, that one year's accumulated extra compensation may be paid, on approval of the secretary of public instruction, at the conclusion of two years' continuous service. The time served by native craftsmen as second-class and first-class apprentices is counted as a part of the three years' continuous service for which extra compensation is allowed. The rules of the printing office require all apprentices and junior craftsmen to attend night schools, and any willful disobedience of the regulation results in the separation of the offender from the service. At first some of the American instructors were not disposed to lend their aid in instructing apprentices, but prompt disciplinary measures and a frank expression of the purpose of the government to make a specialty of teaching young Filipinos useful trades brought about a change of sentiment and a corresponding progress in the work of fitting apprentices and others for every branch of the printer's trade.

The 44 apprentices now in the service are assigned as follows: Composing room 8, bindery 11, press room 14, foundry 6, photo-engraving room 4, power plant 1. Two apprentices have been advanced to class 4 and 14 to class 5.

The value of the product of the printing plant from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, based on Remaley's scale of values, was \$221,960.10, and the cost of operation \$171,572.80, leaving \$50,387.30 as the gross excess of product over cost of operation. Deducting \$12,000, rental value of the premises, and \$14,150.66, 10 per cent for deterioration of the equipment, the net excess would be \$24,236.64. Remaley's scale of values for printing is less than the price paid for printing and binding by the civil and military governments to commercial houses prior to September 15, 1901.

The following table shows the value of the printing and binding and other work done by the bureau for each department of the govern-

ment and others during the fiscal year 1903, the printed stock on hand, the salaries and wages paid, the stock and other supplies expended, the charges for freight, transportation, etc., the total value of equipment, the estimated deterioration, the allowance made for rental value of premises, and excess of product over total cost of production:

Statement showing cost of operating the bureau of public printing during the fiscal year 1903 as compared with the product.

CREDITS.

Printing and binding authorized by civil governor (Requisition A)	\$50,218.75	
Work for other than civil government.....	4,655.21	
		\$54,873.96
Printing and binding authorized by the Secretary of—		
Interior (Requisition B).....	15,727.61	
Commerce and police (Requisition C).....	20,401.10	
Finance and justice (Requisition D).....	97,775.07	
Public instruction (Requisition E).....	29,618.65	
Printing for bureau of public printing (sec. 9, Act 296).....	1,406.15	
		31,024.80
Printed stock on hand June 30, 1903.....		1,628.05
Miscellaneous receipts for other than printing and binding.....		529.51
Total product		\$221,960.10

DEBITS.

Salaries and wages	115,444.02	
Printing paper expended	29,927.19	
Supplies other than printing paper expended....	21,098.98	
		51,026.17
Additional charges (freight, transportation, insurance, etc., and insular purchasing agent 10 per cent)	5,102.61	
		56,128.78
		171,572.80
Excess product.....		50,387.30
Fair wear and tear on the equipment:		
Paid by Jester, 1902	124,182.75	
Paid by Jester, 1903	12,385.25	
Paid to insular purchasing agent, 1902	2,932.32	
Paid to insular purchasing agent, 1903	2,006.31	
		141,506.63
Total equipment		14,150.66
10 per cent for fair wear and tear.....		12,000.00
Allowance for rent		26,150.66
Excess product over all.....		24,236.64

The printing done under the heading "civil governor" includes all printing done for the Philippine Commission (\$8,292.75), the executive bureau (\$13,042.35), the Philippine civil-service board, the insular purchasing agent, the office of the improvement of the port, the exposition board, the Benguet wagon road, and the city of Manila, with all its various departments.

The printing done for the department of the interior includes that done for the office of the secretary of the interior, the board of health for the Philippine Islands, the quarantine service, the forestry bureau, the mining bureau, the weather bureau, the bureau of public lands,

the bureau of agriculture, the ethnological survey, the government laboratories, the civil hospital, and the civil sanitarium at Benguet.

The printing done for the department of commerce and police includes that done for the bureau of posts, the signal service, the Philippines Constabulary, the bureau of prisons, the office of the captain of the port, the bureau of coast guard and transportation, the coast and geodetic survey, and the bureau of engineering.

The printing done for the department of finance and justice includes that done for the office of the secretary of finance and justice, the insular treasurer, the insular auditor, the customs service (\$35,920.70), the bureau of internal revenue, the insular cold-storage and ice plant, and the bureau of justice. The largest item in the printing bill of the department of finance and justice is that of the insular treasurer (\$53,146.30). This is due to the fact that all printing for the provinces and municipalities is ordered by the insular treasurer, who is charged with the value of the product and makes his collections through the provincial treasurers.

The printing done for the department of public instruction includes that done for the office of the secretary of public instruction, the bureau of education, the bureau of architecture and construction of public buildings, the bureau of public printing, the bureau of archives, the census bureau, the official gazette, and the Philippine museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce.

For further details as to the work of the bureau of public printing reference is made to the very complete report of the chief of the bureau (Exhibit C) hereto attached and made a part of this report.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES, INCLUDING THE BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

The working force allowed to the bureau of archives is made up of 1 chief of bureau, at \$3,000 per annum, 1 clerk at \$1,600 per annum, 2 clerks at \$1,400 per annum each, 1 clerk at \$600 per annum, 2 clerks at \$480 per annum each, 1 clerk at \$360 per annum, 1 clerk at \$300 per annum, 3 clerks at \$240 per annum each, and two employees at \$150 per annum each.

The personnel allowed to the bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, which was placed under the immediate direction of the chief of the bureau of archives by an act of the Commission dated April 8, 1903, is made up of 1 clerk at \$1,400 per annum, 1 clerk at \$1,000 per annum, 1 clerk at \$600 per annum, and 1 employee at \$150 per annum.

The bureau of archives is still engaged in the examination and classification of 5,000 volumes of records, documents, and papers filed by the different branches of the government during the Spanish régime. This work has been interrupted by four removals of the bureau, and the consequent confusion and disorder resulting therefrom has greatly increased the exacting labor of classification and orderly arrangement.

Under and by virtue of act No. 496, enacted November 6, 1902, the notarial protocols of all the notaries in the islands, comprising 2,251 bound volumes, have been filed with the bureau. In view of the fact that during the insurrection many papers evidencing title to property were lost, and not a few registries of titles destroyed with all they contained, these protocols are now records of the first importance, and the duty of preserving, verifying, and arranging them for convenient reference demands the greatest attention and care. Patent, trade-

mark, trade-name, and copyright papers are now filed in the bureau of archives, and it is contemplated by the proposed corporation law to make the bureau the file repository of all corporate documents and records. When the law requiring the registry of marks and brands of large cattle is put in operation the responsibilities of the office will be further increased.

Almost since the inception of civil government there has been more or less dispute between the civil and the military authorities as to the ownership and right of possession of certain lands and properties within the municipal jurisdiction of the city of Manila. In view of these differences the honorable the civil governor directed the chief of the bureau of archives to carefully examine the records in his possession and to make a full and complete report of all documents and papers touching the title to the lands and properties in dispute. The chief of the bureau has made a most careful investigation of the whole matter and has submitted a special report as to the ownership of the "Arroceros" and the "Aguadas" properties, which were more particularly the subjects of contention. This report accompanies the general report of the chief of the bureau.

The expenditures of the bureau of archives for the year ending August 31, 1903, amount to \$9,167.21 United States currency, and the receipts to the sum of \$439.22 United States currency, being fees received for copies of documents and certificates of correctness in accordance with the act of the Commission dated March 3, 1903.

The bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, placed, as above stated, under the direction of the chief of the bureau of archives, during the year ending August 31, 1903, received the sum of \$1,176.85 for the filing of applications for patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, and expended the sum of \$1,080 for necessary clerical assistance and running expenses.

For further and more detailed information concerning the bureau of archives and its work special reference is made to Exhibits D and D 1 hereto attached and made a part of this report.

AMERICAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The American Circulating Library Association of Manila was established in the spring of 1900, and by means of gifts of books and without any considerable expenditure of money on its part was enabled to establish a library of 10,000 volumes. The primary object of the library association was to furnish to soldiers and sailors in the Philippines and to American residents in the city of Manila entertaining reading and the means of obtaining useful knowledge during their leisure hours. In March, 1901, it was found that the expense of maintaining the library was somewhat greater than the resources of the association would permit, and as a result, in conformity with the law enacted by the Commission for the purpose, the institution was transferred to the government for the uses and purposes for which it was founded. In accordance with the law providing for the transfer, the library was placed under the control of a board of trustees consisting of 5 members, who were charged with the care and custody of the books and property of the library, the duty of providing necessary quarters for its accommodation and the general management of the institution. The library may now be regarded as a public circulating library. There

were on hand 21,750 books on August 31, 1903, of which 4,116 were received during the year ending on that date. The number of books issued was 20,579, and the number of new cards issued 4,701.

The library is at present established at No. 70 calle Rosario, from which place it is proposed to transfer it to more commodious quarters in the Oriente Building, recently purchased by the government. It is not expected, however, that these quarters will prove adequate to the growing demands of the library, and it seems certain that the government will be compelled to erect either a special structure for its use or provide proper accommodations for it in a museum building, the erection of which has been suggested.

The following is a statement of the total regular appropriations and regular disbursements, revenues, and petty expenditures of the library for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Regular appropriations	\$7, 644. 98
Regular disbursements	6, 700. 75
Revenues	2, 756. 93
Petty expenditures	702. 94

It is provided by act of the Commission that all revenues from the library shall be deposited with the insular treasurer to be expended for the purchase of books and pamphlets for the library.

MUSEUM OF ETHNOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, AND COMMERCE.

The museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce was established by act of the Commission of October 29, 1901. The museum created by this act was placed temporarily under the immediate direction of the chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, now the ethnological survey. All collections made by the museum, as well as its files of commercial correspondence, periodicals, etc., together with the clerk in charge, were transferred in January of this year to the exposition board. Since that time all collections have been made with a view of aiding the exposition board in making a proper Philippine exhibit at the exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904. It is provided by act of the Commission that on the conclusion of the St. Louis exposition a committee designated by the civil governor shall select from the exhibits owned by the Philippine government all articles which, in the opinion of the committee, it would be wise and not too expensive to reship to Manila for use in a permanent museum, together with all the property, effects, and exhibits of the museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce shipped to St. Louis. Several exhibits from foreign exporters have been received by the commercial museum, including one sent by the Japanese Government filling 86 cases and valued at more than 5,000 yens, which has recently arrived and is now in possession of Mr. Shiley, the clerk in charge, who has been retransferred from the exposition board to the museum for duty. Until suitable quarters are provided for renting or the erection of a suitable museum, those exhibits of the museum which have not been sent to St. Louis will be placed in the Oriente Building. It will be necessary for the government to provide a building to accommodate the large number of exhibits which will be returned to the islands for the purpose of creating a permanent institution. Several scientific gentlemen connected with the various bureaus of the government have suggested to the Commission the advisability of constructing a proper edifice in which to house not only exhibits representing the

ethnology, natural history, commerce, industries and resources of the islands, but also the circulating and reference libraries of the government. This matter has been submitted to the Commission and is now under consideration.

For further information in regard to the museum, special reference is made to the report of Dr. David P. Barrows, marked "Exhibit E."

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The operations of the bureau of statistics, established in September, 1900, were practically suspended from March, 1901, to August of the present year, when the bureau was finally abolished by Executive Order in accordance with a previous act of the Commission. Mr. Manuel Xerez Burgos continued in charge of the office until its abolition, when he was transferred to the office of the Official Gazette. Up to the time of his transfer Mr. Burgos was engaged in the compilation of comparative statistical tables of the population of the islands from information obtained from the principal census taken during the Spanish rule, and in the preparation of a number of other statistical reports asked for by officers of the census just completed.

CENSUS BUREAU.

Reference to the establishment of this bureau was made in the report of the secretary of public instruction for the year 1902. The census was taken as of March 2, 1903, in accordance with the proclamation of the civil governor issued in pursuance of section 16 of act No. 467 and was practically completed in most of the provinces by April 15. The census returns began to arrive in Manila about May 1, and from that date to August 1 the entire office force was engaged in the preliminary examination of the schedules, which were shipped to Washington on the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, which sailed from Manila on August 20.

In the prosecution of the census work, the provisions of the census law and its modifications have been carefully followed, and it is believed that the data collected will prove of much interest and value to the Government. As no compilations of the data collected, except a rough count of the population, have been made, it is not practicable to give any accurate statement of the returns in this report; neither is it possible to make an accurate statement of the disbursements, as the accounts of all the disbursing officers have not as yet been closed. It can be said, however, that the total expense of the census will be well within the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, amounting to \$684,689, and that there will be a considerable surplus.

On August 29, 1903, it was provided that the services of the director of the census in the compilation and tabulation of the census returns and the preparation of the report of the census were to be continued in Washington upon the same terms as those upon which he served in the Philippine Islands, and that the two assistant directors of the census were also to be continued in Washington until the completion of the census report at the rate of \$300, United States currency, per month each. The compensation of these assistant directors while in the Philippine Islands was \$720 per month each. Authority was also given to the director of the census to take with him to Washington as his assistant Lieut. T. B. Taylor, U. S. Army, and two secretaries upon the same terms as were in force as to their employment in the Philip-

pine Islands. This act provided further that the chief clerk and disbursing officer was to be continued in office in the Philippine Islands until the 15th day of November, 1903, for the purpose of settling up delayed accounts and to receive and forward to the director at Washington schedules and other documents relating to the census. It was, however, found necessary to extend the time of office of this officer from month to month until the odds and ends of the census work in the islands have been finally finished, in view of the fact that he found it impossible to complete the payment of enumerators and special agents in 20 or more provinces by November 15, and of the further fact that reports from different sources are still out and the mortuary schedules will not be received until February or later, and when received will have to be verified, classified, corrected, and packed according to census districts and municipalities.

The rough count of the population, showing Christian and non-Christian inhabitants separately, is as follows:

Province.	Population.		
	Christian.	Non-Christian.	Total.
Abra	37,880	13,396	51,226
Albay	235,798	632	236,430
Ambos Camarines	234,090	3,528	237,618
Antique	133,716	2,733	136,449
Basilan	1,331	.....	1,331
Bataan	44,431	1,376	45,807
Batangas	258,208	.....	258,208
Benguet .....	.....	23,023	23,023
Bohol	268,128	.....	268,128
Bulacan	222,551	545	223,096
Cagayan	143,419	13,029	156,448
Capiz	223,560	5,729	229,289
Cavite	134,287	.....	134,287
Cebu	655,469	.....	655,469
Cotabato .....	.....	35,107	35,107
Dapitan	17,331	6,423	23,754
Davao	20,458	45,187	65,645
Iligan .....	.....	13,668	13,668
Ilocos Norte	177,149	2,169	179,318
Ilocos Sur	171,788	7,727	179,515
Iloilo	403,462	5,078	408,540
Isabela de Basilan .....	.....	28,858	28,858
Isabela de Luzon	69,056	3,290	72,346
Jolo	1,273	50,119	51,392
Laguna	148,840	77,385	226,225
La Union	127,966	8,946	136,912
Lepanto-Bontoc	2,413	70,466	72,879
Leyte	386,951	.....	386,951
Mackar	33	.....	33
Malabang .....	.....	3,650	3,650
Manila	220,553	.....	220,553
Marinduque	51,801	.....	51,801
Masbate	44,045	.....	44,045
Mindoro	35,294	7,286	42,580
Misamis	138,327	21,702	160,029
Negros Occidental	305,743	1,045	306,788
Negros Oriental	186,397	16,578	202,975
Nueva Ecija	132,267	670	132,937
Nueva Vizcaya	16,073	46,493	62,566
Pampanga	221,746	973	222,719
Pangasinan	397,632	3,145	400,777
Paragua	28,960	10,454	39,414
Rizal	146,169	2,208	148,377
Romblon	52,858	.....	52,858
Samar	265,512	693	266,205
Siasi Group	297	24,265	24,562
Sorsogon	120,123	41	120,164
Surigao	95,714	3,007	98,721
Tarlac	135,397	1,161	136,558
Tawi-tawi Group .....	.....	14,545	14,545
Tayabas	151,610	2,163	153,773
Zambales	100,955	3,165	104,120
Zamboanga .....	.....	23,530	23,530
Total	6,967,011	605,188	7,572,199

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Official Gazette has been in existence a little more than one year, having been established by act of the Commission on September 2, 1902. The office force provided for the Gazette consists of an editor at \$1,800 per annum, one clerk at \$720 per annum, two clerks at \$600 per annum each, and one clerk at \$300 per annum. It is printed at the Government printing plant in English and Spanish, and is at present issued to 2,182 subscribers, of whom 1,028 are officers of the insular government, on the "free list," 989 provincial and municipal governments, and 165 private persons. Laws of the Commission, executive orders, such decisions of the supreme court and court of customs appeals as may be designated by the judges, proclamations of the civil governor, resolutions of the Commission, opinions of the attorney-general, circular letters, orders, notices, etc., of the different bureaus are presented to the subscribers of the Gazette within a week after they are ready for publication. The price of the Gazette has been fixed by law at \$6 U. S. currency per annum, or 15 cents per single copy. Provincial and municipal governments are required to subscribe for at least one copy weekly, and by this means are enabled to follow more closely the operations of the central government. On March 5, 1903, the editor was authorized by the Commission to make exchanges of the Gazette with similar periodicals with a view to collecting and placing on reference file useful information on political, social, and economic questions, and a number of publications of the Orient are now received regularly. Extracts from reports of bureau chiefs and other government officials on different subjects of interest and value to provincial and municipal officials and other subscribers will be printed from time to time in the Gazette. The Gazette is by law made a part of the public records of each provincial and municipal government, so that in each municipality and province there will always be a continuous record of necessary information for ready reference.

The following are the appropriations for and the receipts and expenditures of the Gazette during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Amount of appropriations.....	\$3,000.00
Receipts	3,303.76
Expenditures	2,704.22

The total cost of printing the Gazette from the date of its establishment to June 30, 1903, as returned by the public printer, was \$9,690.

For details in regard to the Official Gazette, reference is made to the report of the editor attached thereto, marked "Exhibit F," and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1903, WITH ACCOMPANYING REPORTS AND PAPERS.

AIMS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, P. I., *September 15, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the bureau of education for the Philippine Islands, which is the third annual report to be made by the general superintendent since the introduction of an American public-school system in these islands.

Within the past year the public schools' work has twice suffered the loss of a general superintendent. In December last Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, after two and one-half years' service in this capacity and after having organized the public-school system practically as it stands to-day, resigned his position in order to return to the United States and continue there his profession as a public educator, which was interrupted by his acceptance of duty here. He was succeeded by Dr. Elmer B. Bryan, then principal of the Manila Normal School, who, to the great disappointment and regret of every one interested in education, was obliged, by serious ill health, to resign his position August 13 last. The undersigned was appointed to succeed him, and has been in charge of the work only a few days over one month.

In reviewing the history of the islands for the past three years, one is immediately struck by the great emphasis placed upon public schools, first, by officers of every rank of the United States Army who administered this Archipelago during the first two years of American sovereignty, and subsequently by the United States Philippine Commission and the civil government of the islands. This emphasis upon the public schools is undoubtedly the result of the primary importance which they play in American civilization and the supreme confidence which Americans feel in the necessity, to this and to every aspiring people, of a democratic, secular, and free-school system, supported and directed by the State. It has resulted that the school system of these islands is the most typically American institution which our government has here established. Spanish precedents and previous institutions have been followed to a strikingly less degree than in the organization of local and insular administration, the constitution of the courts, or any other branch of administration.

The definite purposes in introducing this educational system are unique in the history of colonial administration. Professedly, openly, and with resolute expectation of success, the American Government avowed its intention through public schools to give to every inhabitant of the Philippine Islands a primary, but thoroughly modern edu-

cation, to thereby fit the race for participation in self-government and for every sphere of activity offered by the life of the Far East, and to supplant the Spanish language by the introduction of English as a basis of education and the means of intercourse and communication. Almost as impossible as such great results may have looked and still look to the outsider, and thoroughly as they have been the objects of criticism, the Bureau of Education and the Philippine Government is more thoroughly committed to this policy now than at any time during the past five years, is more certain of success, and is almost able to demonstrate by the results already achieved that the ends early set up can and will be reached.

It is the general character and reasons for this system of primary schools which I wish to discuss in this first part of my report.

Such an educational plan would never have been practicable had it not been in fact the demand of the Filipino people themselves. Thoroughly American as our school system is, it represents the ideas which theoretically command the desires of the Filipino. His request was for free, secular schools, open to all inhabitants and teaching the English tongue and the elementary branches of modern knowledge. His struggle with Spain had sufficed to convince him that he was limited in thought and action by a mediæval system which is no longer recognized as of binding force in the modern world, and this feeling has caused his prompt acceptance of whatever appeared to him or was presented to him as of modern type. The Filipino is essentially a radical. Contrary to what has been stated of him, he is one of the least conservative types of mankind. In readiness to seize the new, to welcome change, and in ambitious pride, he is closer to the Japanese than any other nationality.

The last half century of Spanish rule brought to the Filipino people great changes that made possible the striking revolutionary events of the last seven years. The race made a great advance between 1860 and the end of the century—an advance due primarily to the enlightened efforts of the liberal element in Spanish political life. The reactionary policy which followed the fall of republican government in Spain and the Cavite revolution of 1872, which aimed to suppress the rapidly rising ambitions of the Filipino people, has greatly obscured the intelligent and deserving efforts made by the liberal element in the Spanish administration toward developing both the mental and spiritual interests of these islands. As a matter of fact, for nearly forty years Spain's policy in these islands was one of reform. A serious and disinterested policy strove to remove the economic hindrances which had so long checked the development of the Archipelago, and to enlighten and elevate the race. We see the first of these changes in the opening of Manila to foreign trade in 1837. This was the beginning of the advancement of the islands, and was followed by the development of the commercial products which have made the Philippines famous—hemp, tobacco, sugar, and copra. An almost uninterrupted era of economic prosperity followed down to the end of Spanish rule. The Philippines received many governors of liberal political ideas, conspicuous among whom was Claveria, 1844 to 1849. From his governorship we may date the final relief of the islands from Moro piracy, the reform of Philippine administration, and the beginnings of the great changes in the aspirations of the Filipino people themselves.

But of equal importance with any other change was the opening of education to the Filipino. Previous to the middle of the last century there was, practically speaking, no education among the Filipinos. The famous collegiate institutions of this city, which date almost from the foundation of Manila itself, were designed, not for the Filipino, but for the children of the Spaniard and mestizo. Education in the parishes had been left solely to the direction of the cura-párroco, or village friar, and was limited to elementary religious teaching. But, in 1860, a system of public primary instruction was established by the famous Spanish minister of war and colonies, O'Donnell. A primary school for boys and one for girls was decreed for each pueblo of the Archipelago. In these schools instruction was to be given in the Spanish language. A superior commission of education was formed, consisting of the governor, the archbishop, and seven other members added by the governor himself. Spanish plans work out into actual results very slowly, and it took years to fully realize the ideas which appear in these first orders and decrees, but at the end of Spanish rule practically every pueblo in the Philippines had its two public schools for boys and for girls, with Filipino teachers who had been educated in the Spanish language and elements of knowledge, and on every little plaza or town square there stood, along with the tribunal, the jail, and the far more pretentious and older church and convent, public buildings for schools. These schools by no means conformed, however, to American ideas of a public educational system. In the first place, they were hopelessly inadequate to give enlightenment to the entire population. Filipino pueblos are in reality townships or districts that sometimes extend over many square miles of country, and contain scores of small hamlets or barrios scattered at considerable distances from the centro de población. It does not seem to have been the Spaniards' effort or intention to educate the children of these obscure and humble hamlets. Buildings at the center, while sometimes well constructed, were small and usually employed not more than one man and one woman teacher. Forty to 60 pupils in each is certainly not underestimating the school attendance in the towns whose population varies from 8,000 to 20,000 souls. The result was that these schools gave to the children of Filipinos of means, who could afford to build and maintain homes in the town center, an opportunity for elementary education and a preparation to pass to the more pretentious colegios of important cities and, above all, of Manila.

The result, combined with the economic changes that were taking place, was in some ways unfortunate. The continually rising plane of material prosperity which followed the opening of foreign commerce and the development of new commercial products was participated in by only one class of the Filipinos themselves. This was the old petty aristocracy, the class known anciently among the Tagalog as the "majarlica," who became under the Spanish administration the principales of the pueblo and who are to-day known by such quaint designations as "gente ilustrada" or "pudientes." This class it is that not only has monopolized the great gains in material prosperity, but such enlightenment and education as well as the race has gained. The result has been more sharply than ever to divide society among the Filipinos into two well-differentiated classes—a very small number of educated, who own rich haciendas, buildings, and other sources of wealth, who live in beautifully built houses adorned with the artistic

woods of the islands, who speak the Spanish language, who have possessed themselves of the charm and grace of Spanish manners, and who seldom fail to attract and delight the guest that with unflinching hospitality they receive into their homes. This class is, however, but the merest fraction of the race itself—ten to a dozen families, usually, in towns of from ten to twenty thousand people. The rest of the population, the *tao*, have been left in an unchanged condition of ignorance and poverty, and their dependence upon and submission to the dominance and control, both economic and intellectual, of the “*gente ilustrada*” has been continually accentuated by each added gain acquired by the wealthy class.

In the second place, the Spanish school system, though founded and supported by the Government, was never secular in character. The Spanish friar, who was the *pueblo* curate, was always the local inspector of the school, and not only directed its conduct but determined the subjects which should be taught. In the brief and imperfect course of primary instruction which was given in these little schools church catechism, church doctrine, and sacred history were emphasized almost to the exclusion of the other subjects which are necessary to fit the Filipino child for his position in life, whether it be humble or fortunate. This, however, was not the sole unfortunate effect of this arrangement. Whatever may be said in praise of the work of religious orders in these islands, it can not be denied that their attitude during the last fifty, and particularly the final thirty years of their influence here, was excessively hostile toward the enlightenment of the Filipino. They actively sought to debar the Filipino from any sort of modern knowledge, from gaining a position of independence and self-respect, and from entrance into any kind of leadership of his own race. It was, in fact, this obstructive and reactionary policy on the part of the class that most immediately affected their lives that provoked the Filipino into open hostility and rebellion. Thus, while we find much to commend in the public school system established by the excellent O'Donnell over forty years ago, it is apparent that it neither gave opportunity to the little child of the humble fisherman and husbandman, nor did it lift the Filipino toward that truth, the knowledge of which makes free.

In building up here an American system of public schools, we necessarily form our purposes with a view to the failures of the past, and this previous experience compels us to adopt certain ideals which may be briefly stated at this point.

In the first place, American schools must be public and secular. Very grave doubts were at first entertained whether it would be possible to maintain here a system of schools which did not give religious instruction and which did not place dependence upon the assistance of the Church. The government, in its opening efforts, was gravely advised and admonished that the Filipino would support no form of instruction that was not primarily Roman Catholic in character. There has been no case of greater misrepresentation. The experiment of secular public schools in these islands is now nearly three years old, and the result is seen that the Filipino father, while with few exceptions, sincerely desirous that his child shall be trained in a knowledge of those religious precepts and ceremonies which have for centuries formed the only higher life of the great mass of this population, is nevertheless equally desirous that his intellectual advance should be unaffected by ecclesiastical control, and that the instruction

of the church shall be separate from that of the school. This choice is becoming more marked with every succeeding month, and has practically done away with any effective opposition on the part of church authority.

In the second place, the public schools of these islands must be open to all upon a purely democratic basis. This is a point in which, perhaps, there has been more difficulty experienced than with the preceding. The cultivated man among the Filipinos, while fairly bursting with protestations of his patriotic solicitude for the advancement of his more humble countryman, is in reality frequently contemptuous of their illiteracy and poverty and actually opposed to any enlightenment which will loosen his own hold over them. The greatest danger at present menacing the success of our schools is that, pleased with the capacity and cleverness of the youth of the cultivated class, and desirous of forwarding his success along the higher levels of education, we may forget the primary and essential importance of educating the child of the peasant. If we fail here we will fail precisely as our predecessors did. The public welfare and public security demand here, as perhaps nowhere else in the world, primary education for all classes. The race lends itself naturally and without protest to the blind leadership and cruel oppression of its aristocracy. This is what the Spaniard called "*caciquismo*," and which every measure and plan of the government of these islands should aim to destroy.

In the third place, and as a necessary corollary to the above, our public school system should be adequate to the population. It is not so at the present time. We have only begun to reach the population of the barrios. We have succeeded in reestablishing schools, with perhaps four and five times as large an attendance, in the town centers where the Spaniards conducted them. We have placed these schools on an English basis, but we have not yet sufficiently extended this instruction to the hamlets and little settlements which lie back in the woods and along the esteros, sometimes a dozen miles from the center of the town. It is in these rural spots that the great mass of the population finds its home. These are the centers of ignorance, the resorts and recruiting ground for the *ladrones*, and they perpetuate the ignorance and poverty of the race, which has remained constant for three hundred years. The greatest need of our schools at the present time is Filipino teachers with enough knowledge of English and school methods and enough missionary spirit to go out and labor in these barrios under the supervision of an American teacher.

The Christian population comprises, according to the published results of the recent census, nearly 7,000,000 souls, or nine-tenths of the entire population of the Philippines. They occupy, however, hardly more than three-sevenths of the total superficial area of the Archipelago, albeit this includes nearly all of the fertile coastal plains and river valleys and the greater part of the islands susceptible of much agricultural development and able to support large numbers.

This population has multiplied very rapidly within recent decades. The development of productive agriculture and export trade has created a rapid increase of the population in all parts of the islands affected by this material prosperity. The Christian population is three times what it was a century ago and fourteen times as great as it was when the Spaniards first Christianized their ancestors.

As is well known, this Christian population, while of common

Malayan origin and possessing a culture in most respects the same, is divided into a considerable number of tribes or nations (to use the Spanish term—*naciones*).

So much has been written and affirmed of the similarities or distinctions between these tribes, and the subject has borne so intimately upon the work of the bureau of education, that a brief statement seems in place in regard to these different groups or tribes which the policy of the American Government favors welding into one nation with a common language, a common appreciation of rights and duties, and a common patriotism for their land as a whole.

Beginning with northern Luzon, the valley of the Cagayan, as far south as the confluence with the Magat, and the lower banks of the River Chico are occupied by a Christian race commonly called by the Spanish Cagayanese, but whose dialect for the most part is Ibanag. In southern Isabela, in the vicinity of the town of Echague, is spoken another dialect, called Yogad, while in Nueva Vizcaya, the beautiful but isolated valley of the river Magat, there are two small Christian tribes whose conversion took place much later than the others, and which are known by tribe and language as Gaddang and Isinay. A considerable Iloko population has in recent decades made its way into the sparsely settled valleys of Cagayan and Magat, but these colonists have not ordinarily mingled with the original population, but continue to live in separate barrios or towns and preserve in its purity their Iloko tongue.

The narrow plain along the west coast of northern Luzon, facing the China Sea, is inhabited quite entirely by Iloko (or Ilokanos). Formerly, according to the statements of the Spanish missionaries, who first reduced this language to writing and grammatical form, there was great diversity of vocabulary between separate localities along this coast, and at the present day there are many words of one province unintelligible to another, Ilokos Norte seeming to lead in the highest developments of the language and the dialect there is spoken of by the more southern Ilokos as containing many *terminos profundos*.

The central plain of Luzon, between the broken mountains of the Caraballo Sur on the east and the Zambales Mountain range on the west, contains in small area a very diverse population. In the north are the Pangasinan, around the south end of the Gulf of Lingayen. Some of this tribe have crossed over into Zambales, but the great cape thrust out into the China Sea is largely occupied by another Christian people, speaking a different dialect, called Bolinao. South of the Pangasinan, through the province of Tarlac, occurs a mixed population of Ilokano, Pampanga, and Tagalog, which becomes nearly wholly Tagalog as we go eastward into Nueva Ecija, and becomes solidly Pampanga as we come south on to the lower waters of the great river of this name. The provinces facing Manila Bay are all Tagalog, as well as Batangas, Tayabas, and part of the Camarines. The Zambales coast is curiously divided between Tagalog colonists on the south, Ilokano and Pangasinan on the north, and a small population of uncertain derivation, the Zambaleño, in the center. The southern end of Luzon, with a very broken coast—the center, perhaps, of the hemp industry—is inhabited by Bikol. Mindoro has a sparse population in scattered coast towns of Tagalog. In the central islands we find at least two very different dialects of Bisaya, the western, called Panayano, spoken on Panay and Negros, and the eastern, or Cebuano, spoken on the

islands of Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, and Samar. The Christian population of the little islands of the Calamian group, with Busuanga, speak a separate language called Cuyuno or Calamian. Along the north coast of Mindanao there is, in scattered towns, a relatively small population of Bisaya, who also extend down the east coast and are found in the very old Spanish settlements of Bislig and Caraga; but here there is, in addition, a considerable Christian population, converted in the last half century by Jesuit missionaries from the pagan tribes, known as Mandaya. With the exception of the small Christian settlements, recruited mostly from Bisaya, which are found in southern Mindanao at Davao, Cotabato, Pollok, and Zamboanga, this summary includes, I believe, all of the different tribes and languages which were christianized by Spanish missionaries, and which may be considered to form the Filipino people.

The question has been frequently raised whether these Filipino languages are sufficiently related so as to fuse into one common tongue, and the bureau of education has received its most vigorous criticism in the United States because of its alleged attempt to supplant and destroy what might, in the opinion of absentee critics, become a national and characteristic speech. Such criticisms could only proceed from a profound ignorance of the nature of these languages and the people who speak them. All of these dialects belong to one common Malayan stock. Their grammatical structure is the same. The sentence in each one of them is built up in the same way. The striking use of affixes and suffixes which gives the speech its character is common to them all. There are, moreover, words and expressions identical to them all. A hundred common words could readily be selected which would scarcely vary from one language to another; but the fact still remains that, while similar in grammatical structure, these languages are very different in vocabulary—so different that two members of any two different tribes brought together are unable to converse, or at first even make themselves understood for the simplest steps of intercourse. The similarity in structure makes it very easy for a Filipino of one tribe to learn the language of another, but nevertheless these languages have preserved their distinctions for more than three hundred years of European rule and in the face of a common religion and in spite of considerable migration and mixture between the different tribes. This is as true where different populations border one another as elsewhere. In no case is there any indication that these languages are fusing. The Filipino adheres to his native dialect in its purity, and when he converses with a Filipino of another tribe ordinarily uses broken Spanish. These languages are not destined to disappear or to fuse, nor are they destined to have a literary development.

One has but to examine the literature which has appeared in the last fifty years in each of these tongues to see how unlikely of literary development is any one of them. The masterpiece of Tagalog literature is a satirical poem entitled "*Añg Salit ñng Buhay ñi Florante*," which was composed years ago by a Filipino "*filosofo*" named Baltazar. It was his professed intention in writing this poem to use the Tagalog language in its purity, and he continually strives to avoid by circumlocution the introduction of words derived from Spanish. His result is not a success, and the poem, while of great interest, promises little for the future of a Tagalog literature. For common intercourse, as well as for education, the Filipino demands a foreign speech. To confine

him to his native dialect would be simply to perpetuate that isolation which he has so long suffered and against which his insurrection was a protest. Opponents of English education find no sympathizer among the Filipino people. The movement seems to be limited for its support to academic circles and partisan periodicals of the United States and to the Congressional halls of the nation. The advantage which the possession of the English language will give him is readily understood by the Filipino, and it is fortunate that the acquisition of the Spanish tongue was largely denied him and that it never won his affection. English is the lingua franca of the Far East. It is spoken in the ports from Hakodate to Australia. It is the common language of business and social intercourse between the different nations from America westward to the Levant. It is without rival the most useful language which a man can know. It will be more used within the next ten years, and to the Filipino the possession of English is the gateway into that busy and fervid life of commerce, of modern science, of diplomacy and politics in which he aspires to shine.

Knowledge of English is more than this—it is a possession as valuable to the humble peasant for his social protection as it is to the man of wealth for his social distinction. If we can give the Filipino husbandman a knowledge of the English language, and even the most elemental acquaintance with English writings, we will free him from that degraded dependence upon the man of influence of his own race which made possible not merely insurrection but that fairly unparalleled epidemic of crime which we have seen in these islands during the past few years.

From my own personal observation and conversation with men of wide experience in the events of recent years I believe it is safe to say that in the majority of murders committed during the last five years the murderers, ignorant and debased tools, acted from no other motive than that they were told by those to whom they were economically bound and dependent that they must go and kill such and such men. There is no remedy for this state of society or for *caciquismo* generally except the enlightenment and moral training of this great ignorant mass of the Filipino people.

Another form which criticism frequently takes, not alone in the United States but among Americans in these islands, is that in giving the Filipino this primary education we are impairing his usefulness as a productive laborer, separating him from agriculture and the trades, making every schoolboy ambitious to become an *escribiente*, and filling their minds generally with distaste for rural life and contact with the soil. This is a charge which merits careful examination and which leads to some observation upon the society and industry in the Philippines which this government in the prosecution of its high purposes must consider. American investors and promoters in the Philippines at the present moment are deeply disgusted with the Filipino as a laborer and are clamorous for the introduction of Chinese coolies. They claim that the Filipino hates and despises labor for itself, will not keep a laboring contract, and can not be procured on any reasonable terms for various enterprises in which Americans desire to invest effort and money. When, however, we look a little more closely into the demands of these men, it is apparent, that what they really want here is a great body of unskilled labor, dependent for living upon its daily wage, willing to

work in great gangs, submissive to the rough handling of a "boss," and ready to leave home and family and go anywhere in the islands and to labor at day wages under conditions of hours and methods of labor set by their foreign employers. In other words, what they really want is the proletariat, that social class, the outcome of recent economic changes in Europe and America, which it is the ideal aim of political economists to elevate and absorb, until it shall disappear again in the ranks of independent and self-respecting labor.

Now, the Filipino detests labor under these conditions. It is probably true that he will not work in a gang under a "boss," subjected to conditions of labor which appear to him unnecessarily harsh and onerous. And looking at the matter in a broad sense, I am not sure but that those who have this people's welfare most at heart may congratulate the Filipino on this state of mind. Give him a piece of land to cultivate, especially if he can be assured that it is his own, let him choose for his labor the cool dark hours of the early dawn and evening, let him work in his own way, unharassed by an overseer, and the Filipino will make a fairly creditable showing as a laborer. We must recognize these preferences of his. I believe we should accept them and should seek to develop here in the Philippines, not a proletariat, but everywhere the peasant proprietor. Unfortunately, conditions are unfavorable in many parts of the islands to small land holdings. Property exists in great haciendas or the estates of the religious orders and the population are dependent tenants. But it is the intent of this government to purchase or secure these great properties for the benefit of a peasantry who live upon them, and, in spite of delay in settlement of this essential matter, I believe we may look upon it as one of those pressing necessities in which the American Government will, eventually, have its way. Wherever we find the Filipino the possessor of his own small holding there we find him industrious and contributing largely to the productive industry of the islands. I have in mind one beautiful little valley in the Ilokano country, famous for the quality of its tobacco, where the land-tax collections showed a year ago 2,200 small independent properties in a single municipality.

Now it is with this peasant-proprietor class particularly in mind, and trusting in the outcome of our efforts to greatly increase this class, that we must lay out our course of primary instruction. If he has his small home and plot of ground, the possession of English, the ability to read, the understanding of figures and those matters of business which affect him, and even the knowledge of other lands and peoples will not draw him from his country life and labor. It will, I hope, increase his contentment as it increases his independence, and as it raises his standard of life and comfort and increases his desires it will make him a better producer and a larger purchaser. Just now his mind is influenced by the evil example of his past instructors, who, while they taught him much that was good, taught him also that labor was vile.

But this attitude toward bodily labor which so disgusts Americans with the wealthy and more cultivated class, appears to be not a racial feeling, but a result of Spanish training. If we look at those Malayan tribes which escaped the Spanish civilization—the Igorrotes in the north and the Moros in the south—we find that the man skillful with tool and cunning of hand enjoys additional reputation. Mohammedanism has never despised the artisan or the tradesman, and this may somewhat account for it, but anyway in Mindanao and Sulu one constantly finds

that even the dato, or petty king, may be a famous forger of weapons and spend many hours each day beside his anvil and bellows. I have in mind a salip, or religious leader, on the island of Basilan, whose fame is widespread as a builder of boats. These facts should encourage us to hope for a change of attitude on the part of the people toward learning and practicing manual trades, even though at the present time such teaching has met little favor with the Filipinos, the young elegante of Manila disdaining to soil his fingers with the grip of a tool.

For detailed report upon the present condition and success of the school work, I have the honor to refer to the report of the assistant to the general superintendent and to the reports of the division superintendents, which are appended hereto. Inasmuch as I have so recently returned again to educational work, I have preferred to let their accounts of progress and present conditions form the report upon these matters, and will here do no more than briefly summarize the situation as it stands to-day.

The latest reports obtainable from the provinces show that we have about 2,000 primary schools in operation. These employ the services of about 3,000 Filipino teachers. Instruction is given wholly in English. The only books used are English texts, and the teaching approximates American methods. The subjects taught are English language, primary arithmetic, and primary geography, with supplementary reading in Philippine and American history, and in elementary human physiology. About 150,000 children are to-day receiving instruction in these schools. Schoolhouses are crowded to the very limits of health and efficiency, and Filipino teachers are teaching on an average of 40 pupils.

Yet how far we are from attaining universal primary education may be seen by comparing the above enrollment with the probable school population of a million and a half in the Christianized provinces. The essentials for increasing the scope of our education are more school buildings, especially barrio schools, and a much larger force of Filipino teachers with some English training. The poverty of municipalities, due to the afflictions under which this country is still suffering, retards the building of new schoolhouses and necessarily limits the present extension of our work. School funds are made to go just as far as can be, but reports come in from every part of the islands stating that municipal resources are exhausted. I believe it will be advisable for the insular government to gradually take over the payment of the native teachers, relieving the municipality of this burden and allowing municipal funds to go exclusively toward the erection and the equipment of municipal school buildings.

The second condition which necessarily retards the extension of our educational system is the fact that, in spite of the emphasis which has been laid from the beginning upon the training of Filipino teachers and their instruction in English, the supply of young men and young women equipped for even the most primary work of instruction is far too small. This lack is being met in every possible way—by daily instruction on the part of the American teacher, not only of the Filipino teachers working under his supervision, but also of classes of candidates for teacher's appointment or aspirantes; by normal institutes held in all provinces last year, whose importance will be still further emphasized this coming spring; by the work of the Manila Normal School, which contains to-day an enrollment of over 400 well-advanced

pupils; and by special emphasis upon normal training in the 35 provincial high schools. To properly cover the field we need a force of about 10,000 Filipino primary teachers and at least four times the amount of schoolroom space that we at present possess. This would make possible the primary instruction of 600,000 Filipino children, and this would give to every child in the Christian population of the islands the advantage of four years of primary instruction, to be secured between the ages of 6 and 14. I should consider this the attainment of our large purpose, namely: Universal primary instruction for the Filipinos of all classes and every community.

During the last year high schools have been organized in every school division. The appended list shows their number, location, teaching force, and enrollment. These schools have met the warm support of the people, particularly the more wealthy and educated classes, who regard attendance at an *esuela superiora* or *colegio* as *prima facie* evidence of belonging to the *ilustrada*. The organization of these schools, while not actually called for by the completion on the part of large numbers of students of the primary course, was necessary and justifiable on the ground that the Filipino, in order to support the primary school, had to see before him the opportunity for higher education in the English language. The same consideration further urges us to complete the educational system in the Philippine Islands by the organization of undergraduate collegiate courses and the opening of schools of professional training, so that there may be presented to the Filipino a complete public school system, beginning with the primary schools and leading by successive courses to the completion of a profession.

The statistics upon the American teachers show that our present force is now reduced to 723—a number 200 less than was employed a year ago last spring, previous to the organization of the high schools which have this year drawn from the rural work at least 150 American teachers. Thus, every division feels at the present time a lack of American instructors. We should not, I believe, aim to raise the number to the maximum point of 1,000, but at least 850 are needed in order to adequately supply the demand and will be needed for several years longer, until the Filipino teacher becomes himself competent to guide the instruction and discipline of the schools of his municipality.

It is with great regret that I have to report the death of 14 American teachers within the last year. Their names appear in the brief necrology, which is appended hereto. Medical attendance, which was adequate two years ago, when the Army was occupying a great number of military posts and had a very large force of surgeons in the field, is now very much diminished. Action on the part of the civil government is necessary to supply the present dearth of hospitals, nurses, and physicians.

The assignment of these American teachers has been very unevenly made, as will appear by an examination of appendix. The city of Manila has the maximum number of teachers, 65, or one teacher for every 3,432 of the native population. Leyte and Samar, on the other hand, have no more than one teacher for 27,000 inhabitants; Bohol has only one teacher for 24,000, and Cebu one teacher for every 21,000. A successful basis would seem to be one American teacher for about 7,000 of the native population. More and more, however, the American teachers' duties will have to be those of a supervising teacher and

instructor of Filipino teachers. Some single American teachers have, at the present time, town or towns aggregating 30,000 people scattered in a score or more of hamlets and barrios. For further details of the work, attention is again invited to the appended reports of superintendents of divisions.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID P. BARROWS,

General Superintendent of Education.

The SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Manila, P. I.

EXHIBIT A.

STATEMENT UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TOWARD THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY MR. FRANK R. WHITE, ASSISTANT TO THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

The annual reports of division superintendents recently submitted to the general superintendent of education are, with few exceptions, optimistic in tone, and apparently so with good reason. Without question, the development of the schools has been more satisfactory than could have been anticipated in any quarter at the time of the establishment of the bureau of education. In many districts they have won the enthusiastic favor of native officials, and are gaining in constantly greater degree the good will and appreciative support of all classes of the people. If there was originally serious question as to whether a system of education, which was to be at once secular and democratic and to provide instruction in a language wholly foreign to the country, could meet with popular approval in these islands, the reply rests in the present prosperous condition of the schools.

Note must be made of certain obstacles which have retarded, in some degree, the legitimate success of the educational system. Some of them are common to all parts of the islands, and some promise to enter vitally into the Philippine school problem for many years to come. Among these difficulties is the lack of sufficient funds to properly support an efficient system. Drought, locusts, the cholera scourge, the death of draft animals, and in some provinces the prevalence of ladronism, have interfered with agricultural development and have made impossible the prompt collection of the land tax upon which the schools depend very largely for support. If the municipal treasuries are empty native municipal teachers can not receive salary, schoolhouses can not be constructed or repaired, and school furniture can not be provided. Without these assistants and this equipment, the influence of the American teacher is seriously restricted. Industrial prosperity is here a most essential prerequisite to educational progress. Any action which looks to the betterment of industrial conditions in these islands is of prime educational importance.

The inefficiency of Filipino teachers from the first has been a very great hindrance to the accomplishing of the best results, and it is only fair to say that this inefficiency has been given permanency in some districts through the utter inadaptability of the American teachers in charge—they who must naturally be counted upon to organize and direct the work in their various pueblos.

In some communities the people have been hostile to the public schools; in many localities, even throughout entire provinces, they have been indifferent to them, and in very numerous cases municipal officials have been tardy and negligent in their attention to school interests.

In adapting itself to these conditions and in the amelioration of them has existed, of course, the special and peculiar problem of the bureau of education—a problem tremendously difficult of solution. Industrial prosperity may be essential to the highest educational development, but the requisite of very first importance is that the Filipinos be well disposed toward the schools. Education is not to be imposed upon an unwilling people.

In this connection it may be said that the past months have marked a very general change in the attitude of the people. It is true that when the army of American teachers first began work throughout the islands two years ago they were able to

report, as a rule, that they were well received in the towns to which they were assigned. Later came reports of overflowing schoolhouses. The general office suffered a deluge of requests for American teachers and school supplies. It seemed that the people, young and old, were possessed of an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, a tremendous enthusiasm to learn English, and that they were altogether ready to avail themselves of the great educational opportunity afforded them.

It did not require a searching study of existing conditions or a keen insight into Filipino character to force the conclusion that this happy state of affairs could not be permanent. First, it became evident that a measure of the apparent interest in school affairs on the part of local native leaders was feigned, or, at least, not altogether genuine. The strenuous days of the military régime were then not long past. In those days hundreds of schools had been established by the officers, and the people had been given to understand that if they would avoid the disfavor and suspicion of the authorities they must lend their unqualified support to these schools. A "principal" who was rash enough to express indifference to this American educational enterprise was a candidate for official investigation. A case in point, taken from records of the military, is noted here in certain excerpts from official correspondence:

SANTA CRUZ, CAVITE, P. I., *July 17, 1901.*

The ADJUTANT FOURTH INFANTRY,
San Francisco de Malabon.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Sergeant ———, Company H, now in command of detachment at Rosario, stated to me yesterday that some of the school children at Rosario had told the school-teacher there that they did not want to learn English, but did want to learn Spanish. Sergeant ——— went to the presidente of the town and told him that such talk was treasonable; that the United States had come here to stay and the people were to learn English; that he did not want to hear of any more of such defiant and treasonable talk. He asked me to report the matter to regimental headquarters.

Very respectfully,

—————,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

[First indorsement.]

SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON, CAVITE PROVINCE, P. I.,
July 18, 1901.

Respectfully returned to First Lieut. ———, Fourth Infantry, who will fully investigate this matter and make report.

By order Lieutenant ———:

—————,
Acting Adjutant.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to the adjutant Fourth Infantry. The present American school-teacher at Rosario has about 125 school children daily. Most of these children are of the town Rosario, and not from the barrios. In the largest two barrios there are also schools with Filipino teachers, who teach Spanish as well as Tagalog. It has been the custom to have these barrio schools, the barrios not sending their children into the town. However, there are a number of the barrio children at the school, where there is a Filipino maestro and maestra who assist the American school-teacher. It seems two families of one of the barrios took their children away from the town school and sent them to the school in their barrio. There was some talk about not wishing their children to learn English, but to know Spanish. The reason of this was three-fold: First, the town was too far away; second, the parents thought it impossible to learn English without learning Spanish; third (which is the real reason), that the parents were fearful that if their children learned English they would be unable to worship God. I am unable to find that the municipal presidente is in any way at fault. In fact, he suggests American school-teachers for the largest two barrios, the arrest of the Filipinos now teaching Spanish, and has published notices that if the children do not go to school their parents will be arrested and fined.

—————,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

The military authorities then gave very close attention to all activities of the Filipino population. If martial methods in the control of school affairs were not employed in all towns as indicated above, the people were at least impressed gener-

ally with the fact that in supporting the schools they were advancing government interests. There were few Filipinos at that time who did not wish to assume a semblance of loyalty to the purposes of the government as expressed by its military representatives. Furthermore, the curiosity and temporary interest of the people were excited in the establishing of this new system, and in the equipping of the local schools with books and new and strange instruments of instruction.

So it came about not unnaturally that the American teachers were welcomed in most parts of the Archipelago; and the schools prospered.

But the influences here referred to were, of course, transient. As local civil government was extended to the various provinces, military discipline came to be regarded with little apprehension. Native municipal officials, no longer under the vigilant eye of the military, found that they might largely follow their own inclinations in the control of local affairs. The inevitable reaction, more or less apparent in nearly all communities, came about before teachers and superintendents had been able to establish an effective school system. The curiosity of the children had been satisfied; the illusion entertained by older Filipinos to the effect that English might be acquired with slight effort in a few weeks' time had been thoroughly dispelled; the enthusiasm with which the American teachers began their work had in many cases suffered complete collapse. School interests were at low ebb in the early months of the school year 1902-3.

Two features of the school work as undertaken throughout the Archipelago, namely, the vacation normal institute and the secondary school, have been chiefly instrumental in establishing the educational system in the favor of the Filipino people and in so remedying the most serious ills prevalent a year ago. Through these agencies the native teachers have in nearly every division been given unity of interest and ambition. They have been won over to almost universal loyalty to the existing school system, and their influence in their respective communities in all parts of the islands has been very noticeably active in winning popular sympathy not only for the educational work of the government, but for the American régime throughout.

As a rule the poorer and more ignorant classes were first attracted permanently to the public schools—they who hitherto had no hope of educating their children because they were unable to bear the expense of sending them to the Manila "colegios."

The establishing of the secondary schools at the various provincial capitals gave assurance of permanency, and lent a certain dignity to the system that was previously lacking. Many of the wealthier Filipinos gave their influence to these institutions from the first, and have gradually been won to a cordial support of all phases of the educational work.

The attitude of the best class of the native population is indicated in the zealous effort of the provincial officials. There are few provinces in which these men are not earnestly and actively devoted to the furthering of school interests. Indeed, it is stated that in more than one division the Filipino members of the provincial boards have exerted a much more favorable influence in the developing of the schools than have the American members.

Note is here made of certain typical cases of very recent date, which fairly represent the attitude of local Filipino provincial officials throughout the Archipelago.

Mr. Juan Pimentel, governor of the Camarines, in a letter to the executive secretary objects very vigorously to the decreasing of the number of American teachers in his province. He says:

"There are seven fewer primary teachers in the province than last year, due to the fact that some of last year's teachers returned to the United States, some were transferred to other provinces, and some were promoted to the secondary school. Thus school work that was well organized and successful has had to be abandoned in certain towns, greatly to the disappointment of the people and to the injury of the cause for which we labor—the civilization and education of people on American lines.

"As is well known, the people of this province have been peaceful and friendly toward the government, and for the most part have supported the public schools well. There are no stronger Americanistas in the province than those school children who in the past two or three years have come within the sphere of the personal influence of the American teachers, and such converts to the American ways and ideas are seldom lost. For the present and future welfare of the people of this province, therefore, I trust that the former complement of American primary teachers may be made up."

The division superintendent of Bohol states that provincial and municipal officials have shown an interest in the system, and have done much by their sympathy and cooperation to promote the work and to lighten the labor of the American teachers.

The provincial board of Bulacan officially resolved that—

"In view of the extraordinary attendance in the normal school of this province and the great desire of the people to learn, recommendation be made to the Civil Commission to establish a manual-training school in one of the large towns of the province."

Governor Julio Agcaoili, of Ilocos Norte, telegraphed the civil governor:

"Complying with many urgent demands, I beg of you to send to this province at least six more male and four more female American teachers."

The division superintendent of Laguna writes:

"The outlook for the schools of the province is very encouraging. Too much praise can not be given Governor Cailles, who is in full sympathy with the school movement. * * * With his support many difficulties are overcome that could not otherwise be handled."

The provincial governor of Occidental Negros states that he recognizes the ardent desire on the part of the people of the province to urge the development of the public schools, and asks that 15 more teachers be sent to that division.

The governor and secretary of the province of Pangasinan have been constantly attentive to school matters. They have done everything in their power to advance educational interests. The following telegram of the provincial board to the general superintendent indicates their attitude:

"We promise full assistance in developing the schools, and ask for 25 additional teachers."

To quote from the report from the division superintendent of Romblon:

"Governor Francisco Sanz has responded with cordiality and emphasis to every request for assistance. His uniform sympathy and cooperation may be confidently expected. * * * He has ever been vigilant for the promotion of the educational interests of the division of Romblon."

Samar, a recent hotbed of insurrection, has made urgent request through its provincial board for the appointment of a local superintendent for that division, and promises him loyal support in the developing of a public school system.

The following excerpt from the annual report of the division superintendent of Tarlac indicates the attitude of the Filipino provincial officials, and of the better class throughout the province:

"It is doubtful if these results could have been achieved had it not been for the hearty and sincere support and cooperation of the governor, Mr. Alfonso Ramos, and the provincial secretary, Mr. Marciano Barrera, both men of influence, enjoying the respect and confidence of the people. Mr. Ramos, formerly presidente of Tarlac, was largely responsible for the construction of the first schoolhouse in the province. Mr. Barrera, formerly presidente of Concepcion, began the construction of a large 7-room building, the only one of its kind in the province. Both men in their present capacities have always proven themselves consistent supporters and promoters of the schools throughout the province. They have demonstrated the sincerity of their words by sending their children to the primary schools, who have been model students in conduct, ability, and application."

The following quotations from reports recently submitted serve to show the present status of the native teacher problem, which is finding solution through the efforts of the American instructors:

BATANGAS.

The native teachers have almost invariably been exceedingly friendly with the American teachers. The one or two exceptions to the rule are to be laid at the door of the American teacher. The native teachers have cheerfully accepted the American teachers as their instructors, and they are coming more and more to realize the value of English to them in their positions. Their conviction that their promotion depends upon their study and progress has made them very eager. They are more influential in the community than formerly. Not only do they come now from better families, but knowing more English than any other member of the community they acquire prestige by conversing with American officials and travelers and by interpreting in courts, and for the presidente.

CAMARINES.

The progress made by the native teachers in English, in methods and manners of teaching, and in the management of their schools and classes is very gratifying. A large majority are earnest, industrious, and faithful. It is plainly apparent that as a class they are rapidly rising to meet the growing responsibilities which are placed upon them. Numbers of cases might be cited of surprising aptitude and progress, and admirable individual character.

UNION.

The work done by the Filipino teachers is most gratifying. They have dropped their old methods of teaching and have adopted our methods with splendid results.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

The Filipino teachers were enthusiastic. They showed their appreciation of the school and of the efforts of the American teachers by their cheerful, earnest work. Addresses were given by the provincial governor, Judge Yusay, Señor Luzuriago, and the division superintendent. The school (normal) was a success in other respects than in numbers. * * * The native teachers seem to have a broader view this year of the educational situation. They are more enthusiastic and show a real desire to help the pupils. Nearly every normal student upon returning to his pueblo has advocated the present educational system.

PAMPANGA.

To the casual observer it might appear that but little headway was being made in placing the islands on an English-speaking basis. During my last visits to the different schools I made a special effort to ascertain the number of children and adults who had a conversational knowledge of English. My efforts were rewarded in almost every case by finding that of the 100 to 500 school children representing the different pueblos, from 40 to 60 in each school were able to understand and speak and write English intelligently. Taking the minimum and multiplying by the number of towns under the supervision of an American teacher we would have some 1,200 pupils who are able to use the English language. I consider this a very conservative statement, and believe that an actual canvas would increase rather than diminish the above figures. Granting that this number is small in comparison with the population, yet, when we consider the number rapidly preparing themselves in the different schools, and the short time the American teachers have labored with their pupils, often under great difficulties and discouragements, I consider the showing satisfactory. Two years ago it was very difficult to find a pueblo with an English-speaking native. To-day the greatest difficulty is to find a pueblo where English is not spoken.

ROMBLON.

The corps of Filipino teachers is improving rapidly. They are a conscientious and, relatively speaking, an efficient body of workers.

From the annual statements of division superintendents a few excerpts, which are safely representative of actual school conditions now existing, are here made note of. It should be said that the attitude of the people of Manila is by no means typical, in fact it is in striking contrast with the enthusiasm prevailing among all classes in very many provincial towns. Here the old régime had a firm footing, and private and church schools have been for years in successful operation with large enrollment. The people have been slow to accept the radical innovations of the American educational system. The last few months, however, have shown considerable change in public sentiment.

"The night classes particularly are prosperous. Twenty-three schools are filled to their utmost capacity. New classes are being opened almost weekly. Present accommodations are far from adequate, and hundreds of students have been turned away. * * * The work in the elementary schools is in a decidedly healthy condition. * * * It has been clearly demonstrated that the Filipinos possess both disposition and ability to learn English."

The superintendent of the nautical school reports with enthusiasm upon the capabilities of the Filipino students under his supervision:

"The results obtained in the sciences have been very good. In many instances wonderful progress has been shown. * * * Four of the six boys in the highest class could stand in the first third of the entering class in the scientific department of any university or college in the United States. Their work in mathematics is superior to that of any American class I ever saw."

BATANGAS.

"There is an enthusiasm such as has never been known among the young people. The children have shown this disposition before, but it has not hitherto extended

in any great degree to the young, from 18 to 25 years of age. There is a great eagerness to talk English. They accost each other in the streets in English, and it is becoming a habit to use it as a 'court' or society language. This was true of Spanish, but not nearly so many ever got instruction in Spanish as are profiting by the English. The government should take this tide at its 'full.'

"The normal institute has created a desire among the older children and adults for instruction. A real boom is beginning here, educationally."

The first efforts to establish public schools in Bulacan did not meet with popular favor. During the first months many American teachers in that province were almost without pupils of any class to devote their attention to. The past year has marked great gains in attendance, and, indeed, the change in sentiment on the part of the people, which is almost revolutionary.

"The people are learning the value of a practical knowledge of English. * * * To the Filipino people the schools are rapidly becoming a reality worthy of patronage and encouragement. The native teachers are doing much to bring about this state of feeling."

CAGAYAN AND ISABELA.

"I believe the chief result lies in the interest that has been aroused among the better classes. The people are beginning to have a confidence in the schools, which they have not had heretofore. They are also beginning to see more clearly the need of supporting them as they have not in the past."

CAMARINES.

"The schools have received their just proportion of the public funds almost without exception, and in some cases the native teachers have received their salaries, while the presidente of the town has waited for his own."

Cebu has never been an easy field. The attitude of the better classes toward educational work has been similar to that prevalent in Manila, but there also the present year is making a change for the better.

"The schools and teachers are doing far more than other agency to unify, harmonize, and uplift the people. I might cite, for example, the changed attitude of the editor of *El Pueblo* and *Ang Suga*. Last year he had nothing but scorn for the American teachers and their schools. This year he has published several articles praising both, and has personally sent many pupils to the normal school. The attendance, wherever there are American teachers, is increasing satisfactorily. The spirit toward the schools is all that can be desired."

The Ilocos provinces have from the first been favorably disposed.

"In spite of these disasters (cholera and smallpox plagues) the American and Filipino teachers have worked on faithfully and the schools have taken a strong and permanent hold upon the people. The use of English conversation is daily growing, and it is a matter of only a very short time, until, at the present rate, it will be more widely disseminated and better understood than was ever the Spanish language in this province. * * * The work of education has won a definite and permanent place in the community. The best families in the province are the best friends of the schools. The young people of the province have a desire for learning that will, I believe, prove sincere and lasting."

ILOCOS SUR AND ABRU.

"In both provinces the public schools have the support of the people. With but few exceptions the towns are doing all they can afford to for the schools. The Ilocanos are very eager for education."

UNION.

"To judge of the work accomplished locally, we have only to compare present conditions with the conditions as we found them on our arrival some two years ago. Then but few people could speak English; now, in each town where an American teacher has been for some time, you will find many children and grown people who understand and speak considerable English, and their children have a good understanding of the elementary subjects. The interest now felt in education is manifested in many ways: Large enrollment and regular attendance; flourishing night schools in which many older men have learned English; the desire to retain the American teachers, and to render them every aid possible in building new schoolhouses and in repairing old ones; the parents coming to school to report the sickness of their chil-

dren; all these things tend to show the interest parents and pupils take in education. The number of people speaking English, as compared with those speaking Spanish, would be in itself a standard to judge of the success of the work accomplished."

CAVITE.

The relations between the American teachers and the patrons of the schools have invariably been pleasant. The presidente of Indang, who has always shown himself to be a good friend of the Government, remarked, "The American teachers of Cavite Province are generally the most influential men in their towns."

The division superintendent says: "I attribute the success of the teachers in this particular to the remarkable absence of race prejudice in all relations between them and the people. This removes the principal barrier to a perfect understanding. * * * The spirit manifested by the people toward the schools is most friendly."

In Iloilo conditions are highly satisfactory. The division superintendent says in regard to the success of the local normal school and educational work in general throughout his division:

"Our problem is not how to get numbers. In order to take care of the increasing attendance the province has rented the lower floor of a second building, thus giving us six more class rooms. These rooms are already crowded. One hundred and fifty desks have been taken from the schools of Iloilo and Jaro and turned over to the normal school. Our quarters are much too small, and our numbers are still increasing at the rate of about 25 per day. It is not an exaggeration to say that if we should make the entrance requirements more liberal, the number of pupils would reach 1,000 in a short time. There is no indication that the present progressive spirit is to wane later on. On the contrary, the large increase in the attendance in the interior schools means a larger harvest for the secondary school in the years to come.

"I feel that the American teachers are to be congratulated upon their record, for they came to a people whom malicious rumors had made distrustful and suspicious; to a people whose homes had been shattered by death; to a people hungry and despairing, whose fields were untilled, and whose carabaos were either dead or stolen; whose courage had been broken; whose brightest outlook was somber indeed. That the American teacher succeeded in overcoming their distrust, in gaining their confidence and support, and in filling his schools, speaks eloquently for him of good work done. How fully he succeeded in regaining their confidence is evidenced by the unprecedented number that came to the capital of the province for the month's work in the summer normal, and also by the very large increase in the enrollment at the beginning of the new school year."

LAGUNA.

"To-day it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to be received with a glad welcome in towns where two years ago an American was received in a spirit of sullen submission. This change in sentiment is very largely due to the wholesome influence of the American teachers."

MASBATE.

"There is no trouble in securing the attendance of all the pupils in the province that our teaching force can care for. * * * The interest in school matters is good. Recently the presidentes of nearly all the pueblos where there are no American teachers requested that teachers capable of instructing in English be sent them, either American or Filipino."

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

"In June, 1902, the provincial treasurer was the only member of the provincial board favorable to the high school. The governor was indifferent, and the supervisor avowedly hostile. The success and popularity of the school have been so marked that all are now friendly and willing to assist in every way.

"A more active interest is shown on all sides in educational work. In many pueblos the present schoolhouses and furniture are altogether inadequate for the pupils who attend. In several of these pueblos the local authorities are building new school-houses, or are contemplating building as soon as the land tax is collected."

ORIENTAL NEGROS.

"A large attendance is being maintained in spite of cholera, locusts, and famine. * * * The public school has won its way into the hearts of the people, who were formerly opposed or indifferent to it."

NUEVA ECIJA.

"There has been a general awakening to the importance of the public schools, and if a sufficient number of teachers could be secured I am satisfied the attendance would be 500 per cent more than at present."

PAMPANGA AND BATAAN.

"The interest of the natives is rapidly increasing and the bitter prejudice so manifest a year ago is slowly but surely disappearing. Many of the private schools which flourished during the last year have failed to open their doors this year, and in two instances have entered the public school in a body. * * * All considered, the outlook for the present year indicates a larger attendance and greater results than the most optimistic had hoped for."

PANGASINAN.

"There can be no doubt that the public schools are winning their way. Two years ago the Filipino people did not believe that the educational movement in these islands would be permanent. Time and again this statement was made by representative natives, but the belief no longer prevails. The natives everywhere in this section are coming to understand that the bureau of education is a fixture in the system of civil government, and that it is maintained solely for the good of the Filipino people. With this realization has come, in nearly every pueblo, a complete cooperation with the American teacher. There are instances, to be sure, in which this is not true; instances in which the presidente, who by virtue of his position can in large measure make or mar the school, has not diligently exerted himself in its behalf; but I know of no case in which this spirit has been an aggressive one."

TARLAC.

"Although there has never been evidence of open hostility against the cause of education, still there has existed in certain localities a certain degree of apathy which has necessarily hindered the progress of the schools. During the past year a decided change for the better has been observed. In every town in this division there is now evidence of active interest."

PARAGUA.

"The people want to learn English, and already more children speak English than the number of grown people in the province who speak Spanish."

TAYABAS.

"In this division great interest has been taken in our night schools by the older persons, and this has been a great factor in keeping up the attendance in the day school. Older brothers who can not go to school in the daytime and the younger who can not attend at night vie with each other in their study of English."

ZAMBALES.

"Notwithstanding these (famine and cholera) and other obstacles, the people are patient and industrious. They are interested in the education of their children, and they appreciate what is being done for them by the department of public instruction."

Perhaps the Filipino people have been somewhat resentful of the intrusion and suspicious of the motives of the American Government. This was, of course, to be expected. It is not remarkable that a people conquered by force of arms should hesitate in their acceptance of the governmental forms imposed upon them. Any one in touch, however, with popular sentiment in these islands is aware of the fact that the antipathies of past months are being modified or eradicated, and no feature of the American régime has been more effective in winning the loyalty of the people than the efforts of the American teachers in the public schools throughout the Archipelago.

The success of the educational system can not be fairly judged after an existence of only two or three years under conditions so completely foreign to those prevailing in the United States. If American ideas and ideals are not fully accepted by the Filipinos after three years' trial, it is by no means an indication of complete or even partial failure. Fortunately, all the evidence at hand leads to the conclusion that the public schools are winning a permanent place in the life of the people.

EXHIBIT B.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE BUREAU FOR THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT.

SUPERVISORY FORCE.

General superintendent.....David P. Barrows.
 Assistant to general superintendent.....Frank R. White.

No.	Division.	Division superintendent.	Headquarters.
1	Manila	O'Reilly, G. A.	Manila.
2	Albay and Sorsogon	Fisher, E. E.	Albay.
3	Camarines	Freer, W. B.	Nueva Caceres.
4	Batangas	Colton, M. A.	Batangas.
5	Bohol	Gibbons, L. T.	Tagbilaran.
6	Bulacan	Turner, E. G.	Baliuag.
7	Cagayan and Isabela	Bard, H. E.	Tuguegarao.
8	Capiz	Coddington, E. A.	Capiz.
9	Cavite	Buck, H. H.	Cavite.
10	Cebu	MacClintock, Samuel.	Cebu.
11	Ilocos Norte	Knisely, J. M.	Laoag.
12	Ilocos Sur and Abra	Rodwell, W. W.	Vigan.
13	Iloilo and Antique	Brink, G. N.	Iloilo.
14	Laguna	Lutz, W. E.	Santa Cruz.
15	Union	Magee, C. H.	San Fernando.
16	Leyte and Samar	Sherman, B. B.	Tacloban.
17	Masbate	Lamson, H. G.	Masbate.
18	Mindanao and Jolo	Townsend, H. S.	Zamboanga.
19	Misamis	Van Schaick, G.	Cagayan.
20	Nueva Ecija	Thomson, T. W.	San Isidro.
21	Nueva Vizcaya	Bordner, H. A.	Bayombong.
22	Negros Occidental	Putnam, Chas.	Bacolod.
23	Negros Oriental	Lee, S. T.	Dumaguete.
24	Pampanga and Bataan	Preuit, W. A.	San Fernando.
25	Pangasinan	Newsom, S. C.	Lingayen.
26	Rizal	Bleasdale, B. G.	Pasig.
27	Romblon	Walk, G. E.	Romblon.
28	Surigao	Briggs, G. N.	Surigao.
29	Tarlac	Campbell, S. A.	Tarlac.
30	Tayabas	Muerman, J. C.	Lucena.
31	Zambales	Atkin, Otho	Iba.
32	Mindoro	Offley, R. S., governor	Calapan.
33	Benguet	Pack, W. F., governor	Baguio.
34	Lepanto-Bontoc	Dinwiddie, W., governor	Cervantes.
35	Paragua	Miller, Lieut. E. Y., governor	Cuyo.
36	Nautical, Manila	Colbert, W. J.	Manila.
37	Normal, Manila	Beattie, G. W.	Do.
38	Trade, Manila	Gleason, R. P.	Do.

The division of Mindanao and Jolo has been abolished by legislation of the United States Philippine Commission. Dr. N. M. Saleeby was appointed as division superintendent of schools for the Moro Province, effective August 17, 1903, created by the above-mentioned legislation.

Statement showing condition of day schools in September, 1903.

Division.	Christian population as given by last census.	Number of towns last census.	Number of towns with American teachers.	Number of American teachers.	Number of native teachers.	In towns under supervision of American teachers.	
						Enrollment.	Attendance.
Manila	220,553	14	13	65	151	3,982	3,541
Albay and Sorsogon	355,921	42	18	26	45	2,423	1,885
Camarines	234,090	39	11	23	74	3,975	2,570
Batangas	258,208	22	12	34	121	7,786	6,255
Bohol	268,128	35	5	13	62	2,666	2,150
Bulacan	222,551	25	18	26	86	6,937	5,426
Cagayan and Isabela	212,475	41	14	21	51	4,174	3,119
Capiz	223,560	35	6	12	14	1,307	939
Cavite	134,287	23	14	22	64	3,424	2,831
Cebu	655,469	41	10	30	177	3,845	2,493
Ilocos Norte	177,149	15	8	14	65	4,769	3,398
Ilocos Sur and Abra	209,618	36	15	29	161	9,951	6,981

Statement showing condition of day schools in September, 1903—Continued.

Division.	Christian population as given by last census.	Number of towns last census.	Number of towns with American teachers.	Number of American teachers.	Number of native teachers.	In towns under supervision of American teachers.	
						Enrollment.	Attendance.
Iloilo and Antique	537,178	71	20	53	188	6,937	4,996
Laguna	148,840	23	14	25	63	3,080	2,391
Union	127,966	14	9	16	74	3,259	2,563
Leyte and Samar	652,463	94	13	24	80	3,378	2,706
Masbate	44,045	12	5	10	15	952	746
Misamis	138,327	25	5	8	55	658	481
Nueva Ecija	132,267	23	7	13	22	1,412	1,002
Nueva Vizcaya	16,073	6	2	3	32	993	906
Occidental Negros	305,743	34	16	25	116	7,627	5,556
Oriental Negros	186,397	24	15	22	119	4,447	3,622
Pampanga and Bataan	266,177	35	20	32	99	6,942	5,051
Pangasinan	397,632	37	14	27	122	6,973	5,456
Rizal	146,169	32	13	23	60	3,874	2,919
Romblon	52,858	11	6	8	29	1,798	1,013
Surigao	95,714	34	5	10	110	1,320	1,041
Tarlac	135,397	17	8	15	49	3,020	2,366
Tayabas	203,411	31	10	16	84	5,829	4,365
Zambales	100,955	25	7	11	60	3,753	2,918
Mindoro	35,294	6	2	2	17	617	493
Paragua	28,960	12	3	5	27	47	27
Insular Normal School				19	1	352	310
Insular Trade School				5	2	130	98
Insular Nautical School				4	1	112	108
Total	6,967,011	934	338	691	2,496	123,147	92,617

Division.	In towns not under supervision of American teachers.		Total.		Estimate of school population (Christian).	Percentage of school population now in public schools.
	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.		
Manila	585	517	4,567	4,059	44,111	10
Albay and Sorsogon	280	180	2,703	2,065	111,184	24
Camarines	3,701	2,068	7,676	4,638	46,818	16
Batangas	1,350	1,200	9,136	7,455	51,642	18
Bohol	9,712	4,929	12,378	7,079	53,626	23
Bulacan	1,941	1,478	8,878	6,904	44,510	20
Cagayan and Isabela	1,082	768	5,256	3,883	42,495	12
Capiz	239	141	1,546	1,080	44,712	3
Cavite	768	607	4,192	3,438	26,857	16
Cebu	1,840	1,195	5,685	3,688	131,094	4
Ilocos Norte	1,096	739	5,863	4,032	35,430	17
Ilocos Sur and Abra	5,432	4,060	15,383	11,041	41,924	36
Iloilo and Antique	4,004	2,633	10,941	7,629	107,436	10
Laguna	621	444	3,701	2,835	29,768	13
Union	875	574	4,134	3,137	25,593	16
Leyte and Samar	4,500	3,031	7,878	5,737	130,493	6
Masbate			952	746	8,809	11
Misamis			658	481	27,665	2
Nueva Ecija	1,173	841	2,585	1,843	26,453	10
Nueva Vizcaya	1,488	1,260	2,481	2,166	3,215	77
Occidental Negros	1,744	1,122	9,371	6,678	61,149	15
Oriental Negros	284	212	5,131	3,834	37,279	14
Pampanga and Bataan	1,088	781	8,030	5,832	53,235	15
Pangasinan	1,764	1,212	8,737	6,668	79,526	11
Rizal	871	674	4,745	3,593	29,234	11
Romblon	898	425	2,696	1,438	10,572	25
Surigao	7,575	4,825	8,895	5,866	19,143	46
Tarlac	946	722	3,966	3,088	27,079	15
Tayabas	1,205	814	7,034	5,179	40,682	17
Zambales	1,298	825	5,051	3,743	20,191	25
Mindoro	445	300	1,062	793	7,059	15
Paragua	250	180	297	207	5,792	5
Insular Normal School			352	310		
Insular Trade School			130	98		
Insular Nautical School			112	108		
Total	59,055	38,754	182,202	131,371	1,424,776	13

NOTE.—Moro province, Benguet, and Lepanto-Bontoc are not here included; enrollment, 2,000; attendance, 1,500.

Secondary schools.

Province.	Town.	Principal.	Enroll- ment.
Albay	Guinobatan	C. J. Pearson	52
Batangas	Batangas	H. C. Theobald	118
Do	Lipa	L. C. Higley	105
Do	Bauan	E. H. Hammond	116
Do	Taal	A. N. Small	93
Do	Balayan	Russell Trace	96
Do	Tanauan	W. A. Pierce	71
Bohol	Tagbilaran	M. J. Patterson	70
Bulacan	Baliuag	Ella K. Vogel	201
Cagayan	Tuguegarao	H. E. Bell	242
Camarines	Nueva Caceres	F. L. Crone	270
Capiz	Capiz	Mary H. Fee	50
Cavite	Cavite	S. K. Mitchell	150
Cebu	Cebu	S. MacClintock	206
Ilocos Norte	Laoag	Wm. Edmonds	141
Ilocos Sur	Vigan	C. K. Bliss	500
Iloilo	Iloilo	C. H. Covell	630
Laguna	Santa Cruz	R. H. Neely	158
Mindanao	Cagayan	T. H. Edwards	35
Negros Occidental	Bacolod	R. Howell	166
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	F. J. Bailey	101
Nueva Ecija	San Isidro	C. D. Schell	172
Pampanga	San Fernando	J. L. McMillan	124
Pangasinan	Lingayen	T. D. Angelmeyer	392
Rizal	Pasig	S. Laughlin	88
Romblon	Romblon	J. H. Jenkins	40
Sorsogon	Sorsogon	S. W. Ford	84
Surigao	Surigao	C. M. Moore	74
Tarlac	Tarlac	O. S. Reimold	150
Tayabas	Boac	E. E. Baker	101
Do	Lucena	H. H. Balch	101
Union	San Fernando	J. W. Johnson	188
Zambales	Iba	J. J. Coleman	73
Manila	Manila normal	G. W. Beattie	400
Do	Nautical	W. J. Colbert	113
Do	Manila trade	R. P. Gleason	376
Do	Manila	F. R. Lutz	193
Do	do	Guy Clinton	101
Total			6,340

Statement of enrollment and attendance of night schools for September, 1903.

No. of divi- sions.	Division.	Num- ber of schools.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.
1	Manila:			
	City school	23	3,510	2,840.0
	Trade school	6	124	107.0
2	Albay and Sorsogon	6	248	186.7
3	Ambos Camarines	3	85	64.1
4	Batangas	9	399	302.0
5	Bohol	5	214	145.4
6	Bulacan	15	488	403.5
7	Cagayan and Isabela	5	160	107.0
8	Capiz	2	177	99.0
9	Cavite	7	376	272.0
10	Cebu	7	293	191.0
11	Ilocos Norte	4	170	122.2
12	Ilocos Sur and Abra	11	423	275.0
13	Iloilo and Antique	15	725	473.0
14	La Laguna	13	403	317.0
15	La Union	4	132	106.0
16	Leyte	6	188	160.3
17	Masbate	6	176	141.0
18	Samar	4	167	110.0
19	Misamis	2	68	54.0
20	Nueva Ecija	5	144	95.0
21	Nueva Vizcaya	1	50	43.0
22	Occidental Negros	10	316	226.0
23	Oriental Negros	3	112	65.0
24	Pampanga and Bataan	10	317	246.0
25	Pangasinan	13	411	299.0
26	Rizal	8	440	355.0
27	Romblon	5	115	93.0
28	Surigao	2	71	46.0
29	Tarlac	6	315	211.0
30	Tayabas	7	189	142.3
31	Zambales	7	355	259.0
34	Lepanto-Bontoc	1	44	19.0
	Moro Province	1	24	20.0
	Total	227	11,429	8,595.0

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The following is a report of the normal institutes held in the various divisions during the present calendar year:

Division.	Location of normal.	Inclusive dates.	Enroll-ment.
Albay and Sorsogon	Sorsogon	May 24-June 29.	{ 60
Ambos Camarines	Guinobatan	May 4-May 29	{ 87
Batangas	Nueva Caceres	May 4-June 26.	{ 121
Bohol	(Batangas	May 4-June 26.	{ 165
Bulacan	Lipa	July 6-July 31	{ 136
Cagayan and Isabela	Tagbilaran	May 4-June 26	{ 254
Capiz	Bulacan	June 1-July 24	{ 300
Cavite	Tuguegarao, Cagayan	Apr. 6-May 2	{ 203
Cebu	Capiz	Apr. 13-May 15	{ 86
Ilocos Norte	Cavite	Apr. 27-May 22	{ 110
Ilocos Sur and Abra	Cebu	May 18-June 19	{ 180
Laguna	Laoag	May 18-June 12	{ 260
Union	Vigan, Ilocos Sur	Mar. 9-Apr. 3	{ 407
Masbate	Santa Cruz	May 25-July 17	{ 234
Nueva Ecija	San Fernando	Mar. 31-Apr. 30	{ 230
Nueva Vizcaya	Masbate	Jan. 12-Feb. 12	{ 44
Negros, Occidental	Gapan	Mar. 9-Apr. 10	{ 103
Negros, Oriental	Bayombong	Apr. 13-May 8	{ 38
Pampanga and Bataan	Bacolod	Apr. 27-May 22	{ 241
Pangasinan	Dumaguete	Feb. 16-Mar. 27	{ 145
Rizal	San Fernando	June 15-Aug. 21	{ 308
Romblon	Dagupan	May 4-May 30	{ 392
Surigao	Pasig	May 11-June 5	{ 325
Tarlac	Romblon	Apr. 3-May 11	{ 300
Tayabas	Surigao	June 8-Aug. 17	{ 140
Paragua	Tarlac	Mar. 31-Apr. 24	{ 96
	Lucena	May 1-May 31	{ 315
	Boac		{ 131
	Atimonan		{ 71
	Cuyo, Cuyo		{ 79
			{ 35

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The following is a statement of the school supplies ordered and received during the period from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903.

	Ordered.	Received.	Due.
BOOKS.			
Ordered Feb. 5, 1903, from United States:			
Milne's Elements of Arithmetic	40, 000		40, 000
Milne's Standard Arithmetic	10, 000	10, 000	
Fifty Famous Stories Retold	10, 000	10, 000	
Blaisdell's Story of American History	10, 000		10, 000
Yonce & Lan's First Steps in Language	5, 000		5, 000
Knapp's Story of the Philippines	20, 000		20, 000
Arnold Primer, Philippine edition	25, 000		25, 000
Hoadley's Brief Course in Physics	300	300	
Wentworth's Plane Geometry, revised	500		500
Feb. 5, 1903, from Manila:			
Notes for the Amateur Botanist in the Philippines	500	500	
Apr. 23, 1903, from United States:			
Arnold Primer	25, 000		25, 000
Arnold First Reader	35, 000		35, 000
Arnold Second Reader	25, 000		25, 000
Arnold Third Reader	10, 000		10, 000
Arnold Fourth Reader	5, 000		5, 000
Arnold Fifth Reader	5, 000		5, 000
Arnold Sixth Reader	5, 000		5, 000
Normal Music Course, First Reader	12, 000		12, 000
Music Charts, First Series	80		80
Ames's Hygiene for the Tropics	20, 000		20, 000
Lyte's Elementary English	25, 000		25, 000
Milne's Elements of Arithmetic	20, 000		20, 000
Spanish-English dictionaries	1, 000		1, 000
July 24, 1903, from United States:			
McGovney's Civil Government in the Philippines	20, 000		20, 000

	Ordered.	Received.	Due.
SUPPLIES.			
Ordered Feb. 10, 1903, from United States:			
School bells	2,400	.....	2,400
Composition books, Doyen	20,000	.....	20,000
Hyloplate, pieces, 3 feet by 5 feet	3,000	.....	3,000
Ink tablets, boxes, each making 1 gallon ink	2,000	2,000	.....
Ink, gross, 2-ounce bottles	200	.....	.....
Penholders, gross	500	100	400
Pens, gross	7,000	.....	7,000
Pencils, lead, gross	3,400	.....	3,400
Pencils, lead, drawing, gross	300	.....	300
Pencils, slate	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Slates	50,000	.....	50,000
Writing pads	150,000	.....	150,000
Chalk, gross	10,000	.....	10,000
Crayons, drawing, gross boxes	75	.....	75
Ordered from Manila in June and August, 1903:			
Writing pads	15,000	15,000	.....

	Value (United States cur- rency).
SUPPLIES.	
Ordered from United States and Manila at various dates: Tools and mixed material for industrial work in Manila and provinces (part received)	\$3,250
Feb. 13, 1903: Kindergarten supplies for use in Manila (all received)	600
Aug. 29, 1902: Apparatus for a biological laboratory at the Manila Normal School (part received)	1,500
Apr. 9, 1902: Physical apparatus for Manila Normal School (part received)	1,500
June 4, 1903: Physical apparatus for Nautical School (not received)	650
Aug. 29, 1903: Equipments, in way of tables, etc., for mechanical drawing, secondary schools, Manila (not received)	500
June and July, 1903: Material for exposition work, in order that exposition exhibits might be uniform (all received)	2,050
BOOKS.	
Apr. 16, 1902, from United States: Library and reference books in sets of 60 or 100, for provincial schools (all received)	4,000
Apr. 22, 1902, from United States: Text-books for the American School (none received) ..	650
Ordered in Manila at various dates:	
Bookkeeping and Latin books for secondary schools (all received)	120
Text-books for American School	100
Text-books for secondary school in Manila (all received)	1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY DIVISIONS.

The table given below fairly represents the expenditures for school purposes from municipal and provincial funds during the fiscal year 1903, in the different divisions of the bureau. Data from all of the divisions have not reached this office at the time of submitting this report.

[Local currency.]

No.	Division.	Furniture.	Rent.	Purchase or construction of school buildings.	Salaries, native teachers.
1	Manila		α\$14,440.00		α\$59,220.00
2	Albay and Sorsogon	\$162.41	2,423.80	\$6,334.06	15,160.00
3	Camarines	1,508.17	2,337.89	2,414.98	18,464.00
4	Batangas				12,972.00
5	Bohol	873.75		511.00	10,396.00
6	Bulacan	360.00	2,182.00	3,655.00	15,828.00
7	Cagayan and Isabela				
8	Capiz	1,243.00	682.50	1,133.00	6,368.00
9	Cavite	435.30	200.02	3,741.76	11,532.00
10	Cebu	2,633.00	5,312.00	8,574.00	18,756.00
11	Ilocos Norte				10,116.00
12	Ilocos Sur and Abra				26,823.00
13	Iloilo and Antique				34,327.00
14	Laguna	515.00	240.00	595.00	11,288.00
15	Union	497.67	94.01	3,207.09	14,976.00
16	Leyte and Samar				
17	Masbate		81.00	586.80	4,549.60

No.	Division.	Furniture.	Rent.	Purchase or construction of school buildings.	Salaries, native teachers.
18	Mindanao and Jolo, except Misamis and Surigao.....		\$380.72	\$1,519.32	\$14,244.00
19	Misamis.....		158.00	931.16	7,340.00
20	Nueva Ecija.....	\$1,326.12	808.25	1,017.40	9,120.00
21	Nueva Vizcaya.....		42.00		4,704.00
22	Negros Occidental.....	696.00	935.00	12,787.66	20,160.00
23	Negros Oriental.....	713.28	100.00	5,397.44	15,870.00
24	Pampanga and Bataan.....	2,133.50	1,000.00	12,025.00	33,318.00
25	Pangasinan.....		2,340.00	45,875.00	36,114.00
	Provincial high.....	α1,500.00		α500.00	
26	Rizal.....	912.00	3,456.00	552.00	13,814.00
27	Romblon.....	200.00		5,000.00	4,709.05
28	Surigao.....	467.00		2,557.79	α2,824.10
29	Tarlac.....		120.00	15,000.00	12,090.00
30	Tayabas.....				24,756.00
31	Zambales.....	2.50	117.00	138.50	5,196.00
32	Mindoro.....	13.40	299.35	529.47	3,900.00
33	Benguet.....				
34	Lepanto Bontoc.....				240.00
35	Paragua.....				1,041.15

α United States currency.

SEPARATIONS.

Since September 1, 1902, 224 teachers have separated from the bureau for various reasons, as given in the following table:

Cause.	Number.
Deaths.....	13
Ill health of self or family.....	38
Appointed to civil positions.....	21
Served practically two years.....	93
Married.....	3
Dismissed or discharged.....	1
Deserted.....	1
Resigned:	
Good of service.....	4
Dissatisfaction.....	4
Business or general.....	46

The twenty-one teachers who were appointed to civil positions were thereby continued in the service of the government in other bureaus.

Under "Served practically two years" are included those whose two years' contract had expired or whose contract would have expired during the long vacation.

Under "Business or general" are included local appointees who were not bound by contract to serve any specified time.

NECROLOGY.

Deaths of employees of bureau of education subsequent to last annual report.

Name.	Cause.	Date.
Allen, Joseph E.....	Smallpox.....	Apr. 29, 1903
Baugh, Josephine.....	Asiatic cholera.....	Aug. 22, 1903
Cooper, Price W.....	Smallpox.....	Apr. 7, 1903
Gilliam, Walter.....	do.....	July 7, 1903
Kirkpatrick, Joshua B.....	Asiatic cholera.....	Nov. 14, 1902
Lutz, Marian.....	do.....	July 24, 1903
Montgomery, D. C.....	Murdered by ladrones.....	Oct. 31, 1902
O'Donnell, John J., jr.....	Asiatic cholera.....	Aug. 15, 1903
Osbon, Orman K.....	Murdered by ladrones.....	Jan. 24, 1903
Matthews, Walter Roy.....	Gunshot wound (suicide).....	Feb. 19, 1903
Ross, Mae L.....	Amoebic dysentery.....	Jan. 3, 1903
Skiff, Vernon E.....	Smallpox.....	Feb. 2, 1903
Walker, Robert P.....	Variola.....	July 3, 1903

Mr. Allen was stationed in Naga, Cebu, when he contracted smallpox, and after an illness of three weeks succumbed to the disease. The body was interred just outside the Naga cemetery, and the spot was marked with a board. Deceased left a wife

and two children, who were in Naga at time of death. Mrs. Christina Lamp, mother of Mrs. Allen, Davenport, Iowa, was notified of this death.

Mrs. Josephine Baugh was 27 years of age and married. Her home was in Sacramento, Cal., and nearest relative in the United States is Mrs. M. Barry, her husband being in the Philippine Islands. At the time of her death she was stationed at Oton, Iloilo, where she died and was interred.

Mr. Price W. Cooper was 27 years of age at the time of his death and unmarried. His home in the United States was in Ritchie County, W. Va., and nearest relative C. S. Cooper, of Auburn, Ritchie County, W. Va. His station at the time of his death was Laoag, Ilocos Norte, but he died in the San Lazaro hospital, Manila, and was interred in the national cemetery; the number of the grave is 970.

Mr. Walter Gilliam was, at the time of his death, 29 years of age. His station was Palanqui, Albay, but he died at Ligao, same province, in the city hospital, and was interred in the cemetery of that town. His home in the United States was Ely, Tex., and that of nearest relative, his mother, Mrs. S. Gilliam, at Merkil, Tex.

Mr. Joshua Bartlett Kirkpatrick was unmarried. His station was at Aynquitan, Oriental Negros, but at the time of his death was in Amblan, Oriental Negros, and was interred at same town in the new cemetery. His home in the United States was Haverhill, Mass., and address of nearest relative is George Kirkpatrick, 38 Mechanic street, Exeter, N. H.

Mrs. Marian Lutz was 31 years of age and married to Division Superintendent Lutz, of division of Laguna. Her station was Santa Cruz, Laguna, but at time of death was in the civil hospital, Manila, and was interred in the national cemetery, Manila. Her home in the United States was Minneapolis, and her nearest relative in the United States Frank Mills, who lives at Fairmount, Cal. Her death was pronounced "heart failure due to cholera."

Mr. D. C. Montgomery was at the time of his death division superintendent of schools for the division of Occidental Negros, and was murdered by ladrones while traveling between the towns of Talisay and Bacolod, the latter town being his headquarters. He was married, his wife being in the Philippine Islands at the present time. His home in the United States was at Wayne, Nebr. His nearest relative in the United States is his father, D. W. Montgomery, Oak, Nuckolls County, Nebr.

Mr. John J. O'Donnell, jr., was, at the time of his death, 25 years of age. His station was Jaen, Nueva Ecija, but he died at the military hospital of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and was interred in the military cemetery of the same town. Mr. O'Donnell was a native of Boston, Mass., and leaves a father, John J. O'Donnell, who resides at 129 Myrtle street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Orman K. Osbon was 27 years of age and married to a native woman. His station at time of death was Bolinao, Zambales, at which place he died and was interred. His death was caused by a gunshot wound fired by a ladrone while he was with a party hunting the robbers. His nearest relative in the United States is O. M. Osbon, of Howard, S. Dak. His wife, Mrs. Antonia Osbon, resides in Manila.

Mr. Walter Roy Matthews, of Pitogo, Tayabas, died from the effects of a gunshot, fired by himself, on February 19, 1903. He was interred on a knoll near the church of Pitogo, and in close proximity to an American soldier. His home was in Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. Mae I. Ross (née Ellis) was 27 years of age and married to William A. Ross, an employee of the bureau of education, and was stationed at Lucban, Tayabas. At the time of her death she was in the Civil Hospital, Manila. Her remains were taken to the United States by her husband.

Mr. Vernon E. Skiff was 25 years of age, single, and a native of Cherry Creek, N. Y. His station was Bauang, Union, but at time of death was in San Fernando, Union, and was interred in the infectious-disease cemetery of San Fernando. His nearest relative is Mr. Edson Skiff, of Cherry Creek, N. Y.

Robert P. Walker was 33 years of age, married, and a native of Lucille, Tenn. His station was at Tagbilaran, Bohol, but he died at Cebu, Cebu, and was interred in the military cemetery of the same town. His wife, Amanda A. Walker, was his nearest relative. Her address is probably Lucille, Tenn. The last known as to her whereabouts she was en route to the United States.

CLERICAL FORCE IN OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

William J. Fisher, disbursing officer; William Stewart, property clerk; Alvin Colburn, record clerk; Ernest Staples, stenographer; William L. Hay, bookkeeper; Harry E. Laughlin, invoice clerk; George E. Lorenz, property returns; Clyde A. Wood, filing clerk; William P. Pettus, storekeeper; Joaquin de Aurteneche, interpreter and clerk; Leland S. Smith, voucher clerk; Norman L. Downs, clerk; Ruby G. Rhodes, clerk; Nellie L. Hill, typewriter; Walker L. Martin, messenger.

EXHIBIT C.

REPORTS OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE INSULAR NORMAL, TRADE, AND NAUTICAL SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

DIVISION OF MANILLA.

[Report of Mr. G. A. O'REILLY, city superintendent of schools.]

That portion of the report included between dates July 1, 1902, and June 15, 1903, is based upon information contained in reports submitted by former city superintendents. The balance is based upon personal observation and experience.

The attendance in both day and evening schools during the past year has not been satisfactory. It began in July, 1902, with an enrollment of 2,974 and an attendance of 2,175 in the day schools, and an enrollment of 1,886 and an attendance of 1,482 in the night schools. At the close of the school year, March 20, 1903, the enrollment in the day schools was 3,458 with an attendance of 3,093, and an enrollment of 1,933 and an attendance of 1,508 in the night schools.

The following tables will indicate the actual condition:

	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Per cent attendance.
1902.			
July	2,974	2,175	83
August	3,080	2,195	80
September	2,979	2,358	84
October	3,116	2,614	87
November	3,212	2,655	89
December	3,138	2,522	85
1903.			
January	3,332	2,566	87
February	3,505	2,984	91
March	3,458	3,093	92
June	3,046	2,341	92
July	3,574	3,276	90
August	4,273	3,950	92

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

1902.			
July	1,886	1,482	82
August	1,855	1,451	82
September	1,928	1,613	78
October	2,021	1,595	77
November	1,886	1,591	83
December	1,943	1,369	79
1903.			
January	2,104	1,489	82
February	2,044	1,742	75
March	1,933	1,508	82
June	2,626	1,907	88
July	2,574	2,019	80
August	3,314	2,677	82

A number of causes are indicated in reports of former city superintendents as having been responsible for this condition. My term of service beginning June 6, 1903, has not been sufficiently extensive to justify the expression of an opinion as to the facts of the case. During the past two months the attendance has been materially increased and is still increasing. The work began on June 15 after the long vacation with an enrollment of 3,046 and an attendance of 2,341 in the day schools, and an enrollment of 2,626 and an attendance of 1,907 in the night schools. Present enrollment in day schools, 4,273; night schools, 3,314. Attendance day schools, 3,950; night schools, 2,677. Notwithstanding this fact the attendance is still small in proportion to the population. This condition will exist until radical improve-

ments in the condition of school buildings have been made. The Filipino in his present condition is not easily impressed with the merits of an educational institution conducted in an ordinary cheap dwelling house, as is the case with many of our schools.

New, modern, commodious school buildings are necessary in all parts of the city. In some parts they are indispensable. In that portion of Trozo lying beyond Azcaraga is a population of perhaps 50,000 without a school of any kind. The houses in this district are built of nipa, and are not available for school purposes. Nearly every school building in the city is overcrowded. In some cases it has been found necessary to use rooms which are entirely unfit for occupation. Numerous exercises necessary for pupils are rendered impossible by this lack of accommodation. In several cases school buildings are unsanitary in the extreme.

The public schools of Manila are divided into five classes:

Kindergartens	4
Elementary schools	34
Secondary schools	2
Teachers' normals	2
Night schools	23

KINDERGARTENS.

This work, under the direction of Miss Kate L. Bassett, has been established upon a substantial basis and has proven satisfactory. Each kindergarten is in charge of an American subdirector, who is a trained kindergartener. In the American kindergarten the assistants are American; in the Filipino kindergartens they are natives. Equipment and plans are modern. The Filipino children take an active interest in the work and develop rapidly. I believe that the experiment will be entirely successful.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Elementary schools are in operation in Tondo, Binondo, Trozo, Gagalangin, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, Santa Mesa, San Miguel, Concepcion, Intramuros, Ermita, Malate, Singalon, Paco, Pandacan, Santa Ana.

The work in these schools is in a decidedly healthy condition. Interest of pupils and teachers is active and increasing. Development of pupils along lines of study is rapid and reasonably symmetrical. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Filipino possesses both disposition and ability to learn English. Certain undesirable conditions still exist in these schools. I know of none, however, which can not be improved within a reasonable time. The most serious—defective buildings—has been already noted. Other objectionable features are that the schools are not properly or uniformly graded. No definite course of study exists. The entire system is without correlation. No plan exists whereby students may be transferred from one school to another. Pupils do not seem to recognize obligation to attend any particular school, but move from district to district as the whim may direct. Months will be required before these difficulties can be obviated.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Secondary schools have been established at 13 Plaza Santa Ana and 338 Calle Jolo. The Plaza Santa Ana School was opened August 10, and at present has an enrollment of 193. The Calle Jolo School was opened August 18 and at present has an enrollment of 101. The work in both of these schools is proving successful; that in the Plaza Santa Ana School is particularly so. The present teaching force of this school consists of 6 American and 2 native teachers and the principal, Mr. F. R. Lutz. The teaching force in the Calle Jolo School consists of 4 American teachers and the principal, Mr. Guy Clinton. The course of instruction covers six years, two years for preparatory and four years for regular secondary work.

The following course of study has been decided upon for the regular course:

First preparatory.

1. English. Until able to write a letter reasonably correct.
2. Reading. Arnold's third.
3. Arithmetic. As far as division of fractions.
4. Geography. One-half year oral, then Frye's geography.
5. Music and drawing.

Second preparatory.

1. English. Complete Mother Tongue, II.
2. Geography. An advanced political, completed.
3. Reading. Friends and helpers.
4. Arithmetic. Fractions and percentage and their applications.
5. Spelling.
6. Music and drawing.

High school course.

1. Arithmetic completed.
2. Advanced grammar and composition.
3. United States and Philippine history.
4. Physical geography. } Elective: Spanish.
5. Physiology. }

*

Second year.

1. Algebra. As far as quadratics.
2. Rhetoric and composition.
3. Universal history.
4. Botany. } Elective: Zoology and Spanish.
5. Latin. }
6. Music and drawing.

Third year.

1. Algebra. Quadratics and radicals and geometry.
2. American literature.
3. Universal history.
4. Physics. } Elective: French and German.
5. Latin. }
6. Music and drawing.

Fourth year.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geometry. 2. English literature. 3. Civics. 4. Chemistry. 5. Latin. 6. Drawing and music. | } | Electives: Trigonometry, French, German. |
|---|---|--|

In addition to this regular course, special instruction is offered along business and commercial lines. These schools reach a class of students formerly not administered to by the public schools of the city. Grammar schools, as formerly existing, were not entirely satisfactory because conducted as advanced features in elementary schools.

The secondary school, conducted as a separate and complete institution, reaches a class not otherwise available. At least one more secondary school is a present necessity. The lack of American teachers makes its immediate establishment impossible.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The condition of night schools is most gratifying. The interest of adult natives in the work offered is all that can be desired. These schools, 23 in number, are filled to their utmost capacity. New classes are being opened almost weekly. Present accommodations are far from adequate and hundreds of students have been turned away because of this fact. This condition is being rapidly obviated, and we shall soon be able to accommodate all available candidates. The students in these schools range from 14 years of age upward. Almost every profession, trade, line of business, and condition of life is represented. The standards of these schools are being raised and many teachers have been discontinued because of inadaptability. Many of the night-school teachers are employees in various bureaus of the government and have had no normal training or experience. Only the best are retained.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

These schools, two in number, are located in Paco, 396 Calle Real, and Sampaloc, Calle Alix 45. These schools are established for the purpose of furnishing regular normal training to native teachers employed in the city schools. The course of study covers a period of three years and includes branches taught in regular normals. In order to make this course a possibility it has been found necessary to confine instruction of pupils to a long session in the morning and to devote the afternoon to instruction for teachers. A definite course of study has been prepared and shall be closely followed. Each normal is in charge of a principal who directs the work. The work of instruction in these normals is performed by the regular American teachers, each teaching for a term of two months.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The work of American teachers is, in general, very satisfactory. That of many of them is extremely so. Defects existing in the city schools are almost entirely due to conditions over which the teacher has no proper control. The conditions in a very few schools would indicate that the teachers have not done all that might be reasonably expected. I am not at all certain, however, that in even the few cases included the teacher is to blame. So arduous have been my office duties that I have not been able to give nearly proper attention to the work of inspection. As a result, I am at present unable to severely criticise the work of any teacher. It is my impression that a great many of the city teachers are overworked. Forced by circumstances to live in districts far distant from their schools, and to work in buildings the sanitary condition of which are bad, the health of these teachers is subjected to a severe test. The salaries of these teachers are, with a few exceptions, too low. The general average, directors and secondary principals excluded, is \$90. So great is the expense of house rent, subsistence, and transportation to schools that simple necessity forces many to teach in night school at a sacrifice of health and effort in the regular day schools.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

The native teachers of Manila may be divided upon a basis of ability into six classes. The work of the lowest class is only fair, due in some cases to an imperfect knowledge of English, in others to a lack of proper training, and in others to defects inherent in the individual. The work of the highest class is splendid. This class includes about 20 teachers. I see no reason why, with proper training, these teachers may not be brought to a reasonably high standard of proficiency. They work faithfully. Their efforts are well directed and productive of proper results. Their interest in the work is all that could be wished. They are tactful and agreeable. Their desire to advance is strong. The slightest suggestion offered by the American teacher is carried to its limit. In general, the efforts of these teachers, so far as they presume to go, place them in a fairly high class. Several of these teachers have been promoted to positions ordinarily supposed to require qualities confined to American teachers. In this experiment we are meeting with success. Guillermo Santos has been placed in full charge of the Calle Lemery School, containing more than 500 pupils and 19 teachers. Ramon Ochoa and Andrea Vitan have been placed in charge of classes in the Sampaloc Secondary School. Other teachers will be promoted as rapidly as conditions will permit. The salaries of native teachers average \$35 gold. With the increases, which accompany the changes in classification indicated, a basis satisfactory for present conditions will have been established.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED DURING PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR.

Secondary schools: Secondary schools established in Sampaloc and Tondo.

Kindergartens: Kindergartens established in San Nicolas, Sampaloc, and Intramuros for Filipino children, and in Ermita for American children.

Drawing: A full course in drawing, compulsory in all grades, with an American director and 6 native assistants.

Music: A course in vocal music, compulsory in all grades, with an American director and 2 assistants.

Teachers: An appropriation for 50 additional native day-school teachers and 35 additional night-school teachers.

Principals: An appropriation for 6 additional night-school principals.

Night schools: New night schools opened in Tondo, Trozo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, Concepcion, Malate, and Santa Ana.

School buildings in progress: Modern school buildings in Tondo, Trozo, and Malate.

Drill: Introduction of military drill (foot movements and setting-up exercise) into all schools.

Normal course: A full course of normal instruction for native teachers. (This course will lead up to a form of certification similar to that of a regular normal school.)

Course of study: A complete course of study and a thorough grading of schools.

School districts: Definite establishment of district boundaries and a system of transfer whereby pupils may be transferred from one district to another.

Classification, native teachers: A proper classification of native teachers whereby the 14 classes now represented by as many different salaries may be reduced to 6.

Kindergartens: Establishment of 4 additional kindergartens.

Chinese school: Establishment of second Chinese school.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED.

Compulsory attendance ordinance when proper buildings are secured.

Outdoor gymnasium apparatus for American school and secondary schools.

Buildings: New school buildings to be erected in the following districts: San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Santa Mesa, San Miguel, Concepcion, Ermita, Malate, Paco, and Sampaloc.

Transportation: City transportation for directors of special subjects.

Office quarters: Proper office quarters for city superintendent. This includes accommodations for directors of music, drawing, and kindergartens.

DIVISION OF ALBAY AND SORSOGON.

[Report of Mr. E. E. FISHER, division superintendent of Albay and Sorsogon.]

The sum and substance of my report must be:

(a) In September, 1902, the schools of this division were in most miserable condition; teachers and schools utterly demoralized.

(b) At present, teachers and myself are doing our utmost to bring matters to a better condition.

(c) At close of present school year (evidences now seem to indicate) the division will be on its feet in good running order and ready to successfully compete in future years with the best divisions of the bureau.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

On September 1, 1902, the provinces now composing this division, Albay and Sorsogon, were a part of the division of Ambos Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon, then under the supervision of division superintendent William B. Freer. Mr. Freer was assisted by deputy division superintendents S. W. Ford in Albay and Clarence E. Baker in Sorsogon. Mr. Baker resigned and Mr. C. R. Bancroft was appointed deputy for Sorsogon, holding that position but a short time before the passage of Act No. 477. This act separated Albay and Sorsogon from Mr. Freer's division, forming of them the second division—division of Albay and Sorsogon. On November 1, 1902, I became division superintendent over the same, although but nominally until December 11, upon which date I arrived at Legaspi to assume my duties. Instructions from the general superintendent had held me at my former post, Santa Cruz, Laguna, until about December 1. December 11 to 19 (when schools closed for the Christmas holidays) was occupied in opening the division office in Albay, province of Albay, and in visits to near-by schools. During the Christmas vacation I met many of the Albay teachers, learning of conditions, etc., and caught much of the correspondence awaiting me from November 1.

In September, 1902, Superintendent Freer had made a tour of the Sorsogon schools, visiting en route the Legaspi, Albay, school. January I spent mostly in visits to Albay schools, with necessary office work.

February I spent wholly in visiting Sorsogon towns and on Sorsogon affairs. Early March I spent in further Albay visits; the latter part of month consumed by superintendents' meeting, Manila. Schools closed for the long vacation on March 27, before which time I had visited every school and American teacher of the division excepting those upon the island of Catanduanes (3).

Upon April 19, Mr. J. J. Stewart, first clerk to this division, arrived. April and May were utilized in office work, catching up the vast mass of work which had necessarily been neglected, and preparing plans and instructions for the new school year.

May 25, the vacation normal institutes opened, continuing four weeks and closing Friday, June 19. I attended the Albay Institute in Guinobatan the first week, and the Sorsogon Institute the latter two weeks. On June 20 all the American teachers of Sorsogon Province met with me in the town of Sorsogon to arrange for the present school year.

June 24 all schools of this division opened, including a new secondary school in Sorsogon. Until August 6 my own attentions were given to Sorsogon (excepting three weeks illness, civil hospital, Manila), as Albay schools were in better condition. I left Sorsogon Province August 6, having visited all towns with American teachers, and leaving the new high school in excellent condition.

Until September 1 my time will be given to Albay schools and office details.

POPULATION OF DIVISION.

The late census shows the population of this division to be 355,921, not including wild tribes. Albay (including Catanduanes, with its 9 municipios) has 235,798; Sorsogon has 120,123. Albay has 27 municipios; Sorsogon 15.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

I have said that schools in September, October, November, and December were in miserable condition; they seemed to have little standing with officials or inhabitants. The principal trouble was an utter demoralization of the American teachers. This was no fault of the teachers themselves, but rather of having the division so large and mail facilities so poor that the division superintendent and teachers were completely isolated. To arrange salaries of native teachers, etc., would require from four to eight months. Instructions would reach teachers months after the event had transpired; for instance, instructions to report for work in a normal institute would reach the teacher a month after the close of the institute. Deputies, with their limited powers, were unable to cope with conditions, and things went from bad to worse. Added to this, cholera had ravished both provinces, and ladrones had infested both provinces, making Albay even to this day one of the worst sections of the islands. All this had its effect upon the schools, until actually they appeared hardly worth maintaining. Upon my first visits, Legaspi had 20 attendants, Albay about 30, and Daraga some 45; towns which should have had 200, 300, and 450, respectively. All schools of both provinces were in the same proportion. The capital town of Sorsogon had some 32 attendants for two excellent American teachers.

My first week in the division was but a reception of tales of woe; almost without exception teachers stated intent to return home in March. One teacher, one of the best I have seen in the islands, tendered his resignation December 19, and only with very greatest difficulty was he persuaded to withdraw it. Deputies were demoralized; stations were left without permission, work was neglected, and there was hardly a spark of enthusiasm left.

I wish it understood that I in no wise think my immediate predecessor, Mr. Freer, to blame for conditions. Due to illness, he had charge of the division barely two months, never entering Albay Province. Personally, from the results of his trip through Sorsogon, I believe him one of the ablest of the division superintendents. The fault was in the immense division and conditions which the best of superintendents could not have coped with successfully. The trouble was recognized and remedied in Act 447 of the Commission, changing the 18 divisions to 36.

With the smaller division and thereby bettered supervision, matters began to change; in December the bureau of posts improved its service immensely over the division. Teachers began to take courage and to feel in touch with the central office. In January one teacher, Mr. Homer J. Kuhn, was recommended for dismissal for conduct unbecoming an American teacher, and permitted to resign. Some teachers had to be severely disciplined, and the body, as a whole, began to revive in spirit. By the end of March a vast change for the better had taken place.

Before the opening of schools in June many changes of station were made; unpopular teachers were placed in new surroundings, teachers who had been unsuccessful were given opportunity in new localities, and distant teachers were brought nearer to the center.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

In November and December cholera was epidemic throughout Sorsogon, closing some schools. In January it raged throughout central Albay, at its worst reaching 64 deaths in a day in Guinobatan, and closing high and primary schools. The American teacher of Guinobatan, Mr. E. M. Wilcox, very nearly succumbed to the disease. With health board duties, school work and nursing, the teachers had a most trying time. With many enough can not be said in their praise.

The climate of Albay and Sorsogon is unusually good, and in consequence the general health of the teachers has been good. One teacher, Mr. W. B. Burt, was transferred to seek a better climate in the north, but his poor condition when leaving the States is more to blame than the climate. Almost no trouble is experienced from fevers. Smallpox runs continually about, as in most provinces of the islands. It has interfered but little with school work. Due to it we met with the sad loss of Mr. Walter Gilliam, who died in Ligao on July 7.

LADRONISM.

Ladrones had infested the province of Sorsogon about the middle of the calendar year 1902, but by the beginning of September the trouble had about ceased, and no further trouble was experienced so far as schools were concerned. Albay Province is at present under a military concentration, with from 1,000 to 1,500 scouts and constabulary actively engaged in putting down ladronism. It has been thus concentrated about ten of the twelve months covered by this report. School buildings had to be given over to the uses of troops or "reconcentrados," and innumerable interruptions to school work occurred. Matters were even so bad that at one time rewards were put on the heads of distant teachers by ladrone chiefs. Malilipot, Malinao, and Tiui were abandoned by the teachers a number of times, to be taken up again when troops returned or conditions rendered safe.

CHURCH INFLUENCE.

Church influences were strongly against the public schools in Sorsogon and but little better in Albay. In my experience I had never seen it so strong as in this division. Not only did church schools flourish, but an active and aggressive campaign was carried on against public schools. Church influence of itself would not have been serious, but together with the sentiment favoring ladrones, with the epidemic and superstitious beliefs concerning it, and above all with the disorganization of the supervision of the division, it is really little wonder that the attendance in the schools almost ceased. December gave 1,246 pupils attending the 33 American teachers; about 38 per teacher.

Steps have been taken this year to have religious instruction given in the schools of the division, as permitted by Act 74. Some schools now have the religious instruction going splendidly, and the results are shown in greatly increased attendance. There has been a real desire on the part of the parents for this instruction, and they seem pleased at having it. It is hoped by the end of the school year to have such instruction in every school of the division and thus overcome the intense opposition from the church which was experienced the past school year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

With the opening of schools in January matters changed; attendance ran to 1,520 for January and 1,650 for February. March dropped, due to the children leaving for church schools in preparation for Easter ceremonies. Nevertheless, March conditions had vastly improved in everything except the ladronism of Albay.

With the opening of schools on June 24 the improvement continued. Schools by July 1 had three or four times the attendants with which they closed in March. Ligao, Albay, which had closed with 130, had an average daily attendance for July of over 400. Sorsogon, which closed with about 30 for two American teachers, gave over 100 for one teacher. All towns in the same proportion.

July and August show wonderful improvements. Health and ladrone conditions have improved and American teachers have taken up the work anew, so that by the close of the present school year schools will be large and thoroughly well organized and conducted. Cholera has subsided except in a few concentration towns of central Albay; ladronism seems on its last legs; mail and transportation facilities are greatly improved and still improving.

I have gone into these matters in detail because although the central office has known that trouble existed in this section, it has never really appreciated how serious it was. The fact that 33 American teachers in December could secure but 1,246 students was making a farce here of educational work. What is more, such attendance would seem to indicate that this division does not need so many American teachers, which is far from the truth. Albay and Sorsogon have been under unfortunate conditions, but from my experience in these islands I believe that these two provinces are two of the richest and most promising of the Archipelago. Their natural resources are such as will place them far in advance of all but a very few, and schools will grow to be among the most important. Much of the time of the American teachers undoubtedly has been wasted in the past; nevertheless, under proper organization and supervision there are few places in the Archipelago where their time can be better spent.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

In September, 1902, this division had 33 American teachers. In January 1 resigned (by request). In March 6 resigned (4 returned to the States and 2 entered other

bureaus of the insular service). In July 1 died of smallpox; deeply felt. In August 1 (Mr. W. B. Burt) was transferred in search of a better climate for him. In all, a drop of 9. To this 1 new teacher from the States has been added (Mr. John W. Mason). Thus the number of teachers at present is 25. The proper equipment of this division is 35.

Up to March, 18 Albay and 9 Sorsogon towns had schools under American teachers. Since the opening of schools, June 24, 10 Albay and 7 Sorsogon towns have been so equipped; a drop from 27 to 17.

RESULTS.

Results obtained have not been as good as could be expected after two years' work. The disturbed conditions have caused changing school attendance, with work necessarily done over. Schools of Albay and Sorsogon are about one year behind schools of Rizal and Laguna. Some exceptionally good results have been obtained in individual cases, but as a whole the demoralized conditions prevented high-class results. One student from the division passed the examination for and entered the printing office, Manila. Better work is now going on and the end of the present year should show excellent results.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Albay Province opened its secondary school at Guinobatan in December, 1902, with Mr. C. J. Pierson as principal. Sorsogon Province opened its secondary school at Sorsogon in June, 1903, with the former deputy superintendent of Albay Province, Mr. Stephen W. Ford, as its principal. Five American teachers are now engaged in this work, 3 in Guinobatan and 2 in Sorsogon. Present enrollments are 52 in Guinobatan and 84 in Sorsogon. It is my intention to change one teacher from Guinobatan to Sorsogon, as that school is progressing more rapidly. Sorsogon Province is in good condition and its school, though new, is progressing rapidly; Albay's school has been badly injured by conditions.

Both schools are far from high-school standards, but are gradually working up to them. Instruction in each is purely academical; it has as yet been impossible to install industrial and agricultural training as required by law. The teachers of these schools are among the best in the division and doing magnificent work. The prospect is that industrial and agricultural training will begin with the opening of next school year.

Sorsogon may soon have a dormitory for young women. Great interest has been taken in the Sorsogon school by Governor Monreal and other officials; the municipality has donated a fine site with building, and contributions are offered from the people of various towns of the province. Sorsogon for some time will be ahead of Albay in its secondary school, but ultimately Albay will forge ahead, for with its magnificent resources nothing can prevent Albay's school developing into a small college.

VACATION NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Vacation normal institutes in Guinobatan, Albay, and Sorsogon, Sorsogon, were held from May 25 to June 19, with Messrs. C. J. Pierson and C. R. Bancroft, principals, respectively. The Albay normal, with eight American teachers (including principal), had an attendance of 87, including, besides aspirantes and others, every native teacher of the province except 4 maestras. Sorsogon normal, with 6 American teachers, had an attendance of 69, including all but 1 maestro and 1 maestra of the province. Attendance would have been much larger but for cholera; parents were afraid to send their children to Guinobatan, and 3 who had received cards of admission died before starting. In Sorsogon, where the epidemic ran high about the middle of the session, 2 students of the school died of the disease, and parents took away others until the attendance dropped to 47. The results of these 2 normals were most excellent and are showing in native teachers and in a general arousing of interest in school matters in all towns.

NEEDS OF DIVISION.

The greatest and practically only need of this division is in more American teachers. With these and a reasonable time we will be able to solve about all of our difficulties. Eight towns (one of which needs 2 teachers) which last year had American teachers are now without. Besides, the secondary schools are growing, and must have more teachers or results will suffer. Ten more American teachers are absolutely needed. Furthermore, 4 or 5 insular native teachers could be used here to great advantage.

They should be appointed as a promotion from among the most advanced of those now engaged in the division. There are 4 or 5 towns which are not suitable for American teachers and where they never will have schools until we can send some good native teacher of our own training.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Although the past has been dark here, and the present is "in the making," nevertheless the outlook in general for this division I believe is extremely bright. Recovery of such wealthy provinces as Albay and Sorsogon will be rapid, and even though schools here may now be a year behind, they will not only overtake, but far surpass those of divisions of more limited means. Towns here will not want for sufficient funds; with which and with sufficient and properly organized teaching force I see no reason why the schools of Albay and Sorsogon may not be among the best in the islands and producing grand, good results.

DIVISION OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

[Report of Division Superintendent WILLIAM B. FREER.]

The two provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur were combined into the one province of Ambos Camarines in the year 1901 for purposes of more economic administration. The total population of the combined province is understood to be 233,565, according to the recent census. There are 39 municipalities, of which 5 have a population of more than 10,000 each.

The surface of the province is extremely diversified. Mount Isarog, in the southeastern portion, 6,450 feet in height, divides the Partido de Lagonoy on the east from the Partido de Nueva Caceres and the "Rinconada" on the west. These three districts are the most populous and important in Camarines Sur. In Camarines Norte is the Partido de Daet. The other portions of the province, that is to say the parts respectively south and northwest of the Partido de Daet, are mountainous, very thinly populated, and important only in so far as in the future may be developed their resources of forest and mine. Mount Iriga, in the southern part, somewhat less in height than Mount Isarog, is cone-shaped and notable for the immense cleft in its southeastern side, reaching from apex to base, the very evident result of a great cataclysm.

Lake Bato, on the border between Ambos Camarines and Albay, is the source of the Vicol River, the most important stream of the province, which is navigable for all except the largest interisland steamers as far as Nueva Caceres, 25 miles from its mouth.

The city last named, having a population of over 17,000, is the provincial capital.

PRODUCTS.

It is estimated that one-fourth of the area of the province is or has been cultivated. The districts, the Partido de Lagonoy and the "Rinconada," are mountainous and well adapted to the production of hemp, which is exported in large quantities, and the same is true of the Partido de Daet; but the Partido de Nueva Caceres is solely a rice country. The three former sections are thus much more prosperous than the latter, whose agriculture has of late been almost completely abandoned. Quantities of fish are taken from the native fish traps in the San Miguel Bay, constituting a large part of the people's food.

Much sickness has existed and great mortality has occurred in the province since May, and particularly is this true of the Nueva Caceres district, low lying as it is, and unproductive owing to the abandonment of its agriculture.

RACES AND DIALECTS.

The Vicol race meets the Tagalog in the Partido de Daet; thence northward, the people and dialect are Tagalog, southward they are Vicol. The Vicolanos, who comprise much the greater part of the population of the province, appear to be less alert than the Tagalogs, but to have more stability.

The Vicol speech differs greatly in different portions of the province, to the extent that it is often difficult for a person from one section to understand another from a different one. Nothing could illustrate more plainly the lack of general communication among the people or the necessity for a common tongue, good roads, railroads, newspapers, and schools.

STATISTICS.

Upon taking charge of the province, I found nineteen schools established under the supervision of the American teachers, of whom there were 18 men and 9 women. These were assisted by 54 Filipinos—25 men and 29 women.

The total of local funds expended for schools in the province during the last fiscal year is clasified as follows:

	Local currency.
For salaries of native teachers	\$11,591.81
For construction and repairs	2,414.98
For rent of schoolhouses	2,337.89
For school furniture	1,508.17
For maintenance of pupils at provincial school (act 446)	434.00
Total	18,286.85

BARRIO SYSTEM.

The first extension of the school work in this division to the outlying districts or barrios surrounding the central part of the town was made at Iriga, where, in addition to the central school, schools were established in the six principal barrios of the town. Iriga, being in the hemp district, and therefore comparatively prosperous, was able to employ twelve additional teachers, 6 men and 6 women, at \$15 per month, local currency, each, placing one of each sex in each barrio. The municipal president supplied schoolhouses, some of which were newly constructed, some teachers' dwellings, and some old bamboo and nipa buildings repaired. This work was done by the barrio people without expense to the town. The bureau furnished the books and supplies. The American teacher, displaying great energy and good management, supervised the work in the central school, where 3 native teachers were employed, and, in addition, visited and taught in each of the barrio schools one-half day each week, and supervised all. Each Friday the barrio schools closed to permit the teachers to spend the entire day in attendance upon their special class in the central school, preparing for the work of the ensuing week. This arrangement for schooling the barrio teachers had to be made because it was impossible for them, on account of the distance, to attend the daily teachers' class.

A good beginning was made and the work was successful in a reasonable and, in some cases, in a surprising degree.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

The provincial school was opened in one of the primary school buildings of Nueva Caceres on July 15, 1902, with Mr. F. L. Crone as principal and Miss Minerva Udell as assistant. Within a few weeks it was removed to a neatly renovated building rented by the province. The attendance increased steadily until in January it was again necessary to move the school to a much larger and more convenient building. By the end of the term there was an enrollment of 200. The school reopened for the new term June 1, with an enrollment at the end of the month of 269. From time to time during the year additional teachers were transferred from the primary schools of the province to the provincial school, and a sixth teacher arrived from Manila. The age limit of 14 years is strictly observed.

The school has proved immensely popular from the beginning. The young men and women have been quick to compare the methods practiced therein with those used in the schools of the country previously and to decide in favor of the American system.

The credit for the success of the school is due to the ability, energy, and insight of Mr. Crone and his assistants.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The Filipino must be taken young to teach him Americanism and the English idiom in any adequate degree. This fact is evidenced by the failure of the night schools of this division to reach more than a very small number of the people, and those not for long. It would be judged from conversing with the more intelligent adults in a given community that they would welcome night-school instruction and indeed be anxious to make a considerable sacrifice of their personal convenience in order to receive it; but when it is afforded them, the class usually prospers for a time only, the attendance becomes irregular, and the average finally drops below the

required number, 15, when the class must be discontinued; and this in spite of the earnest effort of the American teacher. The foregoing has been the experience of so many different teachers at so many different points that one is forced to conclude that the failure is due to the inability of the native to hold himself up to a course of continuous action when the realization of the benefit to be derived is not immediate.

VACATION NORMAL SCHOOL.

The vacation normal school for teachers and aspirantes was held at Nueva Caceres during the month of May, and although the weather was extremely hot and there was much sickness, the session was considered most successful. The attendance was limited to actual teachers and bona fide aspirantes, so as not to weaken the instruction by endeavoring to teach too many persons. Numbers of young people not intending to teach were refused admittance. The number of students in attendance was 120; the corps of instructors numbered 10 and performed excellent service. The aim underlying the organization of the school was to give the students the greatest possible amount of instruction, by example, precept, and practice, in the methods of primary teaching and the management of the schoolroom rather than to advance them in studies for their own mere enlightenment.

The term lasted four weeks, at the end of which each student received a certificate of standing.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The work of the American teachers in the division has been able and efficient in the highest degree. Almost without exception they have exhibited such zeal and devotion as to call forth very great admiration. Their self-imposed duties in the communities where they are sojourning have not been the least portion of their service to the people and the government.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

The progress made by the native teachers in English, in method and manner of teaching, and in the management of their schools and classes, is very gratifying. A large majority are earnest, industrious, and faithful. It is plainly apparent that as a class they are rapidly rising to meet the growing responsibilities which are being placed upon them. Numbers of cases might be cited of surprising aptitude and progress, and admirable individual character.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No private schools worthy of the name exist in the province. Nearly every town has one or more so-called "private schools," meeting in dwellings where the domestic work goes forward simultaneously with study and recitation. Schoolbooks and materials are almost entirely lacking, the attendance is very small, also irregular, and the methods in use are antiquated.

The parochial schools are few and all are small except in Nueva Caceres.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

Local school boards exist in nearly all the towns to which the new system has been extended. The authority of the board is necessarily very much curtailed. All that it is empowered to do is to recommend, and this it does not often do, because the municipal president and council prefer to act on their own initiative. Lacking authority and being largely ignored by the president, council, and more or less necessarily as well by the division superintendent, the school board is a name rather than a power or even an influence in the community. Nevertheless we encourage the boards to visit the schools and to make their quarterly reports with a view to the educative value of such action to the members and the community.

SUPPORT.

In the main, the various towns of the province have given the public schools the best financial support of which they were able. The figures appear ridiculously small to one not familiar with the condition of municipal poverty in these islands, but the schools have received their just proportion of the public funds almost without exception, and in some cases the native teachers have received their salaries while the president of the town has waited for his own.

As a rule the town officials have given also their moral support to the schools.

The hearty moral support of the people in general is lacking, which condition I ascribe to two causes.

INDIFFERENCE TO EDUCATION.

First, a general indifference of the masses to education. While the fairly intelligent Filipino wishes his boy to attend some school, he is not anxious in the same degree about his girl. He is indifferent whether the children of his more ignorant neighbors attend, totally failing to perceive that before a people can successfully undertake self-government the masses of the people must be readers and thinkers. He is utterly opposed to allowing the little peons whose service he exacts to attend school at all, though they be children ranging in age from 6 to 16 years. The Filipino who sends his child servants to school is not unknown but he is a rarity.

DESIRE FOR RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS.

The second reason for the lack of the moral support of the people at large is that the children are not instructed in the religious teachings and catechism of the church in the public schools, and this in their eyes is a fatal defect in our system, which otherwise is well liked by those Filipinos who have become familiar with it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

An act should be passed permitting and authorizing municipalities to pass local compulsory education laws. Many towns which are now precluded from enacting such an ordinance by the knowledge that it would be illegal would then enact and enforce one, which would tend to awaken the people to a realizing sense of the inherent rights of the child and to their duty to see that his rights are conserved.

The law as to the teaching of religion could be so amended as to permit the native teachers voluntarily to give religious instruction to the pupils of the school after the regular hours, in the schoolhouse or elsewhere, for one hour daily, or so much of that time as may be desired, and to do this under the direction and supervision of the priest, the written requests of the parents and guardians having first been presented and approved.

I believe that all the native school-teachers of my acquaintance would be more than pleased to be able to volunteer to do this work so dear to their hearts, and that nothing else would so strengthen the public schools of these islands with the people at large.

THE NEW TERM.

The new term of school began June 1, with bright prospects for better work and more widely extended organization. Two serious difficulties presented themselves almost at the beginning: One was the lack of sufficient American and native teachers to man the schools; the other was the widely spread and very fatal epidemic of fever which began in May and spread over the province in June. Notwithstanding these grave difficulties, it is believed that the new year will carry with it successful results.

DIVISION OF BATANGAS.

The following report for the period September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903, is submitted by Division Superintendent M. A. Colton for the division of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas during the first three or four months, and during the remainder of the period for the division of Batangas.

In the early part of this period the provinces of Principe and Infanta were added to the division of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas. For lack of teachers, however, nothing could be done at that time in this territory.

Of my three years' service as division superintendent in the Philippines (September 1, 1900, to September 1, 1903) the most unsatisfactory period was from July, 1902, to December, 1902. The department was in a transition state and effective work was impossible. The office of clerk to the division superintendent had been abolished and deputy division superintendents were instructed to teach. The work which is now, under the reorganized system, done by 6 men, 3 superintendents and 3 clerks, was then supposed to be done by the undersigned.

In addition the department of public instruction was economizing in every way (economy made necessary, I suppose, by the epidemic of cholera). But economy of traveling expenses of teachers was very difficult when transfers had to be made on account of cholera. Scarcely a teacher in this division lost any time, however, on account of this epidemic. This was possible because, although in time the whole

division was swept by cholera, yet at a given time a considerable part of the division was more or less free from it. In some towns, where the attack was not quite so severe, schools did not cease; indeed, it may be a question whether in many cases it is not better for the children at such a time to be in a clean place under discipline rather than playing and eating fruit in infected places.

The attendance was seriously affected by the cholera. Smallpox is often prevalent, but it appears to be mild in its effect on the native. A great effort was continuously made in this division to keep up a good attendance, as had been our custom from the beginning. This was attended with considerable success, especially when we consider the difficulties in the way. In parts of the division, namely, in all of Batangas, and in a part of Tayabas, the people were in straits financially as a result of the war, and children were obliged to work. Again, funds were lacking, as will be explained, with which to hire adequate houses and employ teachers.

Attention is called, however, to the very large attendance at Tayabas town. This is due to the excellent attitude of the presidente and town councilmen, with whom I considered a compulsory law as early as February, 1902. A new teacher was put in charge of the town schools after the vacation, and he gave excellent support to the presidente in maintaining this attendance.

This average attendance of about 750 is the second largest ever maintained for one town. The record for this division is an attendance maintained for three months during "concentration" at Tanauan, Batangas Province, where for April, 1902, the average attendance was 1,981. In several other cases the average attendance has exceeded 500 in one town, exclusive of barrio schools, except those within town limits—i. e., limits of central town—e. g., Lueban, Atimonan, Lopez, Batangas, Bauan, Taal (Taal and Lemery being one town).

The main factor in securing a good attendance is the attitude of the presidente and council. Other factors nearly as important are the attitude of the American teacher and that of the people. In the territory under consideration there has been little opposition on the part of the church, either officially or privately, toward the public schools. There were several dozen private schools, more or less, under church influence and where the curriculum consisted principally of catechism, but in general the private schools have only an incidental connection with the church. Several formal schools were maintained by the church in Cavite, and in San Roque, and in one or two other places. In these two places the interest in the Spanish language is naturally large, and is an influence toward private schools. But the church school in Cavite gradually died.

In December, 1901, I made a report (which please see for a description of private schools) in answer to a circular from the general superintendent's office, containing among other data a statement as to the different kinds of private schools there were then in the division. The particular kind of private school which has received most development is to be described as follows: Some relative, or friend of a family, or two, takes a dozen children into his house during the day to study. He goes on with his daily occupation, or else sits around and smokes and gambles with friends while the children are supposed to study. He spends very little time in instructing them, and they very little time in actual study. Catechism is a main part of the curriculum, and, indeed, the school, or, rather, class, exists because of the desire for religious instruction.

However, the number of private schools and their attendance has been steadily on the wane. One proof of this is seen in the doubling and trebling of our attendance as compared with last year and the year previous. The presence of a good public school usually kills the private schools by reason of its superiority. We attract pupils even from the Spanish schools in Manila. Not only do the best families often send their children to us, but this is becoming the rule. Again, our teachers in many cases come from the very best families, and this means a great deal in a land where class distinctions are so great and closely observed. The "muchacho" does still carry the books of his little master to school, but often enough the older sister, or brother, of this little master is teaching the "fellow-muchachos" in the same school.

The greatest bit of industrial education engaged in so far by the American teacher has been the example set by him in carrying a package, etc., through the streets and thereby showing the natives that a little manual labor is not incompatible with honor and dignity.

NEW PROVINCIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

Fifty thousand pesos were appropriated out of the rice fund for building a main structure for the town schools and high school of Batangas town and 5,000 each for an industrial annex for males and for females; that for males is nearing completion, the contract limit for the finishing of the building being September 1, 1903.

I believe that the best way to begin this industrial work will be to select a number of strong barrio boys who are willing to work and by furnishing the material make it possible for them to earn their living at school by making school benches, furniture, blacksmithing, etc. At first there will not be much support from the boys in the town, but those who have to earn a living by manual labor will be willing to be shown a better way. The necessity for the introduction of modern carts instead of old saw-log vehicles will make a demand for workmen.

In the women's annex great attention should be paid to plain sewing instead of laying emphasis on the finest embroidery, which is less useful and very hard on the eyes of young children. There is a great need of teaching plain sewing, cooking, and the giving of ideas about cleanliness and kitchen sanitation. Both boys and girls will take kindly to music and drawing. A great deal can be done in both cases by a practical demonstration of the use of modern tools and utensils in the industrial work.

The main school building, for which 40,000 pesos is allotted, is to contain on the upper floor the Batangas high school, and on the lower floor the town schools. The provincial governor is the president of the building committee; the division superintendent of schools, the members of the provincial board, and three representative natives are the other members of the committee. At the instance of the division superintendent several meetings of this committee have been held, and plans in the rough with some estimates of cost of materials are ready to be forwarded to the insular architect for his guidance in making up final plans for the main building. The lower story can be made of stone, as this material is cheap and readily obtainable near Batangas. The upper story should be made of hard wood.

OFFICIAL RELATIONSHIP.

The relations of this office with the various provincial officers of the three provinces have always been friendly. But, however friendly our relations have been socially, only one of the three treasurers (which officer has great power for or against schools) has really been in the least helpful; but, on the other hand, they have been either neutral, indifferent, or really an influence against the schools by reason of refusing to use their power in the right direction. It is a pleasure to testify to the active cooperation of one of these officers. He had been president of a school board in the States and brought experience and sympathy into the matter.

As to the relations between the division superintendent and the municipal presidentes, they have usually been quite cordial. In two or three cases only was it necessary to appeal to force of one sort or another to bring such officials to the point of executing the law. My relations with all the presidentes of Batangas are extremely friendly. Many of them are superior men, such men, for example, as the present presidentes of the towns of Batangas and Bauan, both towns of about 40,000 inhabitants.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

The attitude of the people in Batangas Province toward the schools is excellent. They are thoroughly satisfied with them, but for one exception—that is, they desire religious instruction. This desire arises largely from the previous custom in the matter. Now each family has the trouble of making special provision for the religious instruction of their children. On this account some children, especially younger ones, and more particularly girls, are kept out of the public schools to study catechism. It is considered quite necessary to ground the children well in this while they are young—that is, they must memorize the catechism and prayers.

I am informed that the church will open official schools in their various convents throughout this province. There will be no great disadvantage to the public schools in this, provided all the children go to some school, as there are enough children to go around and to spare.

It has been my custom, whenever I get an opportunity, to recommend that the government take some steps to insure, in some slight measure, competence on the part of the teachers in private schools, and oblige a certain proportion of the instruction to be carried on in English. For particulars, please refer to the paper on barrio schools, read before the superintendents' convention in March, 1903.

TRANSFERS.

Many transfers have been necessary in this division. In addition to the ordinary reasons for transfers, many transfers became necessary on account of the very small number of teachers in proportion who were originally placed in Batangas Province. Because of the war in Batangas in 1901, only a dozen teachers were put into that province, while 40 went to the smaller province of Cavite. The cholera caused many

temporary transfers. Again, I should say that there was twice as much sickness in Tayabas Province during the rainy season as in the other two provinces put together, and a number of teachers were transferred on this account. Some female teachers were transferred because of the transfer of troops. Males could be left in ungarrisoned towns.

Although this territory of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas has been long disturbed by war and ladrones, there does not seem to have been any great danger of loss of life. But there was always more or less danger of falling into the hands of the ladrones while traveling. The division superintendent and his deputies have often found it necessary to walk almost impassable mountain trails in the rainy season, under all sorts of conditions and dangers. No teacher has been injured by ladrones, or insurrectos, in this territory, although several have fallen into their hands to be released almost immediately. However, Mr. H. H. Buck, deputy division superintendent of Cavite Province, was captured, had a fight, and, in the excitement, escaped, carrying away two revolvers belonging to the enemy. The other two deputies went through dangerous country, but especially is this true of Mr. G. P. Morrill, deputy for Batangas Province. The division superintendent and his deputies traveled through this country sometimes with an escort, but oftener without any. But one ran about as much risk of drowning as of any other, through crossing swollen streams and traveling in bancas in all sorts of weather, and landing in heavy surfs. Traveling through a rainy season leaves one a physical wreck.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The American teachers have as a rule worked faithfully and hard. Some have worked much more than the required number of hours. Some have given both extra time and their own money also where needed. In speaking of the normal schools, I shall mention voluntary work on the part of several teachers. In one or two cases it was rumored that teachers gave short time to the night school work in 1902. This was apparently remedied by a circular from this office mentioning the rumor and stating that any night school would be closed if this were found to be the case. A few teachers went to great lengths in agitating for a transfer. Others were disgruntled for one reason or another, but in the main the work of the American teachers has been satisfactory.

As to the work of the American teachers in Batangas, it has been very satisfactory. Of the two teachers who were really unsatisfactory, one has resigned, the other has been transferred. This teacher, among other things, gave only about two-thirds of the time required to the school work. This matter was soon remedied by transferring her and placing her under another teacher where she was obliged to work. On the other hand, in general, it is a pleasure to state that nowhere have I found more earnest and industrious and self-sacrificing teachers than in Batangas Province.

The relation existing between the American teacher and the people of his town has usually been cordial. In a few cases the teacher has held aloof, and in others there was incompatibility of disposition—that is, the teacher was unsuitable from a social point of view. It will, of course, be admitted that much of this social work is really self-sacrifice on the part of the teacher. On the other hand, a certain amount of it relieves the monotony of existence in out of the way places. In some towns there is really what might be termed society, and, in such cases, it is really a pleasure to the teacher to go out among the people and talk Spanish. The sociability of the teacher is really a very vital matter to the schools. On that often depends the attitude of the presidente, who, by custom, is usually (but not invariably) king in his own bailiwick.

There is, of course, naturally anti-American feeling in those provinces where the war first began and ended last, but this is usually tempered by a trust begotten of the knowledge of the honesty and justice of the American officials. In many cases the teacher has come to be looked up to, if not as a protector at least as an efficient go-between. This means merely that the teacher speaking English and knowing Spanish is often able to help a native in difficulties. Thus, a feeling of loyalty to the teacher grows up, and the people promptly show it if we attempt to transfer the teacher in question. Upon one occasion a teacher was transferred to secondary work in another of my provinces. The people in the town whence he was taken immediately began sending petitions right and left requesting that he be retained in their town. Another teacher was put in this town. A few months later, in speaking of the new teacher to me, the secretary of the town said, "Capturé la simpatía del pueblo." In several cases they have waylaid Governor Taft with their petitions. In one case, particularly, I told the presidente I would arrange the matter to his satisfac-

tion, but he insisted on delivering the petition to Governor Taft. It was not every day he got such a chance, and he meant to improve the opportunity. This is not all of this case, but that is perhaps another story.

As a rule those teachers who know Spanish have accomplished most socially and have best gained the good will of the people, but there are one or two notable exceptions where the teacher has made his way to the hearts of the people by his attitude toward his pupils and by opening his house every evening to receive young men who were learning English. American customs are being introduced—not that I think American customs by any means always or necessarily best, but I mention this to show the influence of the American teacher. At the normal schools during vacation a young native was occasionally seen walking with a single lady and holding her parasol over her. Again, I have seen night school girls going home singing “Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,” and at other times doing things innocent enough, but quite incompatible with Spanish custom.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

The native teachers have almost invariably been exceedingly friendly with the American teachers. The one or two only exceptions to the rule are to be laid at the door of the American teacher. The native teachers have cheerfully accepted the American teachers as their instructors, and they are coming more and more to realize the value of English to them in their positions. Their conviction that their promotion depends upon their study and progress has made them very eager. They are more influential in the community than formerly. Not only do they come now from better families, but, knowing more English than any other member of the community, they acquire prestige by conversing with American officials and travelers and by interpreting in courts and for the presidente.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Our two vacation normal schools, respectively at Lipa and Batangas, held sessions of eight weeks, beginning May 4, 1903. In each case the principals, respectively Mr. Russell Trace, at Lipa, and Mr. H. C. Theobald, at Batangas, were assigned for the whole session of eight weeks. The whole teaching force available—part of which was obtained by taking teachers away from their regular school work—was, excepting a little additional help obtained during the last month, the time of 18 teachers for four weeks each, two of these teachers, however, being natives.

Two American teachers volunteered to help us at Lipa during the last month, namely, Mr. S. S. Milligan and Mr. H. H. Sharrard. To these two teachers are due our sincere thanks for a month's work without pay. They have given their time so ungrudgingly, outside of school hours, to the work throughout the year that it is a pleasure to recognize their devotion to the service.

Attendance of native teachers and candidates at normal vacation schools, sessions eight weeks.

	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Per cent attend- ance.
Batangas	165	163	98
Lipa	136	133	98
Total	301	296	98

From 75 to 100 candidates were refused admittance at each school because they were not able to fulfill the requirements for entrance, which were as follows: All teachers in the service were admitted, as, of course, they fulfilled the requirements, except in one or two cases, as to age. The candidate for a teacher's position, and for admittance to the school must have had some previous instruction in English, as much at least as a term in a day school, or its equivalent in night-school work, or elsewhere. Second. The candidate must be ready to accept a position as teacher immediately on finishing the course. Third. The candidate must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 35. (Three or four of the teachers were more than 35, but none of the candidates.) Fourth. The candidate must attend regularly and study. This last requirement proved unnecessary as there was great enthusiasm and steadfastness on the part of all. This is partially attested by the percentage of attendance.

Every town in the province was represented. The 6 large towns had 30 or more in attendance, and a majority of the towns at least 10 or more. With the teaching force available we could not have handled all that presented themselves, including those refused admittance; a few of these were manifestly unsuitable, but most of them were refused for lack of knowledge of English, and would probably have done good work if we had had the teachers to spare for their instruction.

Circulars and letters had been sent out in abundance and interest had been aroused by various means. It began what might be called an educational boom, especially as regards young men and women. This agitation and interest redounded greatly to the advantage of the various high schools which are to be treated of in another paragraph. Many went directly from the vacation normal schools to the high schools.

The normal-school curriculum included the regular elementary subjects of the primary schools and a normal course. Music was taught, especially in connection with the singing of appropriate school songs. An interesting feature of the work was the hour or more in the afternoon devoted to conversational games of all sorts, debates, mock trials, etc.

After this exercise, the young men played baseball. Any player who spoke a word of any other language than English was immediately retired from the game. By the way, in this connection, I should like to mention the names of Messrs. Pierce, Borden, and Carstens, as teachers who have devoted considerable time to teaching the boys this game in general. Some interesting games have already been played, and the game is gaining in favor. I have always found baseball a good way to interest the children in school. It was the way we first interested the Moro boys in Jolo.

Our teachers average rather under than over 25 years of age. All except one of the very old native teachers have fortunately dropped out, so that what was once a great problem, namely, to get rid of them, is no longer so. Most of them have voluntarily relinquished the work, seeing they were no longer able to carry it on. A few were discharged for utter incompetence, but it was unwise to get rid of them wholesale for fear of offending the neighborhood where many had acquired influence. The one exception, an old lady 53, at Tanauan, sticks to it and has made remarkable progress. Her pronunciation is very good. However, Batangas Province was not afflicted as were some with a whole host of these old people. When we employ a number of barrio teachers about the 1st of August, 1903, the average age will be reduced probably to about 22 years.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

At the end of vacation, about the 1st of July, 1902, we established one high school in each of the three provinces of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas. It was recommended that two schools be established in Tayabas Province, one at Lucena, and one at Atimonan, and at least three in Batangas Province, respectively at Batangas, Lipa, and Taal. At that time this recommendation was rejected, presumably on account of lack of teachers and funds available for the purpose, and perhaps also it was deemed wise to begin by degrees. I shall speak then in order of the one school established at that time in each of the provinces of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas. It was decided to locate the school in the provincial capital in each case.

On account of the condition of the building and lack of desks, etc., although the pupils presented themselves a week earlier, the work in the Cavite high school was not begun formally until July 1, 1902. The building had been used by Aguinaldo as an arsenal, and by the town of San Roque as a jail. It was in Spanish times known as the Cuartel de los Carabineros. Situated on a very narrow isthmus, its location is admirable but it is small considering the future possibilities of the school. San Roque is the central of three contiguous towns (population 13,000), whence the local support is drawn. As the province would not furnish any money for repairs, etc., Messrs. Buck and Mitchell, respectively deputy superintendent and principal, advanced some 80 or 100 pesos, which we were able to return by taking a private contribution. The house was in very bad condition and very filthy, as in addition to having been used as a jail and a pigpen, a woman had just died there of cholera.

On July 1, then, some 30 pupils presented themselves, chiefly from the three towns mentioned above. Only two of these were women and we had a hard time to keep them, for so few girls were "ashamed" to remain with so many boys although they had a separate room. The number of pupils grew steadily, in spite of the cholera, until on November 1, 75 were enrolled, some 10 being young women. The attendance averaged then about 80 per cent. This average, which is high considering adverse conditions, was only secured after an effort, as described below, and it has been much improved since. The pupils come chiefly from the towns on or near the bay, but there is a sprinkling from nearly all the towns of the province.

In Batangas, Batangas Province, a good dwelling house was rented by the provincial board, and everything that the board could do to further the interests of the school was done with dispatch. The attendance was very good, considering the cholera and rainy season, together with other ills. As the concentration camps had been broken up only in April, and the people had not yet harvested, they were naturally desperately poor and unable to send their children to the provincial capital to school.

In 1903, in January, about 20, and in June about 40 pupils were sent up from the Batangas primary schools to the high school. This made up in a measure for the withdrawal of pupils from other large towns where the new high schools have been established, as will be seen.

In Batangas high school at first very few girls presented themselves, but in a few days several daughters of principal citizens entered and thereafter it has seemed proper apparently for boys and girls to attend the same school. The smaller attendance of girls than boys is due in part to the opinion that girls do not need instruction, especially higher instruction, as much as boys. They are kept busier at prayers and also at work than are the young men. This is still more true with respect to smaller girls. The girls almost never have so large an attendance as the boys. Often it is less than half so large.

An attempt was made to open the Tayabas high school on about the same date as the others, but for several reasons it was delayed for a few weeks. Again, the provincial board of that province would give us nothing, but the building they had in the town of Tayabas. This town is very unhealthful and entirely unsuitable as a location for the provincial high school. But as they would give us no other building, that is, in Lucena, the capital, where we desired to place the school, we opened in Tayabas with an attendance of some twenty odd. The school led a precarious existence for a month or more, outside towns refusing to support a school in so unhealthful a town as Tayabas. The board was finally prevailed upon to rent a suitable building in Lucena and then, September, 1902, the school placed itself about on par with our other two provincial schools in point of numbers, etc. At least two high schools were necessary in the province as then constituted. An almost impassable range of mountains divides the province into two parts. There are two practicable trails across this range, but they were both very bad. Since, I believe, some work has been done on them.

All of these provincial high schools were provided with American adjustable desks. Several of the most ordinary conveniences and necessities were lacking in these schools, especially in Cavite where, as I have explained, the provincial board would not give a cent toward the maintenance of the school.

My criticism of the Batangas course of study, and more especially of the Tayabas course, was that it was too complex and too advanced. That now in use is quite simple. I did not direct just what should be taught, but advised simplification and made numerous suggestions and criticisms. I also sent the principals a written criticism of the class work as it has come under my observation. Of my criticism of his original programme and course of study Mr. Theobald remarks, perhaps with some justice: "The criticism has been made that too much was attempted at first, and this is true, but it was necessary to attempt work which would tax the pupil's ability somewhat while arousing his interest and that of the people in a new kind of school, instead of making it too much like the class work from which the pupils came. The first attempts have not been without their good effects; for the majority now see the necessity of first acquiring a more fluent use of English in order to receive what we have now shown our willingness to impart." Many of the pupils did not come from the primary schools.

In the beginning we foresaw that we should have to be quite wary in our treatment of prevalent ideas about secondary instruction. This will be seen in our attitude toward Latin and Spanish. It was necessary to make some concessions. The same is true of our new high schools of 1903. But after six months or a year they are ours completely, that is, we have then, won their confidence and respect. A good example of this necessity of great care in the beginning is furnished by the secession of 46 pupils from one of our new high schools. That is, I say they seceded and then presented me their complaint instead of the reverse order of procedure. It is too long a story to relate here; suffice it to say that they were mixing up a semipolitical municipal question with certain school considerations. Certain small signs of distrust are perhaps only to be expected here in Batangas, where there had been war since 1895 more or less continuously. By war I mean of course the sort of passive bushwhacking of the Filipino which passes for war, which mean seriously unsettled commercial conditions, great agitation, but little loss of life. The Tagalos are great

agitators, and this is exemplified among the teachers and in the schools. But I believe the Tagalos are the most intelligent and best people in the Philippines.

A prospectus was sent out in May, 1902, to all presidentes and teachers. This contained general information about the high schools to be established in the three provinces. It was designed thus to give information as to the course of study and foment interest in the new schools. Notwithstanding this prospectus, somewhat extravagant ideas prevailed at first as to the work which would be done. Many of the pupils desired to study Spanish; but, as was expected, when they really learned their needs and as the work progressed the pupils were willing in most cases to relegate the Spanish to its proper place in our programme, namely, that of a branch of study, a foreign language studied as such, rather than in any way a basis language for the study of the various subjects. Spanish should be taught here just as French or German is in the States. Some wanted to study Latin, but we managed to put this off for a while, as there are many things for them to do before studying Latin.

The curriculum of the schools will be seen in the catalogue of the Batangas high school, attached to this as an exhibit. The classes of the first years study arithmetic, beginning with fractions; geography, history (with emphasis in these last two subjects on the Philippine side), English grammar and composition, etc. The third-year class in Batangas are studying algebra. After they have been at school some six months they are willing to allow their instructors to choose their studies for them. They are then willing to forego Spanish and Latin for a while at least; but at first—that is, on entering—they must be handled tenderly.

Drawing has been taught informally, but has in most cases been uphill work, as the teachers are not acquainted with the art, not having been chosen with that object in view, but for other important qualifications. Some music has been taught in the same manner.

No industrial work has been possible, because we have neither the facilities nor the teachers for such work. As I have intimated, such work, to be successful in the Philippines, should be carried on with a minimum of theory and a maximum of practice, in order that the pupils might so engage in some of the remunerative work; for example, if the pupils could spend half a day at least at carpentering, etc., to sell the product, and so pay their living expenses. Thus pupils might be recruited from the lower classes of the population. The people are not now able to support grown children at school. A large amount of prejudice is to be overcome. Manual labor is scrupulously avoided by the natives, especially by those who have acquired literacy, if by hook or by crook they can get positions as clerks, even with much smaller pay.

A native teacher was desired for each school, (1) to teach Spanish if it proved necessary; and especially, (2) to form a connection between the school faculty and the people—that is, to make the people feel more as if the school belonged to them; (3) to prepare a Filipino for carrying on the work later when there will be fewer American teachers; (4) by his influence to increase the attendance on the school. The general superintendent, upon my nomination, appointed three native teachers, one for each of the three high schools. These teachers were selected for their especial knowledge and influence. The native teacher had already begun work previously in Batangas high school through the liberality of the provincial board of that province.

Dormitories are very much needed for each of these schools. They would greatly increase the attendance and the efficiency of the work. The parents desire their children to be closely associated with Americans as a matter of social training. It is in this respect that the church schools have made a success. The Spanish schools provide dormitories at very moderate charges in Manila. These could be very nearly if not quite self-supporting; but a little financial capital is needed in order to begin, that is, to rent a house, etc. The board could be arranged for without any advanced outlay if necessary. Many of the parents out in the provinces desire that their children be under the care of some responsible person, and this is difficult to arrange for privately. In two of the provinces an arrangement was made with a native to take boarding pupils for the school, but this was only a makeshift.

It was necessary to give the people some assurance of the value, measured in their standard, of the schools. Accordingly I have stated that graduation from one of our high schools would admit them to the law and medical schools soon to be established in Manila in the new university. I could very well promise this, as I knew our high schools to be equal in standard to any schools in the islands, and that such a university could get no better pupils.

As to the curriculum presented, it will be noted it is arranged as a finishing rather than as a preparatory course. There has never been a course in "letters" in the Manila Spanish University. The Spanish secondary course was therefore the end. Again, nine-tenths of these pupils want to go to work and will not continue study, or, if they do, it will be in a professional school. Hence, it would be well to teach at

least a definition or two in such courses as logic and philosophy, else the pupils may never know what is referred to by the terms.

In Batangas high school the highest class began some 16 strong and has dwindled to 7 now. Half a dozen have been given places as teachers; four or five others have secured positions as clerks through their knowledge of English, etc. This class is rated, as will be seen, as a third-year class. The course has been arranged for five years, but very soon the first year may be done in the primary schools. In future years our incoming pupils will be confined to those who have passed through the primary schools, but this beginning year many entered who had never been to any American school except, perhaps, to night schools.

The American teachers for the high schools were chosen with great care. The best teachers who knew Spanish were elected. The requiring of a knowledge of Spanish has proven an excellent thing. In no other way could these teachers have acquired so much influence among the people. One of our best teachers, who was to have been principal of the Batangas high school, died of diphtheria.

Five other new high schools were established in Batangas Province in July, 1903. Each of these schools is situated in a town containing from 30,000 to 45,000 inhabitants, and when the inhabitants recover from their financial difficulties the attendance will be very large. However, the attendance is satisfactory as it is. The Batangas high school opened after vacation with about 120 pupils. The other high schools began their existence with the following enrollments: Bauan, 116; Lipa, 105; Tanauan, 71; Taal, 93; Balayan, 96. Each of these last two schools will soon have more than 100 pupils, but we shall be obliged to use some of these pupils as teachers in barrios.

We have been exceedingly short of teachers for this secondary work. In some cases we have had to take teachers from very necessary primary work provisionally.

A private subscription was made in each of these towns in order to help secure desks. Those pupils who felt so disposed were requested to bring a chair and a small table to school for their own use. The provincial board allowed us 25 pesos house rent and 5 pesos for a janitor in each of the five towns.

The proportion of young women attending these new schools is very large, and is due to the influence of the public schools, and especially to the vacation normal schools. Our best pupils do not want to become teachers now, but prefer to continue their school work, which is, to me, a very good sign. The average age is high in the high schools. The reason is, as I have hinted before, that there are many elder children and young people who were "ashamed" to go to the primary school. Some have had considerable Spanish education. These naturally make rapid progress as a rule. In the high schools established outside of Batangas the proportion that came from the primary schools is less than half of the whole this year, for the reason already explained. These outside pupils average very high in age, say 18 or 20 years. A few pupils of this age, say some dozen in each large primary school, attended the primary schools last year. Many more attend this year through the influence of the normal school and of the high schools, which is making education popular among the young people.

There is an enthusiasm such as has never been known among the young people. The children have shown this disposition before, but it has not hitherto extended in any great degree to the young people from 18 to 25 years of age. There is a great eagerness to talk English. They accost each other in the streets in English, and it is becoming a habit to use it as a "court" or society language. This was true of Spanish, but not nearly so many ever got instruction in Spanish as are profiting by the English. The Government should take this tide at its "full." Learning English may not teach them the unrighteousness of insurrection, but it will teach them the utter uselessness and folly of it. This is precisely what the young men of Lipa and Taal, those two strongholds of Tagalog pride and feeling, need.

The school fund for this next year, if all collected, will be about \$17,000 United States currency. This is insufficient, and many towns will be very poorly supplied with native teachers. Many promising barrios will have no schools. To give an example, Cuenca has a fund of \$117. Schoolhouse rent is \$800 per year. Teachers' salaries in the town should be, at lowest calculation, in the town \$30 and in the barrios \$30 per month; that is, there is a deficit of about \$700. Cuenca is an example of a small town. Let us take a large one. Bauan has 42,000 inhabitants. More than 30,000 of these people will be entirely without school facilities, because there is only money enough to establish about 6 barrio schools. Lipa and Batangas, towns about equally large, can have each only about 10 barrio schools, leaving some 25,000 people not within reach of schools. If the government authorizes the appointment of some 10 or 12 native teachers in Batangas Province, to be paid by the insular government, the situation will be somewhat relieved by thus releasing municipal funds.

The average salary paid teachers in the old division of Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas was about 12 pesos in November, 1901. The figure is very low on account of the fact that the few barrio teachers who were employed were paid almost infinitesimal salaries. The average for Batangas Province, it will be seen, is about 18 pesos per month for the year 1902-3. In these cases the salaries were taken from general municipal funds. With the collection of the land tax the salaries are to be increased, to take effect in Batangas Province August 1, 1903. Under the new arrangement or schedule of salaries Batangas town, the capital, pays its 16 native teachers an average of 31 pesos per month. These teachers are rather well prepared for the work and could not be secured for much less. They must each spend at least 5 pesos per month horse hire, in order to ride into town every afternoon for a two hours' teachers' class. The average for the province will be about 22 pesos per month per teacher. However, under the condition just stated and on which all barrio teachers are appointed, their salaries are practically less by about 5 pesos than the amount paid them. These teachers could not walk the distance, especially in the rainy season.

DIVISION OF BOHOL.

[Annual report of Division Superintendent L. T. GIBBENS.]

It must be borne in mind that during the period from September 1, 1900, to November 15, 1901, the province was in organized rebellion against the United States Government, and 20 pueblos, including in some instances all their barrios, were burned to the ground. Thousands of horses, cattle, and carabaos were shot and left lying where they fell, to vitiate the atmosphere and pollute the streams of water. Following closely after these events, rinderpest became epidemic among the remaining cattle and carabaos, while surra and glanders played havoc with the surviving horses. These facts have been commented upon in previous reports, but it is thought appropriate to again note them since their effects will be noticeable in this province for many years to come.

The surrender of all the armed forces in the province, in December, 1901, was followed by the return of the province to the control of the civil governor, April 1, 1902. The province having formerly been under civil government, the provincial officials and a number of the municipalities were nominally transacting their official duties during the period of the insurrection.

The 35 original pueblos were reorganized under the Municipal Code and the work of reconstruction was begun. Three pueblos deserve special mention for the manner in which they have risen, phoenix-like, from the ashes—Dimiao, Anda, and Loon. The success of each of the above-named pueblos in the work of reconstruction is due to the precept, example, and untiring energy of its presidente.

Nearly every pueblo in the province has an abundance of fresh water issuing from springs in the mountains, which is utilized in the growing of upland rice. Necessity has caused the planting of more rice than in former years, but still the yearly supply is not equal to the consumption. Near the coast considerable copra and a very little hemp are produced for export. Many of the natives of the coast towns are fishermen, but seldom any fish is exported. Business is principally carried on by trade or barter. On market days the natives from the coast towns carry their products to the interior towns for exchange, and vice versa.

Salt is produced in limited quantities at Loay by the evaporation of sea water. Near Tubigon, and on the island of Panglao, bricks and unglazed earthenware vessels are made. Inabanga and Talibon have acquired considerable fame by the manufacture of mats. Many pueblos manufacture native cloth from the piña or pineapple, abaca, and banana plants.

The vast upland prairies of Talibon, Ipil, Ubay, Carmen, Sierra Bullones, and Batuanan, the section best adapted to stock raising and grazing, are now practically deserted. For reasons previously stated the natives have been compelled to change their occupations, and many of them have removed nearer to the mountains, where the water supply is more available for the cultivation of rice, camotes, and other articles of first necessity.

The population of the division of Bohol is estimated at 240,000, of whom about one-eighth, or 30,000, are of school age (6 to 14 years of age). The statistics of the census recently completed differ very slightly from the above estimate.

The public schools were opened for the school year 1902-3 on July 1, 1903, in 29 pueblos and 11 barrios, with a teaching force of 8 American and 95 Filipino teachers. At the close of the second month of school the enrollment had reached 17,228, with an average daily attendance of 8,756. Cholera having become epidemic in 20 or more pueblos, the schools of the division were closed September 15 by order of the provincial board of health.

The contagion having disappeared from Calape, the municipal council and teachers requested that school be resumed. The board of health having given permission, the schools of that pueblo were reopened October 13.

The office received a communication from the president of the provincial board of health, under date of October 28, 1902, stating that in his judgment the work of the public schools might be resumed with safety in all the pueblos except Guindulman and Loboc. The schools were reopened on Monday, November 3, as indicated, and continued with but slight interruption until the close of the school year. The schools of Guindulman and Loboc were reopened in December and January, respectively.

Immediately following the epidemic of cholera there appeared fevers and smallpox. While very few cases of fever were fatal, the contagion sadly interfered with the school attendance. Four pueblos were obliged to close their schools on account of smallpox.

During the year an average of 1,328 persons for each day taught received personal instruction in English from American teachers, 2,738 pupils were taught by Filipino teachers, and 2,774 pupils were taught by Filipino teachers who have no knowledge of English. Average daily attendance for the year, 6,840.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

November 10, 1902, a provincial secondary school was opened in one room of the house occupied by the division superintendent as a residence, with 2 American teachers. The above room proved to be inadequate, and a removal into a house of four rooms, rented for the purpose by the provincial board, was necessary. The room in which the school was organized is now used as a carpenter shop by the industrial department of the school. Instruction was given in the common branches, industrial drawing, knife-work, music, and sewing. During the year 70 pupils enrolled, 69 of whom were in attendance until the close of school. The average daily attendance for the year was 42. The average age of the pupils was 17 years. Thirteen pueblos and 4 barrios were represented in the enrollment.

Plans for a secondary school building—estimated cost, \$30,000, local currency—have been approved and the contract has been let for making the excavation for the foundation. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated by the provincial board, and is now available. The insular government has been requested to appropriate \$20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the building according to plans and specifications. The site is about 50 feet above the level of the sea at high-water mark, about 100 yards therefrom facing the sea and the west, and about 300 yards from the center of the capital.

CENSUS.

On March 2 the census bureau began its work of enumerating the inhabitants of the archipelago. Twenty-nine Filipino teachers in this division, 3 of whom are women, were employed as enumerators. Ten pupils from the secondary school, 2 of whom are women, were also employed. The schools were continued without apparent interruption until March 27.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The second annual normal institute for Filipino teachers, province of Bohol, opened Monday, April 13, 1903, with an enrollment of 125. Cholera having reappeared in the capital in a very violent and threatening form, the institute was closed Friday, April 17, by order of the provincial board of health. The enrollment on the date of closing was 205, representing 23 pueblos and 2 provinces. Phonics, reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, physiology, geography, music, and school organization and management were taught by 6 American teachers and the division superintendent.

IN GENERAL.

The above, in brief, is a history of the year's work in the division of Bohol. In addition to the destitute conditions caused by the rough hand of war and the ravages of disease, the work of education has been slightly embarrassed by the procrastination of municipal officials and the lack of funds. In almost every instance the former is due to the latter. Provincial and municipal officials have shown an interest in the system and have done much by their sympathy and cooperation to promote the work and to lighten the labor of the American teachers. The American teachers, without exception, have faithfully discharged their duties, and in every way shown themselves worthy of the respect of the people for whose benefit they are laboring.

DIVISION OF BULACAN.

[Report of Mr. E. G. TURNER, division superintendent of Bulacan.]

I was appointed as division superintendent of the division of Bulacan November 28, 1902. I then left my station at Iloilo and arrived in this province December 9.

Little had been done in the way of supervision since November 1, as the former superintendent did not care to take any new steps in the supervision of a division soon to be under the direction of another person.

My first object was to find the town of the province best suited for a provincial high school. On investigation it was found that a suitable building could not be obtained in Malolos, the capital of the province, owing to the scarcity of buildings. Baliuag, one of the largest and most centrally located towns of the province, was then selected as the best and most suitable town for a high school and an office.

I then sent a requisition to the general superintendent for office furniture, but it was decided that under the new law the province should furnish and "equip" the office if the provincial board should deem it proper to do so. The matter was then referred to the provincial board, which responded very promptly, and soon furnished an office building and the necessary office furniture.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The school at Baliuag was reorganized and put on the basis of a provincial high school in January, with Miss Ella King Vogel, Mr. James A. Fairchild, and Mrs. Lillie Turner as teachers. Since that date the enrollment has increased from 29 to 60. A list of examination questions was sent to the most advanced pupils of all the schools in the province, and many of them made excellent grades. About 75 of them were granted certificates, which will admit them to the provincial high school.

It is encouraging to note that most of the best families of Baliuag are represented in this school, and the Spanish colegio that was established here February 1 has had but little or no influence upon the provincial school. The outlook for the coming year is very good.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Much of my time has been spent out in the province working with the teachers, presidentes, and officials.

Some of the schools were in a good condition; others were practically at the vanishing point. One American teacher was teaching 6 pupils, and she said that the enrollment of her school had never been over 21. This teacher was assisted by a native teacher, and their school register on that date showed an enrollment of 16. Another American teacher, who formerly had charge of 800 pupils, was teaching a small school of 9 pupils. This teacher had lost interest and energy and ambition in school work. Some schools had been in a flourishing condition until the novelty and curiosity had worn off.

I found three schools which, through the untiring efforts of the teachers, had actually imbibed some of the real spirit of the American schools. These schools are to be highly complimented. In this connection I mention Bocaue, with Mr. George M. Palmer as teacher; Calumpit, whose teacher is Mr. O. C. Lewis, and San Miguel, whose schools have been made by Mr. Fred Lawrence and the influence of Governor Tecson.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

Most of the American teachers have done good work; they have been faithful and have really accomplished much, and deserve great credit. Some of the teachers are young and inexperienced; they have done the best they knew how, while three or four have been indifferent and their schools have amounted to nothing, and the municipal officials of these towns have gotten a poor opinion of the American school system. If this province had fewer lady teachers and more men the schools could be better served. Some of the lady teachers, however, are as successful as the men, and would be satisfied with any pueblos in the province, but this number is small.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

The Filipino teachers are doing good work; in most cases, as is the American teacher so is the Filipino teacher; in general, the native teachers reflect the teaching of the American teachers with whom they work. If the American teacher has been careless in getting to school on time the native teacher possesses this fault.

The native teachers of this province, with the exception of six or eight, do not know as much English as the teachers of some other provinces. Many of the pupils know more English than some of the teachers, and the aspirantes are far in advance of the teachers. This is due to the fact that this province has not had a teachers' normal. As one of the most important features of the American teacher's work is to train the native teachers, this province will have a two months' normal institute this year.

The salary of the native teacher is low, very low, and some course should be taken so as to increase the teacher's salary as his efficiency increases. The teachers, in general, are studying and working very much, in order to meet the demand for good teachers. The Tagalog teacher has more energy and spirit than the Visayan teacher.

PRESIDENTES AND OFFICIALS.

It should be noted that this province was the first to take up arms against the American Government and the last to lay them down, and probably suffered more during the war than any other province. The feelings engendered during the war are to-day very conspicuous in many of the officials, and probably will be for some time. This class is in reality opposed to schools. Others are not openly opposed to schools, but they do nothing for school work. In general, the small towns are more favorable to schools than the larger towns. Many of them ask for schools, and will help some, and their spirit is neutral, while that of the larger towns is negative, and will be until good American teachers can be sent there to create a school sentiment; for this reason this province needs more good, strong, earnest teachers.

I am not condemning the officials; we would probably entertain the same spirit were we in their place. When these people do fall in line they will accomplish far more than some others who have been assisted from the first. This step, however, is yet to be taken and a real sentiment for schools is to be developed, but this can be done; it requires, however, much tact, patience, and perseverance.

THE PROPER USE OF SCHOOL FUNDS, PRESUPUESTO, ETC.

I believe I have solved the problem "how to control the school funds." In making out the presupuesto, or estimate of school expenses, for the year it has been the custom to set apart certain amounts of money for teachers' salaries, carting books, repairs of schoolhouses, etc. A presidente could then have work done on the schoolhouse and pay, or be supposed to pay, any sum he desired so he did not go above the estimate for that kind of work; in short, he could issue a warrant for \$10, if the estimate was that large, if the real value of the work were but 1 peso.

The presupuesto for this year does not set apart any particular sum for any particular thing; it puts the amount of school funds on hand January 1, with the estimated amount of school funds to be collected this year as land tax. The sum total is represented as the amount to cover all school expenses for the year. This form of presupuesto was readily adopted by the different pueblos, the provincial treasurer, and myself. Following this, the provincial treasurer notified all municipal treasurers that the payment of money from the school funds under the new presupuesto must first be approved by the division superintendent of schools.

The next step was to issue monthly from this office an approved pay roll for each municipality. The municipal treasurers will now pay no accounts whatever from the school funds except said accounts have been approved by this office. We now have no misappropriation of school funds. This system works nicely.

The provincial officers are interested in schools and have been of much assistance. The governor is an excellent man and will be of great assistance in school work.

NEEDS OF OUR SCHOOLS.

We need a law which will give the division superintendent power to do something. As it is, his hands are absolutely tied by the municipal officers. He can not require the pupils to go to school; the salaries of his native teachers can be held six months if the municipality so desires; he can not have any repairs made on the schoolhouses if the officials do not care to do so. (They have the power to pay any sum out of the school funds for repairs or things that appear to be for school purposes.) Better now. Of course, the provincial treasurer may not approve their accounts, but the provincial treasurer seldom knows the amount of work done or the value of said work. I therefore recommend a law that will place the municipal school funds in the hands of the provincial treasurer, to be used by the municipalities subject to the approval of the division superintendent of schools and the amount to be spent by each municipality be regulated according to the number of pupils who attend school.

We need about eight more first-class teachers in this province.

The outlook of school work for this province the coming year is very good. I believe we are on the road to great success in school work and much credit is due the American teachers. They were the pioneers who, in many cases, underwent hardships; they cleared the way and planted the seed of success.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The normal opened on May 4, 1903, with a large attendance; before the close of school the enrollment almost reached 300. Several persons were turned away, as we did not have room to accommodate them.

The students in this school did excellent work; in fact, many of them applied themselves too closely to their studies, until quite a large number became ill. The afternoon periods were then shortened from forty to thirty minutes each, and we forbade students to study after 11 o'clock p. m. and before 5 a. m. Until we sent out this order some pupils studied all night until 4 o'clock in the morning. It is marvelous the progress these students made in two months. I am well satisfied with the work they did in this school; I could not have hoped for better results.

The classes were not large and the teachers were able to do a great deal of individual work with the students. We had a large number of American teachers and we have gotten results not otherwise obtainable.

One of the chief features of this school was the methods classes, which were for all native teachers. The chief object of these classes was to teach "how and what to teach." Every lesson was presented in the simplest and most concrete form possible; in short, these classes formed a practice school. All theory was omitted and practical teaching was exhibited. The success of this school is due to the fact that every teacher commenced work with the foundation principles of education and built systematically. All subjects were presented in a simple, concrete, practical form.

The American teachers were alert, enthusiastic, and much interested in their work. Some of them were sick in May. On an average, three were out of school on account of sickness during the first month of the normal. No teacher was out long at a time, but over half of them were sick at different times.

I want to highly commend the American teachers of this province for the excellent work they performed in this school. Their cooperation, unity of purpose, and good feeling, as exhibited in the normal, deserve recognition.

We were sorry to close the school three days before the end of the two months, but as cholera became prevalent and the school, collectively and individually, became very much alarmed, we thought it best to close classes at once. We are very sorry to state that four of our students died of cholera—two aspirantes and two teachers.

This school made preparation to send a large exhibit for the fair. The material had been distributed and the outline work completed, and the work was to be copied and examination questions to be given on the day school closed; as a result, we have nothing for the exhibit. This was a great disappointment to the school, but it was unavoidable.

RESULTS.

This school was a great stimulus to school work in this province. The native teachers and students exerted their mental powers to the limit in the struggle for knowledge. Not a student of the 300 manifested a desire to shirk his studies. There was a great degree of emulation from the beginning to the close of the school. Every student had an object in view; he was reaching out for something he did not possess. This school opened a new world of thought to the students. They returned to their homes at the close of school feeling they had been well paid for the time and money spent in the normal.

The teachers are not satisfied with their present attainments. Many of them desire to enter the high school, but as we must have teachers they have been encouraged to teach. Quite a large number do not care to teach in towns where there are no American teachers; for they say that if they do not have daily instruction from American teachers they will not know as much as their companions when they come to the next normal school.

The salaries of over half of the Filipino teachers were increased 2 to 15 pesos per month for this year, and the salaries of many more will be increased in December, providing the success of their schools justifies it.

OPENING OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The teachers entered upon their work in the municipal schools July 1 with new zeal and a determination to have larger and better schools than they had last year.

We now have a force of 25 American teachers and about 100 native teachers. The native teachers have a different attitude toward school work than that of last year. The schools this month are very large. We can not secure enough teachers to care for the large number of pupils that want to enter. In some barrios we have native teachers who have from 100 to 150 pupils in each.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The American teachers are not able to care for all the adults that desire to enter the night schools. Some of our night schools number from 50 to 80 adults. The teachers of these schools have been compelled to exclude many persons who desire to study in these schools.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

Within vacation we secured one of the largest and most commodious buildings in Baliuag for the provincial high school. The building has been newly painted, repaired, and equipped for school work. The building is furnished with American desks, and will accommodate 250 pupils.

On account of the cholera the high school was not opened until July 13. We had made preparations for 125 pupils, but to our great surprise that school has now enrolled more than 300 pupils.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook of school work in this province is very encouraging. The people are learning the value of a practical knowledge of English. Two years ago the schools were overflowing with boys and girls who entered through curiosity; then school was a novelty. When schools ceased to be a novelty the children did not attend.

To the Filipino people the schools are rapidly becoming a reality worthy of patronage and encouragement. The native teachers are doing much to bring about this state of feeling.

I highly recommend that some of these teachers be put on the insular pay roll from time to time. This will be a reward for successful work; also it would be of inestimable value to school work.

The American teachers are to be highly commended for their noble efforts in bringing about a feeling of common interest and unity of purpose.

DIVISION OF CAGAYAN AND ISABELA.

[Report of Division Superintendent H. E. BARD.]

During the month of September, 1902, there were enrolled in the public primary schools of this division 3,523 children, with an average attendance of 1,928. These were distributed in 54 schools in 21 different towns. They were instructed by 25 American and 54 Filipino teachers. The highest enrollment during that portion of the school year 1902-3 covered by this report was in October, when it reached 3,989, with an average attendance of 2,415.

VACATION NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The primary schools closed on March 27. On April 1, Mr. W. W. Rodwell was transferred from the division, and I was appointed to succeed him as division superintendent.

A term of eight weeks normal school was planned, to begin June 1. Mr. Wagenblass was made principal, and 8 American teachers were assigned to assist him. Several things threatened the entire success of the school. The year previous many teachers assembled here only to return again to their homes because of the prevalence of smallpox here. This, therefore, was really the first normal institute held in the valley. The division superintendent upon retiring annulled all contracts with teachers; and, by reason of an inefficient mail system, my letter stating conditions under which the contracts would be renewed was not received and they were left in ignorance as to their position. Many were uncertain as to the advisability of attend-

ing under these circumstances and others had no money. There were several quarantines on the river and considerable cholera in different parts of the division.

Notwithstanding this, there were enrolled 203 teachers and aspirantes, and the average attendance was 93 per cent. The school was in every way thoroughly successful, and the new and enthusiastic interest manifested throughout the division is due in no small degree to the influence of this school. The work was well done, the teachers and aspirantes were pleased and enthusiastic, and they carried this spirit with them to their homes.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The public primary schools reopened on August 3, 1903. Schools were opened in all pueblos and barrios where there were teachers to teach them and money to support them. There were opened in all 53 schools, with 65 Filipino teachers and 14 American teachers. Schools were opened in 25 out of the 38 pueblos in this division.

In making assignments of American teachers, those towns which had done most for the schools in the past and which had means and disposition to do most for them in the future received first consideration. Owing to the few American teachers remaining in the division, it did not become necessary to consider any doubtful towns; in fact, there were far too few teachers to supply the towns especially deserving.

In some towns, owing to the lack of sufficient teaching force, it has become necessary to put especial emphasis on keeping the children already enrolled rather than to try to enlarge the enrollment. In fact this is emphasized throughout the division, but as a policy rather than a necessity.

The total teaching force in the division is as follows:

Primary schools.

American teachers:	
Male	14
Female	1
Total	15
Filipino teachers:	
Male	48
Female	21
Total	69

Provincial school.

American teachers:	
Male	4
Female	2
Total	6

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

By a circular letter of the general superintendent, the number of night schools allowed to this division was reduced to six. This reduction seemed to come at a very inopportune time. At the beginning of the school year there was a general clamor for night classes. Every American teacher in the primary schools of this division could have a good night school.

This demand has been met in part by the native teachers. In two or three towns they have organized classes that are doing good work. The American teacher assists in outlining the work for them and is ready to aid in many other ways, but he has nothing to do with the class-room work or actual teaching.

Where the Filipino teachers organize these classes books are necessary and the members of the class are usually of those people that are not able to buy them. I have been furnishing such books as were needed on the ground that it is really a public work, even though money is paid the teachers for their services. If arrangements can be made whereby this can be done to a larger degree, I would recommend that it be done.

EXPENDITURES.

Much work has been planned for this year and some has been already begun. A number of towns have money on hand with which to build schoolhouses, and the chief difficulties are getting suitable plans and timber. It would be a great conven-

ience if the Department would have a large variety of blue prints of houses suitable for the country districts. A booklet, also, giving full directions relative to the best methods of going to work about getting materials and constructing the houses would be helpful. There are really no responsible contractors available, and few people have had experience in this line of work. The mail system is so poor that a year can easily be consumed in the passing of a few letters between this office and the more remote towns of the division. Tuguegarao, Tuao, Enrile, and Abulug have already prepared, or are preparing, plans for good buildings in the centros, and there are other pueblos which will do so soon. There are also a large number of barrios which deserve buildings, and in some cases plans are being made for constructing them.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

During the month of September, 1902, there were enrolled in the provincial high school 55 pupils, more than half of whom were from Tuguegarao. The largest number enrolled during the school year was 65, and the average attendance was 56.

This school was conducted by Mr. H. E. Bell, principal, and one assistant. It was in a rented building, ill adapted for school purposes. The people generally were ignorant of the nature of the school, and for the most part the children were unprepared to enter. The year can be looked upon as little more than a beginning. Much remained to be done.

With the permission of the general superintendent, the school was closed the 1st of March, and Mr. Bell was given permission to go to Manila to visit the schools there and to devise further plans for the school for the succeeding school year. It was planned that upon his return he should visit the different pueblos in the division in the interest of the school. He was able to visit all of the more important towns of Cagayan and some in Isabela. He succeeded in enlightening the people relative to the high school and in arousing no little interest.

The high school reopened on July 6, 1903, with an attendance of 78, which increased for several weeks at the rate of 25 students a week. We reopened in a rented building as good as could be found, but inadequate. In a few weeks it was found necessary to rent an additional building to accommodate the students. The enrollment during the month of August was 245, with an attendance of 212. Mr. Bell was assisted the first month by two regular teachers and two special teachers doing regular work. Mr. J. U. Gallagher was assigned in June by the general superintendent to the industrial work, and Mr. R. W. Adamson arrived in July to take charge of the agricultural work. They were instructed to make a special effort to become acquainted with the students specially fitted, or having special aptitude for the work of their respective departments, and to try by their personal influence to gather around them a few dozen boys who would form the first classes.

There is a demand for work in all of the following departments: Industrial, agricultural, normal, commercial, music, and art. At the beginning of the year assurances were made by the general superintendent that provisions would be made for all of this work, and it is eagerly expected. The school should be a sort of university with a regular academic course, and normal, industrial, agricultural, and commercial departments; also departments of music and art. It ought to be at once a preparatory school, preparing young men and young women for higher courses of study in Manila, America, or Europe, and a school equipping them for immediate service in the respective lines.

Last month the provincial board entered into negotiations for the purchase of one of the best houses in the valley, together with 10 acres of land. The owner was unable to give possession before October 1. It has been agreed that the board have the property on that date for a consideration of \$8,500 gold. The upper floor and the lower floor of the main building will accommodate 350 children, and there is a large wing which will accommodate the industrial and, with a little addition, the agricultural departments. The commercial department, if we succeed in getting a teacher for this work, can be accommodated in the main building. There is much good land adjacent, which can be rented or purchased at a reasonable price. This is an ideal place for an industrial and agricultural school, especially the latter. This division contains a greater variety of soils and climatic conditions than can be found in any other part of the Philippines. There are high mountain lands, rich alluvial valleys and plains; high and low rice lands, thousands of acres of rich, dry land, easily irrigated. Most of the tropical fruits and vegetables and many of those of temperate climates can be raised. At present tobacco and corn constitute the products of the entire valley. Scarcely enough besides these is raised for food by which the people live.

There are at present enrolled in the provincial school 275 students, and new ones are entering every day. Only 19 of all that have entered have been dropped from

the roll, and they for good reasons. Forty students who sought admission failed to qualify. The outlook for the school is excellent.

Too much credit can not be given to the members of the provincial board for the interest they have taken and the substantial help they have given this work. They have appropriated practically the last dollar the province can afford for the purchase of a good building. They have given every assistance possible in the maintaining and conducting of the school. By personal influence they have helped to gain for the school the high position it holds with the people of the whole division.

Another year, or as soon as practicable, two junior high schools should be established in this division, one in Ilagan and one in Aparri. One would have been opened in Ilagan this year had the province had the necessary funds. Thirty or forty students from the province of Isabela attend the high school here.

NEEDS.

It is difficult to say for which we have the greater need in this division—teachers or supplies. There ought to be at least 6 more American teachers in the primary schools and 4 more in the high school. There are in the high school now 275 pupils and 3 regular teachers, the principal and 2 special teachers to do the work. We need 6 regular teachers, counting the principal as one, and at least 4 special teachers in all; that is, we need 2 more special teachers and 2 regular. If we could have 6 special teachers, 1 for each of the agricultural, normal, commercial, and music departments, and 2 for the industrial department, 1 for the boys and 1 for the girls, it would prove a decided advantage. But unless we can secure supplies we can use few special teachers. The demand for the special teachers will not be altered. We need both teachers and supplies, and we need them intensely.

There is a great need for more, and more efficient Filipino teachers. The Filipino teachers of this division are not, as a rule, able to do work except under the immediate supervision of an American teacher. Much was accomplished last summer in the eight weeks' normal school. I believe this ought to be repeated next year. From such schools and from the provincial school this need will be gradually met.

More should be made of school boards. It is true that few boards do now the work that is requested of them, but if more is required of them they will do more, even if they never do all that is required. Even now, where there is no American teacher, the superintendent must depend to a very large degree on the school board. Every effort ought to be made at once to develop the usefulness and efficiency of these boards, if we are not soon to find ourselves helpless as far as the actual school work, especially in the more remote posts, goes.

We need better mail facilities. The system here is about as bad as it can be. It takes from one to three months for a letter to reach the more remote pueblos of this division. A letter addressed to Ilagan goes first to Aparri and then returns from there to Ilagan. The same is true of practically all the pueblos in the division. There is no regular mail system on the river, but the postmaster in Aparri puts mail on any boat or barangayan he can persuade to take it. Sometimes it is days and even weeks on the way up the river.

We need a money-order office here in Tuguegarao. A teacher desiring to send money either to Manila or to the States must either send it to Aparri or wait until vacation, when he can go himself, usually at considerable expense. There is absolutely no other way to send money to the States, and the only other way to send money to Manila is through the kindness of the provincial treasurer.

Splendid results have been obtained in different ways, but I believe the chief result lies in the interest that has been aroused in the better classes. The people are beginning to have a confidence in the schools which they have not had heretofore. They are also beginning to see more clearly the need of supporting them as they have not in the past. While it can not yet be said that the public schools occupy first place in the minds of the people, yet great strides have been made in that direction.

Great effort is being made to make the people see the public schools in their true light, and not without a large degree of success. They are beginning to realize that the public schools are the people's schools, for the people and their children.

DIVISION OF CAPIZ.

[Report of E. A. CODDINGTON, division superintendent.]

The school year began on June 16. For only about four months of the year the schools were under my supervision. The cholera broke out in the province late in August or early in September. The schools in the various towns were closed and

reopened as the necessities of the cholera situation in each town determined. The enrollment or attendance in the various towns can in no way do justice to the interest which the people have shown in the work of the schools nor their efforts to support them.

As fast as the people have been able to do so, the work of repairing and building schoolhouses has been pushed forward. There are 11 stone buildings, 3 wooden frame buildings, and 7 nipa buildings owned by the various towns; besides these, 18 nipa buildings have been rented for a whole or a part of the year by the other towns of the province.

While considerable progress has been made, at the same time the educational conditions are at present far from what could be wished. The first and most important reason for this of course has been the lack of funds with which to work. Wherever possible I have endeavored to get the people to do as much as they could by personal contributions and with their own hands to repair and build schoolhouses.

The secondary school was formally established at the beginning of last year and the average attendance has been about 50 under normal conditions, though the number has at times been reduced to 20 on account of cholera. This year I believe the attendance will be considerably larger, perhaps 75 or 100. To the ordinary secondary work a commercial course, including typewriting, has been added. An industrial department is being organized. It is also hoped that some time during the year we may be able to establish dormitories for both the boys and the girls of this school; however, the present financial condition of the provincial treasury forbids us expecting much from that source.

The normal institutes for 1902 and 1903 were fairly attended. In 1902 there were 68 and in 1903 there were 86 attending. I may say that the outlook for this division is encouraging but for two things, first, the need of funds to repair and build school buildings and pay native teachers; second, the need of American teachers.

DIVISION OF CAVITE.

Mr. H. H. Buck, division superintendent of Cavite, makes the following report upon the school work in his province for the period therein covered:

The last year has been one of calamities for Cavite Province. After the scourge of cholera came those of drought and grasshoppers. The ignorant, fatalistic barrio people seemed, in some districts, to abandon themselves to what they considered the will of God, and refused to take measures for their own salvation. The councilmen of one town argued that it was a mistake to kill the grasshoppers which were destroying their crops, alleging that for every one killed 10 more came into existence. This should not be taken as a reflection on the intelligence of the people of Cavite Province, as in the same town where it occurred there was no lack of men who tried to convince the council of their mistake, but when a poor countryman would see miles of grasshoppers in procession, the leaders filling, in a few hours, the pitfalls made to destroy them, and the remainder trooping over the bodies to attack the hopes of the year's work, it was difficult for him to believe that there was not something supernatural in such a calamity.

Ladronism, always a factor in Cavite Province, has been greatly augmented by the misery of the people. The constabulary has not proven itself capable of coping with the problem. Speaking generally, the officers that compose the force are not men that can win, by their personal qualities, the respect of the people. I remark this because it was the policy of the army to accomplish, by tact and diplomacy, what force could not do. The Filipino is essentially an emotional being, and his likes and dislikes influence him more than his reason. The deduction is clear. Men are needed in the force who will, by tact and good management, win the affection of the people, and thus be able to wield a personal influence on the side of the government.

Furthermore, the constabulary officer is very often not in accord with the policy of the government, and frets under the restrictions imposed by law. Complaints of abuses are too often taken as a sign of disaffection on the part of the one who complains, instead of an honest effort to remedy an evil. The result of this is men who in military times rendered great aid to the government are now generally discredited by the constabulary and are, for their part, thoroughly disgusted with the turn affairs have taken.

On the other hand, the best friend of the Filipino must admit that the people of Cavite Province have not in general that respect for the rights of others that makes free government a possibility. The public conscience has not developed sufficiently to make a just administration of affairs possible without rigid inspection. Moreover, the uncertainty regarding the disposition of the friar lands has a tendency to prolong the disorder and prevent the extinction of the bands and their most noted leaders.

A state of threatened disorder will effectually prevent either the return of the friars or investment by land companies—contingencies very distasteful to the average Caviteño. However, after all is said, there remains a great number of intelligent, patriotic Filipinos in Cavite Province ready to place themselves on the side of law and order. It is necessary only that the government institute a strong, just, and understanding policy by which these men may be encouraged and protected, and the affairs of Cavite Province will bear a different aspect.

FINANCES.

The school funds for the year 1903, as estimated from the revised land assessment, are \$13,297.55, against \$9,040.83 for the year of 1902. This increase is the result of the raising of the land valuation by the provincial board of tax revision, established under Act 582 of the Civil Commission. A fairly intimate knowledge, however, of the conditions existing in the province leads me to fear that the collection will fall far short of this estimate. It seems particularly unfortunate that there should be any increase in the taxes at this time, when the people are relatively far less able to pay them than last year. Moreover, from the very nature of the duties of this board, injustices are inevitable when any such general increase is brought about; and there seems to be no means provided whereby these mistakes may be rectified. Clearly, if the purpose of the tax revision was to equalize the burden, it has signally failed in its end; while if to increase the revenue, indications are that this year, at least, the result will fall much short of the expectations.

In the supervision of expenditures of school funds there has been a certain degree of looseness on the part of the division superintendent, which it has been found necessary to correct. Not that illegal expenditures have been allowed, but the superintendent has in his office no data by which he can tell the amount of money on hand at any stated period. To remedy this circulars have been sent to the various presidents asking for a current account of expenses at the end of each month.

The relation between the different municipalities and the division superintendent in regard to the expenditures have been of the most pleasant sort. As a rule, before increasing the monthly expenses, even in the case of the salary of a teacher, the council is communicated with and given an opportunity to advance any objection which they may have. By these means the division superintendent has been able to get the benefit of their more local knowledge and generally to act with their support and approval. An effort is being made in some towns of the province to save sufficient funds to construct schoolhouses, but with the constant demand for schools in the barrios and for increases of salary on the part of the Filipino teachers, it is difficult to tell how much the present should be sacrificed to the future.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The number of American teachers in the province has decreased by reason of resignations and transfers from 28 to the present number of 21. Of these, two resigned—one on account of ill health which necessitated his return to the States, the other on account of marriage. The remaining five were lost through transfers.

Most of the teachers in the province seem to be satisfied with their work and their prospects; though the loss from resignations during the coming year will probably be larger than during the past twelve months, as many of the teachers will finish the term of their contract and return to the States to continue their studies or accept other positions.

There has been considerable difficulty at times in finding suitable stations for ladies, and the majority of the complaints have been on this score. Under the existing conditions, it is certainly not advisable to increase the number of female teachers.

The relation between the American teachers and the patrons of the schools has invariably been pleasant. The presidente of Indang, who has always shown himself to be a good friend of the government, remarked, "The American teachers of Cavite Province are generally the most influential men in their towns."

I attribute the success of the teachers in this particular to the remarkable absence of race prejudice in all relations between them and the people. This removes the principal barriers to a perfect understanding, and the superiority of intelligence and education of the American teachers is made more apparent.

The duties of the American teachers are coming to be more and more those of a supervisor. In some places the Filipino teachers submit the work which they will do on the following day and suggestions are made by the American teacher touching

the work and methods of presenting it. When the American teacher visits the barrio schools or the classes under the control of the Filipino teacher, he tries to ascertain if the work has been faithfully carried out.

Where men have sufficient grasp to supervise successfully, great improvement is noted both in the Filipino teachers and in the results accomplished.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

The decrease in the number of American teachers has been partly offset by an increase in the number of Filipino teachers and a great improvement in their ability and interest.

The past experience of the Filipino teacher furnishes no criterion by which he is able to properly conduct a school; all methods and ideas of teaching and even subject-matter taught are so completely changed that it is necessary to begin at the very bottom and instruct him in the rudiments of the profession. It easily follows that young teachers of unformed habits are, as a rule, the most successful. The only exceptions are some few men of unusual ability and perseverance.

It is the policy of the division superintendent to weed out as rapidly as possible the men who show that their usefulness is past and replace them with young and promising teachers. It is necessary in doing this to be careful not to get ahead of public opinion. When the people clearly understand that a certain teacher is a real detriment to the school, they easily transfer their allegiance to a new man of better ability.

The salaries of the Filipino teachers have been increased, generally in pace with their progress, though there are a few exceptions where, on account of lack of funds, it is not possible to properly reward good work. The proposed plan of appointing a number of Filipino teachers to be paid from the insular treasury will furnish the means to thus recognize especial merit.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The normal institute of Cavite Province met in Cavite April 13 and closed May 15, making a session of five weeks.

In planning the work for this school the superintendent decided, inasmuch as it was a teachers' school, to admit none but teachers and aspirants. In very few instances was this rule violated.

Believing that the main need of the Filipino teachers is a thorough education in the common branches, the greater part of the time was spent in the study of arithmetic, geography and English, and with the most advanced United States history. Method was taught by actual application, abstract principles being stated merely to clinch what had already been demonstrated.

The Filipino teachers were encouraged to organize, hold debates, and practice parliamentary rules, considerable enthusiasm being evinced in this direction. Socially, the time was enlivened by several entertainments and "bailes."

In the teachers' class during the present year the work taken up in the normal institute is continued by following a course of study more or less general throughout the province. In the normal of 1904 this work will be reviewed, examination given, and certificates awarded to those who pass creditably. Thus, by three or four years of conscientious application, a Filipino teacher may acquire a fair common school education and be able to take up other lines of study.

The advantages of this system are very apparent; definite direction is given to the work, and the teacher is made to understand that he belongs to an organization; means thus being furnished whereby the spirit of emulation may be aroused and made to serve a good purpose.

BARRIO SCHOOLS.

When one considers that nearly all of the ladrones come from the rural districts, the work in the barrios seems of overshadowing importance. The poor, ignorant laborer or small farmer, unaccustomed to the formalities of law and ignorant of his rights and duties under the government, usually suffers abuses from the more powerful with a dumb, resentful silence, until, goaded beyond endurance, he commits some crime—the only means of redress which he knows—whereupon he is considered an outlaw and a fugitive from justice. For others the processes of law are a dim, terrible mystery, and, rather than be involved in its meshes in even a civil suit, with one of the "principales," they take to the hills, where there is at least a semblance of equality. Making a little education general, rather than highly educating a few,

seems the more logical means of eradicating these conditions. However, giving the class of instruction received from the schools in Spanish times will do little toward uplifting the people and making them familiar with our form of government; and before any great advancement can be made it is necessary to educate teachers to send into the barrios. Thus it is that the main effort has been spent in building up solid schools in the town before placing much emphasis on the work in the rural districts.

There are at present 14 barrio schools in the province. In these I have included not only schools in barrios properly speaking, but those in the smaller towns where there is no American teacher stationed, but where the schools are under the supervision of a teacher of a neighboring town.

The amount of time spent in the barrio schools by the American teacher depends a great deal upon the number of schools under his charge and their distance from the "poblacion." In some, the American teacher gives instruction three times a week; others are inspected once a month or even less often.

The quality of instruction given by the Filipino barrio teachers depends upon his ability, his knowledge of English and method, and the success of the American teacher as a supervisor. It ranges from that of an old-fashioned Spanish teacher to that of an up-to-date class room.

When practical the barrio teachers hold school four hours in the morning and attend teachers' class in the afternoon.

The people in the barrios are, generally speaking, more anxious for instruction than those in the towns. In some communities they have, with their own effort, erected buildings; in others suitable houses are furnished by the barrios at no cost to the municipality. Where such a strong desire for education is evinced, improvements in the "poblacion" school are being postponed and the money spent in the barrios.

During the present year the growth will be mainly along the line of barrio schools; teachers of fair ability are available, and with a land tax merely equaling that of last year considerable enlargement will be possible.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Cavite high school was opened June 19, 1902, with Mr. S. K. Mitchell as principal and Mr. Richard Leonard as assistant teacher. The need for a high school was not at that time particularly urgent, but it was thought a politic measure to commence the work and show what the primary schools were leading to, and thus cut off the stream of students from the Spanish colleges in Manila. In this we have been very successful.

The school commenced with an enrollment of about 25. This increased slowly till it reached a maximum of 80 in November with a daily attendance of 70. For the month of March the enrollment was 72 and the percentage of attendance 92.5.

The bulk of the pupils came from the neighboring towns, the more distant being scarcely represented. This seems to argue the necessity of establishing a secondary school in the southern part of the province.

Of the 72 enrolled last March 64 have returned, 2 have gone to the Liceo de Manila (one of them because he wished to take a commercial course), 2 had to go to work, 1 is prevented by lack of means; the reason of the absence of the other 3 is unknown.

This year the school opened under more advantageous circumstances. A commodious building in Cavite had been secured and more teachers added to the force. The enrollment at the end of the first month is 150, with a daily attendance of 140. The towns of the southern part of the province continue without representation. A preparatory class for older pupils with little or no knowledge of English has been organized and proven popular. At present nearly 50 are enrolled. These are drawn mainly from the class that has not hitherto patronized American schools.

The spirit of the school is good. A debating society has been organized among the more advanced pupils and a baseball team is preparing to arrange games with other schools as soon as the weather permits. This year the enrollment of girls is over 30, against 9 of last year. Embroidery is taught and proves quite an attractive feature.

The teaching force of the high school now consists of 3 American teachers and 1 Filipino, with a music teacher extra. Another American teacher will soon be added and an industrial man is very much desired.

Cavite is an ideal place for an industrial school. The arsenal gives steady employment to hundreds of first-class mechanics; two dry docks are situated just outside of the town, and a large Government floating dock is expected to arrive during the year. It is believed that were an industrial teacher furnished by the department and the proper support given to the school a large number of pupils would be forthcoming.

METHODS, BOOKS, ETC.

Although even in the primary schools much time is spent on branches other than English, this, it must be conceded, is and will continue to be the one requiring the most serious thought and attention on the part of the teacher, and hence the most important. The other studies present no difficulties radically different from those encountered in the States, while the teaching of English to Filipino children is an art that has to be learned by each new teacher before he can reach even a low average of proficiency.

As a rule the teachers of this division have made great progress in method of teaching. The tendency to emphasize reading at the cost of conversation is gradually being eradicated, and with the advent of books adapted to the work greater improvement is to be expected. It is to be regretted, however, that all the effort hitherto spent in preparing special text-books has been in the line of reading books. No one, apparently, has thought of getting out an outline of lessons in conversation.

I notice that the best teachers in the province have discarded books to a certain extent and evolved for themselves a set of language lessons better fitted for the work than any text-book obtainable. From the fact that these systems are almost identical in their general plan we may deduce the possibility of there being an ideal order in which words and grammatical forms may be introduced.

No one denies that certain words and forms are needed earlier in the life of a child than others, nor that there are certain words and forms the knowledge of which comes logically before that of others. It is the recognition of these facts, together with correct judgment of what should come first, and patience and ingenuity in drilling into the children the knowledge of these words and forms, that distinguishes between a good teacher of conversation and a poor one.

Much help would be given new teachers and those not fully acquainted with English construction, as the Filipino teachers, if a work containing lessons in conversation were published. Meanwhile, as there is no such work gotten up by the department, I would recommend the purchase and distribution of a book entitled "Progressive Lessons in English," by Mr. Sampson, English teacher, Canton, China. Although this book is not adapted to the Philippines, it contains many valuable hints for a teacher of conversation.

In summing up the work for the past year it must be noted that in spite of the decrease in the number of the American teachers the attendance at the end of the year was more than for any other month in the history of the schools of the province, that of March, 1903, being 2,487. During the present year, with the organization of the barrio schools, the number of children receiving instruction in English will undoubtedly be greatly increased. The spirit manifested by the people toward the schools is most friendly, while the class of instruction given is rapidly proving its superiority to any other obtainable.

During the present year, provided we are spared cholera and locusts, and if the ladrones continue reasonably quiet, we may expect, in spite of hard times, great advancement in all lines of education.

DIVISION OF CEBU.

The prevalence of cholera and smallpox interfered seriously with work throughout this division during the last school year. Division Superintendent Samuel MacClintock makes the following report on conditions after April 1, 1903:

The summer vacation school began on April 27. On account of the cholera situation it became necessary to send out word two weeks before the time set for opening postponing indefinitely the beginning of this work. Otherwise there would have been a much larger attendance. We opened on April 27 in spite of the cholera. Many native teachers were detained by the notice of postponement.

The prospects for a successful school year were bright when the schools of this division opened on June 15. Cholera, smallpox, and famine, due to the long drought and consequent failure of the corn crop last spring, interfered greatly at the beginning, but I am glad to be able to say that only two schools closed down, and those have now resumed work.

In spite of danger the American teachers are all pushing their work. The cholera and smallpox situation is improving daily, and the famine will be over soon. We may confidently expect a good year.

I would call your attention especially to the excellent progress made in the schools of the city of Cebu. The enrollment for this month promises to go far beyond anything yet attained. For purposes of comparison I submit the following:

Cebu day schools.	October, 1902.	July, 1903.
American teachers in Cebu.....	5	9
Filipino teachers in Cebu.....	17	17
Total enrollment	335	995
Average attendance	103	643
Percentage of attendance.....	53.5	71.5

In connection with the San Nicolas school Mr. J. V. Barrow has organized and is supervising a barrio school, whose enrollment was 179 and attendance 122 for June.

Mrs. Levering has more than doubled the attendance of the Ermita school, and the Central school, under Mr. Manning, has about reached the limit of its capacity. Other schools will be opened in the near future.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The history of the normal school during the past year (1902-3) was unfortunate. Owing to the general attitude of the people and to strong church institutions existing in Cebu the problem of building up a secondary school here is entirely different from what it is in other places. It is with great pleasure that I call your attention to the prosperous condition of the school. The enrollment having (August 7) reached 225, and new pupils coming in every day, the problem now presented is how to take care of them. Chairs, tables, a piano, drawing boards, blackboards, and other things needed are lacking. We are at present occupying what is probably the best building for school purposes in the Archipelago.

While I am still serving as principal of the normal school, the actual running of the school is left largely to Miss Florence Grayum and Mr. J. Frank Daniel. I can not commend too highly their work. They have not hesitated to give their services freely and at all times to building up the school.

Cebu normal.	October, 1902.	July, 1903.
American teachers.....	2	5
Total enrollment.....	39	206
Average daily attendance.....	25	125

FUNDS.

The land tax, while seeming to provide an adequate amount for school purposes, does in reality, owing to poor collections, provide a wholly inadequate sum. I would suggest that the law be so amended that a part of the extended cedula tax, imposed in lieu of an exemption upon all real estate under \$25 gold in value, be placed to the credit of the school fund. I would also suggest that the law be so amended as to give the division superintendent the power to dispose of the school funds.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

Some of our most important towns are unprovided for and are very anxious for American teachers. At the present time, out of 57 municipalities in this division, only 10 have American teachers. I can not leave this subject without speaking of the hearty support every teacher in the division has given me, and of the excellent work that they are doing. Entire harmony prevails.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

There are 177 native teachers at work in the province, drawing (if there happens to be money left over after paying all other expenses) the average salary of 14 pesos per month. Where there are American teachers the native can be trained to do good, efficient work; but without such supervision the native schools are almost valueless. Still, the teachers want help and this offers a big field for the extension of our present work.

The schools in this division are doing excellent work; the attendance, wherever there are American teachers, is increasing satisfactorily; and the spirit toward the schools is all that can be desired.

DIVISION OF ILOCOS NORTE.

[Report of Division Superintendent J. M. KNISELEY.]

After the long vacation of 1902, March 20 to June 22, the school work opened with the annual vacation normal on May 18. This had been organized beforehand, so that work began immediately in instruction. The standard of admission was ability of the student to read English intelligently and to know the fundamental processes of arithmetic. This had been gone over before school closed for vacation, and those who were considered eligible had been selected from each school in the province. Two hundred and thirty-five were enrolled, and these were organized according to preparation into eight classes or grades. All instruction was given in English. At the close of the five weeks a good, thorough examination was given on the work covered in class, and there were rather remarkably few failures. Certificates showing the grades and average standing of the students were issued. Little attempt was made to instruct the native teachers in methods, except to teach them each subject as they were expected to teach it in turn to their students. Our efforts have been especially directed to developing an efficient English-speaking native teaching force. We have put a great deal of time and effort into teaching the teachers, and have met with success enough to fully justify the plan.

The public schools opened June 21, every teacher, both American and native, being at his post ready for duty. We had used no compulsory or other means to induce a large attendance, the voluntary attendance being as large as we could handle with the amount of teaching force and schoolhouses and furniture we could provide with the funds available. The outlook at the opening of the year was especially favorable. The teachers, fresh from the normal, were enthusiastic, and the students who had been admitted to the normal along with the teachers aided in spreading the inspiration.

But little more than a month, however, from the time of opening the school cholera broke out and spread rapidly over the province, so that, in the first days of August, by order of the provincial board of health, the schools were all closed and did not reopen until the latter part of October. This was a serious misfortune to the schools, from which they did not fully recover until after the Christmas holidays. Besides the serious loss of time and disorganization of attendance it diminished the interest of the parents and officials. In addition to this an epidemic of smallpox, beginning in January, compelled us to close the schools in three large pueblos and interfered most seriously with the school attendance in several others.

In spite of these disasters the American and native teachers have worked on faithfully, and the schools have taken a strong and permanent hold upon the people. The use of English, conversationally, is daily growing, and it is a matter of only a very short time when, at the present rate of progress, it will be more widely disseminated and better understood than was ever the Spanish language. Besides, we have a well-established course as a working basis in every school in arithmetic, language, history, geography, writing, and spelling, and the students know and sing from 10 to 35 English songs. Our limited funds have prevented us from enlarging the schools as much as we would otherwise have done, but there has been a compensating feature in that the smaller number have been better taught, and the percentage of students who read and write English well is very high.

The vacation normal this year was organized with a somewhat higher standard of admission than last year. None were admitted who did not speak and understand English readily and who had not a fair start in history, geography, and arithmetic to decimals. All instruction was given in English, and, considering the difficulties we encountered, a remarkable amount of progress was made. I consider the normal to have been not only unquestionably successful, but to have been one of the most important features of the whole year's work. It did more to fix in the mind of the ordinary citizen the knowledge and appreciation of the worth of the American school system than any other thing we have done. Dozens of the most influential and best educated natives have since expressed surprise to me that so much could have been accomplished in the schools since they were established. The normal was the first feature to attract their attention. Their visits to the schools have been more frequent, and they have much more frankly approved of and assisted in the work of the schools than ever before.

There are a few subjects connected with the work of the division that require special attention in this report.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

One of the things that has tended to retard the development of the American system is the want of sufficient funds. Up to January, 1903, no school funds of any account had been collected. The province does not produce a large amount of revenue. The land produces solely rice and a little tobacco, the latter not important, and the valuation is not high. The municipalities, except Laoag, have had great difficulty in paying running expenses, and appropriations out of the general funds for school purposes were out of the question.

The teachers in nearly every pueblo, outside of the capital of the province, were, up to the first of this year, from three to six months behind in their pay. This made it impossible to build schoolhouses or furniture, or to even repair what we had. Since the collection of the land tax in January, corresponding to the year 1902, and also collection for 1903, we have built five new schools and made considerable furniture. There is still great need for more funds for furniture and buildings, as the size of the schools, and consequently the spread of education, is limited absolutely by the amount of funds available.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

We have been a little unfortunate in regard to the American teachers stationed in the province. Out of about 25 that have been at different times assigned to Ilocos Norte 2 have died of contagious disease, 2 have resigned and returned to the States on account of serious illness, 2 have resigned by permission for personal reasons, and 1 was dismissed. With the exception of the last mentioned, the work and conduct of the American teachers have been admirable. The distance from Manila and the difficulties of transportation have made the conditions of life rather unusually hard, but the teachers have discharged their duty with fortitude and courage. They have not only imparted instruction to their students, but have inspired pupils with ambition and taught them the value of character and industry. The effects of their influence are plainly perceptible in the Filipino young people.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school was organized July 1, 1902. The provincial board was asked to provide rooms and furniture for 200 pupils, but owing to the poverty of the province it was decided that this was impracticable. They appropriated \$120 Mexican to pay the rent of two rooms in a private house, capable of holding about 75 students. Furniture given by the bureau of education and intended for the municipalities was used in the high school. Seventy-five of the best students in the province were admitted and two teachers assigned to duty there. As no more room was available, the school necessarily remained at this number during the entire school year. At the first of this school year, however, the personnel of the provincial board having been changed, the present board adopted a much more liberal policy toward the school. A house that accommodates about 200 was rented, and the construction of a new high school building was commenced. This is nearly finished and will soon be occupied. The cost of the building is estimated at about \$5,000 Mexican, and it will accommodate a few more than 200 students. There are at least 100 more students in the province prepared to enter the high school as soon as they can be accommodated. It will be but a short time until the enrollment will reach 500 or 600, if the number can be provided for.

GENERAL RESULTS.

In summing up the general results of the school work of the province, I desire to say that, in spite of the calamities and misfortunes encountered, in spite of shortage of funds, in spite of insufficient supply of American teachers and absence of anything approaching adequate accommodations, either of housing or seating, the schools have made great progress. Every town in the province has a well-organized school. The Filipino teachers have been fairly well trained; they have developed a spirit of progress, and the schools are steadily improving. The work of education has won a definite and permanent place in the community, and the best families in the province are the best friends of the school. The young people of the province have a desire for learning that, I believe, will prove sincere and lasting. The present school year gives promise of much greater results, because of fewer interruptions and obstacles and because of greatly increased facilities.

DIVISION OF ILOCOS SUR AND ABRA.

RESULTS ALREADY ATTAINED.

Almost all of the pueblos of Ilocos Sur have good schools. There are a few towns which are too poor to raise sufficient funds to be able to keep up schoolhouses and furniture, and pay even a small salary for two native teachers. Many of the larger towns support not only good central schools, but have also provided for and established good schools in the larger barrios. By far the larger proportion of the people in this province live in the barrios, this being an agricultural region, and an especial effort has been made to establish barrio schools that can be easily reached by the barrio children. In some pueblos there are many children not yet within reach of a school, but this is because of lack of sufficient funds and teachers worth appointing. With but few exceptions, in pueblos where American teachers have been employed, both the children and the native teachers have made very rapid progress in all their school work, but especially in the acquirement of the English language. We now have many native teachers, even in the barrios, who are doing all their work in English. In some barrios I find the native teachers teaching Spanish and religion, usually because they can teach nothing else because of a lack of education and the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of English and the common branches. If these teachers were discharged it would be impossible to replace them by any others. We will, in time, have well-equipped teachers from our high schools for appointment, but the great difficulty then will be to raise sufficient funds in the small towns to pay salaries large enough to induce good teachers to accept the appointments.

In Ilocos Sur there are at present 153 native teachers employed. Of these 97 are working under the direction and with the help of 12 American teachers, the other 56 are doing the best they can unaided. Of the native teachers who have the assistance of American teachers, in one instance, there are 24 natives to 1 American teacher. At the close of the schools in March this province lost from its primary schools by transfer and resignation 15 of its American teachers. The need is very great for more American primary teachers.

The whole province is thoroughly awakened to the idea of public schools, and everywhere towns which have no American teachers are asking for them.

Many of the pueblos of Abra are small and very poor. Very few of them have schoolhouses worth speaking of, or school funds enough to pay 2 centro teachers 10 pesos each per month. Outside of Bangued (the capital), Dolores, Tayum, San José, and perhaps La Paz, there is not enough money for school purposes to support 2 teachers. The highest salaries paid in any pueblo are 15 pesos per month. Of course, barrio schools supported by public funds are out of the question. Much of the best rice and corn land is owned by the Tinguianes, and they being non-Christians, are not taxed. In several Tinguiane towns, however, the people are anxious to have schools and American teachers. The best we have been able to do so far is to appoint for them Ilocano teachers, who are of a very inferior class because of the low salaries.

The Abra pueblos which have had American teachers have made much progress but are sadly in need of more American teachers. During the last school year Abra lost 7 American teachers. At present there are 31 native and 3 American teachers in the province. All 3 of the American teachers are in the high school at Bangued. By another year or two we will have plenty of good native aspirantes to send into the pueblos and barrios if some way can be provided by which they can be paid living salaries.

Even the faraway rancherias of both the Ilocanos and Tinguianes are asking for teachers and materials. At present we can supply neither.

In both provinces the public schools have the support of all the people. In out-of-the-way pueblos and barrios, native teachers teach Spanish and religion, as of old. There is a movement on foot among church people to start parochial schools in a number of the pueblos. In Vigan the friars are using their influence against students attending the high school and also the primary schools. What effect this will have on the attendance in the public schools eventually is hard to tell. They are expecting to establish their Catholic schools in the near future.

I believe the school law should be so changed as to allow the native teachers to teach religion in the public schools a half hour each day, the teaching to be done in English. Practically speaking, all the children who attend the schools in the provincial towns are from Catholic homes, and their parents want the children taught religion. It is useless to expect that parents are going to petition the division superintendent for permission to have their children taught "doctrina," etc. They will take their children out of the public schools and send them to private schools before they will do this.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In this division we have two high schools. The following is a report from Mr. Charles K. Bliss, principal of the Vigan school:

"The provincial high school opened its first session on June 15, and at the end of the first week presented an enrollment of 318 students, which number has since increased to 419; 19 of these come from provinces other than Ilocos Sur. Of towns outside of Vigan contributing students to the high school, Candon is first, with 36 members; Magsingal second, with 21. (See appended report of pupils by towns.) During June and July an average percentage of attendance was maintained of 90, making a daily attendance of 367. For the teaching of so many pupils not only was the corps of teachers, numbering 8, found insufficient, but also the building accommodations were inadequate. This necessitated the present organization of the school. The session of the high school proper is held in the morning from 8 to 12, having enrolled the more advanced pupils and being taught entirely by American teachers. The afternoon session is from 2.30 to 5.30, and includes the less advanced pupils. It is taught by 12 aspirantes of the high school, under the direction of one or more of the American teachers. This afternoon, or preparatory, school in July numbered 217 students. The constantly increasing and high percentage of attendance is indicative of great and continued interest in the work, many students coming from a great distance and accepting the hardest conditions of living in order to attend classes. Many unable to continue their studies on account of poverty have returned to their towns, yet few fail to return for the quarterly examinations, so as to retain their matriculation marks and gain credit for work done. In the high school proper, 50 per cent of the students have been in attendance constantly since the first session, September, 1902, and will graduate the coming year.

"Three years' course of study.

"First year:

1. Reading.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Elementary geography.
4. United States history.
5. Music.
6. Drawing.

"Second year:

1. Reading.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Physical geography.
4. Nature study.
5. Hygiene and physiology.

"Third year:

1. Algebra.
2. Political and commercial geography.
3. General history.
4. Botany.
5. Physics.

"Latin and Spanish are taught as elective studies. The desire for these two studies as accomplishments is to be considered as important in our course of study. Telegraphy has been taught since the beginning of last year's vacation, and has proved very popular with students. July's report presents an enrollment, day and night schools combined, of 146. The telegraph students are required to enroll in the high school, and select three courses of study in English—reading, arithmetic and geography being preferred. We need additional teachers. An enrollment of over 400 is at present taxing the energies of both students and teachers. I find that detaining aspirantes for afternoon work interferes seriously with their work as students and exhausts their vitality. In fact, with the opening of the second quarter it is with difficulty that I see myself able to continue the work of the afternoon session, unless additional teachers are provided. For the presentation of our course of study, a uniform system of text-books is greatly desired. At present we are working under difficulties, not being able to present the subjects of the second year's work on account of the lack of proper text-books for the presentation of these subjects. Additional courses of study are needed, especially instrumental music and courses in feminine art for the girls, and manual training for the boys.

"The provincial board has anticipated our demand for a larger building by a plan to build a high school adequate for the accommodation of 600 students. It will then be possible for us to use our present building for a girl's dormitory, a crying need of

the provincial high school since the beginning of its work among these people. We could then present certain subjects, such as music, embroidery, and sewing, in connection with our high school course of study, and yet not interfere with its regular work. Manual training for the boys and young men of this province would lead our students into many lucrative fields of work at present not open to them for the lack of it. I believe, also, that it would prove very popular among the Ilocanos. In the new high school building, soon to be erected, it is planned to set apart a large room to be used as a manual training school."

The high school in Bangued, Abra, is not so large as the Vigan school, but it is doing good work. We have 3 teachers, all of them being overworked in trying to take care of the 140 students in attendance at the high school.

The Abra high school has an enrollment of 111 boys and 29 girls, with an average attendance of 100 boys and 27 girls, a total of 127, or 92 per cent. Many students and aspirantes are still coming in.

Our high schools are doing fine work, and are becoming more popular every day. The only trouble I find is that I have hard work to keep what native teachers I have from resigning and entering the high schools as students. I have had to require my teachers to sign definite contracts to remain in their schools for the entire school year.

Both our high schools need more room, more teachers, and more suitable supplies.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The normal institute in this division during the past year was held in Vigan from May 18 to June 14, inclusive.

The enrollment was male 280, and female 127, making the total of 409. The average attendance was male 259, and female 117, making a total of 376. The percentage of attendance was 92. Subjects of study were arithmetic, reading, history, language, geography, civil government, drawing, spelling, music, and methods.

A very large percentage of the teachers of Ilocos Sur was present, and most of those not present sent valid excuses for their absence. The attendance from Abra Province was very small, most of the teachers not having sufficient money to pay expenses.

The institute was a success in every way, and all in attendance derived much benefit from it. The only improvement would have been more American teachers, there being only nine to handle the work of the whole institute.

I am of the opinion that, now that our high schools are in such successful operation, we could shut many of the aspirantes and students out of our institutes, thereby having smaller classes and being able to do better work with the teachers. I am also of the opinion that much would be gained in the end if we had less school for the children in the primary schools for the present and a two months' normal institute each year for the teachers. I am more convinced every day that the native teachers can do more with the primary grades in teaching English than the American teachers, provided the native teacher knows English. The only trouble is that at present we have so few native teachers who have good pronunciation. As soon as a teacher acquires a fair pronunciation and knowledge of English he is offered more money in some civil service position, or some place in one of the military establishments, than the pueblos can pay him, and he is lost from the schools.

The normal institutes do a very great amount of good and give native teachers a chance to talk together and discuss methods, etc. They also give the natives drill in hearing the pronunciation and manner of speaking of several different American teachers. On the whole, the institutes are much enjoyed and appreciated by the natives, and for many of them afford their only opportunity of studying English at all.

NEEDS OF THIS DIVISION.

(a) The first, last, and greatest need in this division is for more thorough, earnest, experienced American primary teachers. During the past year the division has lost 22 teachers by resignation and transfer. It has gained 6 by transfer. The work of primary education has been well begun and is being earnestly carried forward by the teachers now in the field; but if the American teaching force is to be permanently reduced much of the work begun in towns that now have no American teachers will be lost, as few of the native teachers are sufficiently strong to carry it forward alone.

(b) We need in this division grammar schools in several of the larger towns, which are evenly scattered throughout our two provinces, for the purpose of fitting the advanced pupils in the districts surrounding such towns for entering the provincial high schools. As it is now, we have very large preparatory classes in our high schools, who form practically a floating membership. They enter the school and stay as long as their small amount of money lasts, and then are compelled to drop out.

They are too old and too far advanced to remain longer in the primary classes in their home towns. If they could go to a grammar school nearer their home towns they could live much cheaper because of receiving home supplies and assistance.

(c) For the benefit of adults who are unable to attend night or day schools, barrio teachers already in the work, and teachers in out-of-the-way pueblos we need an Ilocano-English dictionary, grammar, and reader. With such books in the hands of barrio teachers they could, with the help of the normal institutes, much more quickly acquire a working knowledge of elementary English and the common branches.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The general outlook for the schools of this division is very encouraging. A number of padres have asked me if they would be permitted under the law to establish church schools. I have informed them on the law in the matter, and have endeavored to get them to arrange to come to the public schools to teach religion, as provided under the present law. They invariably evade the matter. One padre as good as told me that the whole trouble was in their not wanting to "ask" permission to teach their religion in the schools and also to conform with the requirements as to the parents' "petition."

The Ilocanos are very eager for education and the people are anxious for better schools, and, with few exceptions, the towns are doing all they can afford for the public schools.

DIVISION OF ILOILO AND ANTIQUE.

[Report of Division Superintendent G. N. BRINK.]

I. ILOILO.

Up to and including the month of August, 1902, both the interest and attendance in the public schools of this division were steadily increasing. The support given by the municipalities to the public schools was good—from their standpoint, very good. The people desired to have their children in school, but not infrequently the desire was not strong enough to cause the parent to sacrifice somewhat in order that it might be realized. Good will toward the American teacher was everywhere expressed in most cordial terms. And those towns which did not have American teachers sent in, and are still sending petitions, asking that they be given American teachers to take charge of their schools.

About the 1st of September cholera appeared in Iloilo Province, and the schools were soon all closed by order of the provincial board of health. The epidemic continued with varying severity throughout the province for about two months. During all of this time the schools were almost without exception closed.

It soon became apparent that malicious stories of the poisoning of wells were causing the ignorant mass of the people, and not a few of those who styled themselves "ilustrados," to look with suspicion upon the Americans. And in many cases all confidence in us was, for the time being, lost.

This unfortunate circumstance made it doubly hard for the American teacher to be of any assistance to the people in their distress. For, having no confidence in the Americans, they feared to accept the ministrations of the teachers lest they make use of the opportunity to poison them. In only four instances, however, was the American teacher openly charged with having poisoned wells or food. The situation in which we all found ourselves could not well have been more delicate. In every case where it was known that the American teacher was regarded with suspicion I directed him to come to Iloilo, believing that his absence from his town while cholera was continuing to spread would do more than any amount of argument could to disabuse the minds of the people of the idea that the American teacher was in any way the cause of the disease that was carrying off so many. The result fully justified this action on my part, for in every town where the American teacher had been under suspicion during that trying time he was welcomed back upon his return with the full confidence of the people. In a few cases, where the confidence in the teacher was too strong to be broken by absurd rumors and the common sense of the people too sturdy to weaken them, the teacher remained at his post and gave the people all the assistance in his power.

In the few towns from which I have been able to secure fairly complete data of the mortality among the school children during that time it was found to amount to a little more than 15 per cent. I believe that this percentage is below rather than above the average for all the towns of the province.

Schools reopened during the last days of October. The November reports show a

total enrollment in the schools under the direct supervision of the American teachers of but 1,781, or 40 per cent of the enrollment in August, and an attendance of 989, or 31 per cent of the August attendance. In schools under the general, but not immediate, supervision of the American teachers the enrollment was 875, or 44 per cent of the August enrollment, and the attendance 546, or 35 per cent of the August attendance. The total enrollment in November reached 2,656 (42 per cent of the total enrollment for August), and the attendance 1,535 (35 per cent of the attendance in August).

Schools closed in December with an enrollment in the American schools of 2,337 (53 per cent of that of August). The attendance reached 1,394 (45 per cent of that of August). In the native schools, under general supervision of the American teacher, the December enrollment was 768 (40 per cent of the August enrollment), and the attendance 548 (42 per cent of the August attendance).

Upon reopening the schools in January a large number of the former pupils and new ones as well began to come in. The enrollment as shown by the January reports reached, in the American schools, 4,158 (94 per cent of the August enrollment), and the attendance 2,827 (91 per cent of the August attendance). In the native schools, under the general supervision of the American teachers, the January enrollment was 1,205 (63 per cent of that of August), and the attendance was 1,070 (82 per cent of the August attendance).

Numbers continued to increase steadily, though slowly, until the close of the term on April 3. The enrollment in the American schools reached 4,808 (109 per cent of the August enrollment), and the attendance 3,092 (99 per cent of that of August). In the native schools under the general supervision of the American teachers the enrollment at the close of the school was 1,250 (66 per cent of that of August), the attendance 959 (74 per cent of that of August). The total enrollment when schools closed was 6,058 (96 per cent of that of August), and the attendance was 4,051 (92 per cent of that of August).

From these figures it will be seen that it took us all the remainder of the school year to get our schools back to the point they had reached before cholera began its work in the province. The American teachers succeeded in not only getting back practically all of the old students but also enough new ones to take the places made vacant by the death of 15 per cent of the former pupils. The native schools were still about 25 per cent short of their August numbers when schools closed.

I feel that the American teachers are to be congratulated upon their record. For they returned to a people whom malicious rumors made distrustful and suspicious; to a people whose homes had been shattered by death; to a people hungry and despairing, whose fields were untilled, and whose carabaos were either dead or stolen; whose courage had been broken; whose brightest outlook was somber indeed. Such was the condition of the people to whom the American teacher returned, and in whom he began to instill a new courage. That he succeeded in overcoming their distrust, in gaining anew their confidence and support, and in refilling his schools speaks eloquently for him of good work done. How fully he succeeded in regaining their confidence is evidenced by the unprecedented number that came to the capital of the province for the month's work in the summer normal, and also by the very large increase in the enrollment at the beginning of the new school year.

It is impossible for me to give complete data from the schools at this early date, as the first reports are not yet in. But for the 12 towns, including Iloilo, that have reported, roughly, their present enrollment and attendance, the total enrollment is 4,145, and the attendance 3,538. This does not include the normal institute, which will add more than 600 to the above figures.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools in August had an enrollment of 581 and an average attendance of 428. In November the attendance had dropped to 293. In December it dropped to 258. In January, however, the enrollment increased to 633 and the attendance to 427. The night schools on April 3 had an enrollment of 691 and an attendance of 489, having more than recovered from the losses sustained during cholera time. The work done was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The interest remained good to the last. This branch of our work has also reopened with a larger attendance than last year and with good interest.

In the beginning of our work in Panay I considered the night-school work largely lost effort, for the personnel of the classes changed so rapidly that but a very small percentage of the students remained for a period sufficiently long to enable them to get any permanent hold on their work. This is now largely changed. The personnel is becoming fixed in character, and the results secured are far more satisfactory. I believe the present night-school work eminently worth while.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

The enrollment in the teachers' classes was 67 in August, with an attendance of 65. In November it dropped to 50, with all in attendance. Most of the vacant places were caused by the death of the teachers from cholera. In one instance a maestra lost her mind from grief because of the loss of her father, mother, two sisters, and a brother.

When school closed in April we had 81 teachers enrolled in the teachers' classes, and an average attendance of 77.

In this branch of our work special attention was given to the preparation of the lessons which the teachers were to teach the following day. Special work in advance of this was also given them. The teachers' class is recognized by the American teacher as being his great opportunity to improve his native assistants, though the native teachers do not, as a body, become very enthusiastic over it. They feel that we are requiring of them much more work than the Spaniards did, and that as yet the pay is but little better, which is unfortunately true.

RESULTS.

The results already attained are gratifying. In those schools where we have had American teachers for two years the advanced classes are using the third readers. They are also doing creditable work in geography, history, arithmetic, and composition. In any of these towns the school boys are able to serve as interpreters for the Americans and natives when doing business with each other. We are constantly increasing the percentage of children from the upper class, which is a very encouraging feature. The value of our schools is becoming more generally recognized, and they are consequently more appreciated.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The secondary school here, known as the Iloilo Normal Institute, has been so fully discussed in my recent correspondence (see my letters of July 7 and 21) that it is not necessary to treat of it or its work at great length here. It first opened its doors on June 16, 1902. By the latter part of August the enrollment was nearly 300, and the daily attendance about 275. The faculty at this time had 13 members, and the school had been divided into three departments—the normal, preparatory, and commercial.

During the months of September and October the school was closed on account of the prevalence of cholera. It reopened in the latter part of October with an enrollment of about 100. This steadily increased until it reached 330 by the close of the term in April. The enrollment now, less than one month after the beginning of the new term, is about 620, and the daily attendance about 570.

This school must be made—it will become—the most important seat of learning in the southern islands. At present we are very much handicapped by lack of room, equipment, teachers, and supplies. If we were in a position to meet to the full the present opportunity here we would soon have a school whose student body would number considerably more than a thousand, and whose influence would be a most powerful factor in winning this people to a hearty belief in us and our honesty of purpose. The outlook for this special and advanced work here is splendid.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Our summer normal institutes are very popular. They have contributed in no small way to the success of the work in this province. They are of great benefit to the native teachers, and serve to keep up their interest and enthusiasm. They also offer the privileges of a month's special work to those young men and women who are not able to take the regular normal work.

A more detailed statement of the work of the summer normal institute can be found in my report of May 13, 1903.

NEEDS OF THE DIVISION.

One of the most crying needs is more money. This will probably remedy itself in time, but at present the towns are very poor and the school funds wholly inadequate.

Next to money we need more teachers. I have petitions from 18 towns in this province alone, requesting me to supply them with American teachers. Three of these, I believe, should be granted if possible. In addition to these three, 12 more are needed at once to supply places made vacant by resignation and transfer, and to assist in towns where the work has grown too large to be successfully handled by the present force. We also need 7 more teachers in the province of Antique.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The outlook in general here is most encouraging. Aside from being greatly hampered by lack of sufficient municipal funds, and by the too frequently inefficient municipal government, we have every reason to believe in the present and future of the work in this province.

2. ANTIQUE.

The following is submitted by Charles R. Cameron, head teacher of Antique:

The numerous changes which have occurred during the past eight months in the official status of this province in the educational department has undoubtedly been prejudicial to the best results. On the 1st of last November Antique was separated from Iloilo and made a division. About the 1st of January the superintendent was obliged to go to Manila and upon his return was immediately transferred from this division, leaving us practically without a superintendent from January 1 to March 12. On this date Mr. Frank R. White was appointed division superintendent of Antique, but was detailed in the general office in Manila. In the meantime the school presupuestos were delayed, teachers were unpaid, resignations were presented, vacancies occurred through death, and otherwise no one was in the province with authority to deal with these matters. The native teachers soon learned that they were free from inspection and authoritative oversight and became negligent in the discharge of their duties.

From March 9, when the division of Antique was joined to that of Iloilo, conditions improved slowly, but it was too late in the school year to accomplish much and the lack of inspection was still a serious drawback to our progress.

In addition to the disadvantages mentioned above, the work of the past school year was sadly interrupted by the epidemic of cholera which first appeared here in September and which, by its actual ravages and through injurious stories regarding the Americans circulated therewith, so demoralized the schools that they did not fully recover up to the end of the school year. Owing to the transmission of school reports in turn to yourself, Superintendent Covell, Superintendent White, and again to yourself, very few remain on file in this office. Enough are accessible, however, to show that just previous to the outbreak of cholera in 1902 the schools of this province were in a more flourishing condition than they had reached before or have reached since.

Certain changes in the months at present designated for the annual school vacation would, I believe, result in a larger average daily attendance. The beginning of the rainy season, usually in the month of July, is always characterized by the prevalence of sickness among the children. Many of the poorer children also are at this time engaged in planting rice. In the month of December the rice harvest gives employment to many children. Again, a child will come to school during the hot months of April and May much more readily than when it is raining. Indeed, one can hardly attach blame to the child who neglects to come to school in the rain when this means sitting two or three hours in school with wet clothing. I therefore believe that if the vacation months were changed to June and July, with one more month corresponding to the time of the rice harvest, the change would result in an increased attendance, less unpopularity of the compulsory education ordinances, and more willing enforcement of the same.

There are in this province a number of municipal laws requiring attendance in the public school, but they are not enforced. A presidente, especially one seeking reelection, is loath to make himself unpopular by enforcing such a law against the voters.

The estimated amount of land tax which formed the basis for school presupuestos of 1902 was proved to be largely in excess of the actual collections. The result has been the accumulation of a considerable school debt. The total debt which appears in the school presupuestos of the current year as remaining unpaid from 1902 amounts to but 443.60. This, however, is misleading, as almost all the municipalities had exhausted their school fund by January 1, 1903. As a result, a majority of the native teachers did not receive their salaries from December, 1902, to July, when the land tax for the present year began to come in. This meant that, with the same expenditures this year as last, the 1st of January, 1904, would find the school treasuries empty again and teachers' salaries would be six months overdue next year before the collection of the 1904 land tax would make their payment possible.

I sincerely hope that the plan to unite the municipalities of this province, which is to reduce their number one-half and which now seems about to be realized, will make possible the maintenance of at least one fairly efficient school in each municipality.

Secondary education in this province began on the 7th of January last, when the San José provincial school was opened by the writer of the present report. A fairly

suitable building was provided by the province at a cost of \$20 monthly. This has recently been changed for a much better and more commodious building at a monthly rent of \$25.

The matter of entrance requirements having been left, by force of circumstances, almost entirely in my hands, I allowed to enter almost all above the age of 13 who came from towns having no American teacher, without regard to their previous training. It was not considered advisable to exclude these untrained pupils for two reasons: First, they had no means of preparing themselves in their native towns; second, it was found that the pupils sent at public expense by the municipalities having no American teacher were all untrained and, consequently, a beginners' class was necessary.

A large enrollment was made during the first days after the opening of the school in June and reached 73 early in July. The comparatively small daily attendance for the month was due to the outbreak of cholera upon the 10th of July. I expect that in the near future the attendance of the school will greatly increase. As yet, the school has no fixed course and has turned out no graduates. This is due, however, to its youth, and during the current year I wish, with your approval, to establish a course of study the completion of which will entitle the student to a diploma or certificate of graduation.

It may be that within two or three years this provincial school will produce a limited number of competent native teachers. But in the meantime the work of most of the native teachers is not effective unless subject to the oversight of an American. I therefore sincerely regret that the past year has seen the number of American teachers stationed in the province reduced from ten to five. We must have American teachers to properly advance the educational work of the province, and, indeed, to prevent the loss of ground already gained. Sibalom, San Pedro, Patnongon, and Antique are now left without American teachers, and the natives, both teachers and pupils, are rapidly forgetting what they had learned. The province should have at least 6 new teachers.

But the one measure which would, in my opinion, do most to increase the effectiveness of the schools of Antique, next to American teachers, is some provision for the regular and systematic inspection of the same. The schools of this province have not been inspected since September or October last. The only opportunity which I have had to become acquainted with the native teachers was the summer school of last April, and it may easily be an injustice to the teachers to judge their work entirely upon their appearance in a summer school. Furthermore, it is impossible, in the majority of cases, to be sure of the attendance of the pupils or, indeed, of the teacher, or of their occupation in the schoolhouse, unless they are led, by an occasional inspection, to appreciate the value of faithfulness in their work and truthfulness in their reports.

Although we have had rather more than our share of difficulties to contend with during the past year, much good work has been done in the province. A number of young men and women from the provincial school and from municipal schools directed by American teachers have been added to the teaching force of the province, taking the place of old and valueless teachers. We are now working on a sound financial basis and, through the union of the municipalities, may look forward to better municipal schools and better salaries for the native teachers. With some provision for inspection and 6 or 7 additional American teachers, the outlook in this province will be quite encouraging.

DIVISION OF LAGUNA.

[Report of Division Superintendent W. E. LUTZ.]

The date fixed for opening schools was June 16, 1902, but owing to the prevalence of cholera at this time but 2 or 3 towns were able to begin school, others being delayed a month or two.

Early in July civil government was inaugurated and all the troops were removed from the upper part of the province. During these critical and changing times it was hard to get any attention for the schools from either the military or municipal authorities; the municipal officers were more or less inert and indifferent, consequently the enrollment and attendance were comparatively light at the outset.

By September 1 there were 20 American teachers at work with an enrollment of 2,664 children, with a daily attendance of about 2,000. There were 13 night schools, with an enrollment of 748 and an attendance of 562. The schools closed March 6, 1903, with an enrollment of 2,737, of which number about 80 per cent were in regular daily attendance. Night schools showed an enrollment of 472, with an attendance of about 82 per cent.

At the inauguration of the American school system there was more or less blind opposition displayed; especially was this true in towns more remotely situated and consequently coming in contact less frequently with Americans. This opposition to American government is now rapidly breaking down.

The American school system, where it was unknown before and where different methods have had to be supplanted, has worked a wonderful transformation in the Filipino children who came together at the call of the town drum two or more years ago. Because of the Filipino spirit and environment American ideas are taking and are bound to take quick and lasting hold on him.

Teachers report gratifying results in the fact that pupils in many instances use English in talking among themselves instead of their native language. It is scarcely possible to find a pueblo in this division where there are not a number of Filipinos with a fair speaking knowledge of English, a fair knowledge of elementary arithmetic, and well up in geographical information.

We need more barrio schools, but owing to the lack of funds for school purposes but few such schools have as yet been established. It is in the barrios that most of the recent lawlessness has been hatched and where the most lawless, ignorant, and dangerous elements in the population live. Ladronism will decrease with the pushing of schools into the barrios under the supervision of American teachers.

With the payment of the land tax, we shall be able to establish more schools, build and repair schoolhouses, increase salaries of native teachers, which will inspire them to greater efforts and a determination to prepare themselves professionally to a higher degree. Some of the salaries now paid to native teachers are distressingly low—not really enough to subsist upon. A few of my teachers are receiving as low as 8 pesos per month. In many instances the towns are making no effort to pay their teachers, but are waiting for the payment of the land tax, expecting to make future drafts on this fund for old school debts.

The organization of the work of the Filipino teacher is now a matter of consideration. The plan of extending the course of the Laguna high school to the teachers of this division has received the indorsement of all teachers, both American and Filipino. The Filipino teachers are especially anxious to place themselves on the same footing with the pupils of the high school so far as education is concerned. They seemed especially pleased to think that it would be possible for them to cover the work and be graduated on the same footing with regular pupils of the high school. The plan would have a tendency to more thoroughly systematize the work of the municipal schools in such a way as to better and more uniformly prepare pupils for entrance into the Laguna high school; there would be a general and livelier interest manifested for the central high school throughout the province.

The attendance is increasing. There is now an enrollment in the day and night schools of about 3,500 pupils. We estimate that within three months there will be 5,000 children in the schools of this province. It is now merely a matter of getting teachers, funds being raised in many places by private subscription both for building schoolhouses and paying teachers.

The progress of the Laguna high school has been most encouraging. The present enrollment is 162. This we hope to swell to 200 in the near future.

DIVISION OF UNION.

[Report of Division Superintendent C. H. MAGEE.]

On September 1, 1902, there were 17 American teachers, including the division superintendent, in 12 towns of the province—16 males and 1 female. Owing to the presence of the cholera, schools were running in only 3 towns—Agoo, San Juan, and Tubao—with an aggregate attendance of less than 250 pupils. By the 1st of October all the schools were open and started with a small attendance, which gradually increased until at the close of the schools in March there were 3,915 pupils attending schools in the central pueblos of the 14 towns in this division—2,651 boys and 1,264 girls. The number in the barrio schools is conservatively estimated at 5,000 pupils. Galiano has been added to this division, but this report does not cover that town, as I have no records on file from there.

The policy has been to retain all the old teachers found in the schools owing to the set customs of the country in regard to innovations and the lack of good material with which to replace the old. The future policy will be to reduce the number of teachers but to increase their efficiency; to make strong central schools; to replace the old barrio teachers with younger and brighter men who have an enthusiasm for the work; to place the best barrio teachers near the central schools in order to have their pupils come into the central schools when fitted. To carry out this policy will mean to discontinue some barrio schools, but it will mean rather the cutting off of a salary and

a useless member of the service than closing up a live school. As money becomes more plentiful and good teachers develop the policy will be to extend the barrio system.

The schoolhouses in five of the towns are in good repair, being made of brick. In one town the convent is still used as a schoolhouse; in the remaining towns the schoolhouses are poor affairs of bamboo.

It is difficult to judge of the results that the bureau of education has accomplished since it took up its work in the islands. In judging of the work of any division we must take into consideration the work done by the Manila normal school in training teachers who have returned to their homes and rendered valuable service in teaching not only English but the elementary branches, and in presenting their work according to modern methods. In no province more than this has the opportunity been afforded to the American teacher to see what modern training will do for the Filipinos. The result has been very encouraging to us all, and we entertain high hopes for the future of the school system as the Filipinos gradually take the places now held by the American teachers. To judge of the work accomplished locally we have only to compare present conditions with the conditions as we found them on our arrival some two years ago. Then but few people could speak English; now, in each town where an American teacher has been for some time, you will find many children and grown people who understand and speak considerable English, and the children have a good understanding of the elementary subjects. The interest now felt in education is manifested in many ways—large enrollment and regular attendance; flourishing night schools in which many older men have learned English; the desire to retain the American teachers and to render them every aid possible in building new schoolhouses and in repairing old ones; in passing local compulsory education laws; parents' coming to school to report the sickness of their children. All these things tend to show the interest parents and pupils take in education. The number of people speaking English as compared with those speaking Spanish would be in itself a standard to judge of the success of the work accomplished. To go further and judge of the advancement made in the common branches by those taught in the American schools for a short time as compared with the knowledge of those educated during Spanish times is, from our standpoint, most favorable to the American taught pupil. Now each town has a class of from 20 to 30 pupils well started in the common branches, eager and willing to learn—all that is needed is the American teacher to help them along. The work done by the Filipino teachers is most gratifying. They have dropped the old method of teaching and have adopted our methods, with splendid results.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

On the secondary school I quote from the report of Mr. William R. Rosenkrans, acting principal of the San Fernando high school:

"The attendance at the opening of the school on January 19, 1903, was 51 boys and 4 girls; at the close of the school year the attendance had reached 114 (110 boys and 4 girls) students.

"At the reopening of the school on the 22d of June, 1903, 125 students were registered (107 boys, 18 girls). By the close of June the attendance had reached 162 (141 boys, 21 girls), and at date the registration has reached 188 (158 boys, 30 girls).

"At all times the attendance has been strong and willing, and the percentage has never fallen below 90 per cent. The interest is excellent and the progress very satisfactory.

"Much has been asked, both by Filipinos and Americans, about the possibilities of success in organizing a class in telegraphy, and it is believed that great interest would be shown in that work. Supplies have already been obtained through the constabulary, and it is recommended that a teacher be obtained for this work as soon as possible.

"Great advancement could be made in the condition of the province if the young men could be taught a better system of agriculture and an improved system of carpentering and blacksmith work. Improvements must be made in these departments of labor, and it is our duty to teach the coming men the way to direct their efforts in order to secure better results from their labor.

"The young men should be instructed in practical work in all the classes of work taught, and their work should be made profitable to them as far as possible by the sale of the articles made. Chairs, tables, benches, and bookcases could be made and sold to the municipal schools. I recommend that special stress be placed upon wheelwright work, as the conditions of traffic existing in the province make it necessary that better carts and wagons be constructed for heavy draft purposes. Most of the wheels that would be made could find ready sale in the province, and I do not

think it too much to say that the cost of conducting a wheelwright department would be more than offset by the decrease in the cost of repairs of roads and bridges.

"An agricultural school could be organized in San Fernando that would be a lasting good to the people of the province. A special teacher of agriculture should be detailed for the work on instruction, and improved implements and machinery should be employed. Special attention should be placed upon instruction in irrigation, as it is believed that the products of the province could be almost doubled by a thorough system of dams and conducting ditches.

"The work of the American teachers in the school is very satisfactory, and it is believed that their interest, adaptability, and efforts to bring success to the school could not be excelled."

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The normal school of 1901-2 for this division was held at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, for one month. Owing to the great distance, but few were able to attend. The results obtained by those who attended were very gratifying. The normal school for this year was held at San Fernando, Union, from May 25 to July 17, inclusive. The attendance grew from 80 to 230—more than our capacity to seat and teach successfully. Many wished to enter but were unable to do so for the reason above given. The greater number of the native teachers attended. The work given was directly along the lines that the teachers will use in their schools for the coming year; nothing was given them but what they were able to assimilate and to teach. "Simplicity and repetition" was the motto that guided us in our work. At the close of the normal, examinations covering the work given were held. The results obtained, judging from the papers and class work, were very successful.

In this connection I would like to report on the results shown by the examinations for teachers' certificates that were held one week before the normal closed. When the idea was explained in its full meaning, there was evidence at once of a greater interest; the teachers realized that they had something to work for. Hard, earnest, and faithful work was done. The older ones did not take kindly to the idea, for it will soon mean that their places will be filled by younger and brighter men. Below are the rules and regulations covering the examinations. These are far from being perfect, but they represent a step in the right direction.

In order to regulate the salaries of all Filipino teachers and reward those who are exceptionally diligent, the following rules and regulations have been promulgated:

RULE I. All Filipinos over the age of 16 years are eligible for examination for teachers' certificates.

RULE II. There shall be four grades of certificates—first, second, third, and fourth—which shall be given as the result of an examination, which examination shall be partly written and partly oral. These certificates shall be valid only for the school year in which they are issued.

RULE III. All examinations and the time of holding the same shall be regulated by the division superintendent of schools, or by some one duly appointed by him for that special purpose.

RULE IV. All papers shall be examined by the division superintendent of schools.

RULE V. All increases in salary shall be regulated according to the certificate held.

RULE VI. The minimum monthly salaries shall be as follows: First grade certificate, \$25 Mexican; second grade certificate, \$20 Mexican; third grade certificate, \$15 Mexican; fourth grade certificate, \$10 Mexican.

RULE VII. These rules and regulations shall not be held to require a decrease in existing salaries.

In speaking of the normal school, I would like to say a word for the faithful, honest, and hard work done by the American teachers. They entered into the work with the spirit of successful teachers and through their untiring efforts made the school a success. Mr. Barry, who was not to teach this year, gave up part of his vacation and kindly helped us in the normal.

NEEDS.

The needs of this division are as follows: American teachers to supply the 12 towns which have no teachers. These towns last year were well supplied with teachers. All but four of these towns can supply enough pupils to warrant the sending of two teachers to each town. I would request that married couples be sent, if possible.

As a further need I would request that insular aid be given in building and equipping a high school building for this province with the departments recommended.

I would also recommend that insular aid be given the following towns in building new schoolhouses: San Fernando, Bauang, Cava, Tubao, Santo Tomas, and Aringay. These towns formerly had fair schoolhouses, but they were destroyed during the insurrections.

THE FUTURE.

The outlook for educational work has never been brighter. From all the pueblos come reports of large attendances and requests for American teachers; the children are imbued with the spirit of the awakening that has come to them; the parents take pride in seeing their children reaping the benefits of our schools; a spirit of enthusiasm seems to inspire the work; the interest is the growth of the efforts for the past two years—a natural, healthy growth and one from which I look for no reaction.

DIVISION OF MASBATE.

[Report of Division Superintendent H. G. LAMSON.]

ATTENDANCE.

There is no trouble in securing the attendance of all the pupils in the province that our teaching force can care for. I have taken the stand that it is better for the American teacher to concentrate his energies on no more pupils than he can well take care of, say 40 or 50, and that that number well taught is better than twice that number poorly taught.

In many towns our attendance has been restricted by the inability of the municipality to hire native teachers.

I have found that a compulsory law is absolutely necessary to secure the attendance of pupils whose parents are indifferent.

CHOLERA.

Cholera visited the province beginning with last December and interfered greatly with the work of the schools.

The American teachers have rendered good service in all these towns by acting as sanitary inspectors and compelling the people to clean up their houses and premises. One teacher, Mr. John G. Embree, was notably faithful, and as health officer compelled the town to drain a swamp that had long been a menace to the public health.

POVERTY OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The poverty of the municipalities is a great drawback to the progress of education in the province. Not half of the towns are able to pay native teachers. Some aid from the insular government is absolutely necessary if the children of these towns are to be prepared by education for the duties of citizenship. The greatest need is for capable native teachers to be paid from the insular treasury. The salaries which the municipalities are able to pay are not sufficient to keep the best teachers, and they go into the different branches of the insular service, such as the constabulary and customs service, or become clerks for commercial firms or for provincial officials.

There is a prospect that more of the municipalities will next year be financially able to hire teachers and establish schools. There are many places, however, which must rely on outside aid to establish schools for the children.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The normal institute for the year was held in Masbate for four weeks, commencing Monday, March 31. The session was successful beyond my expectations, the second week of the institute being Holy Week, when, in Spanish times, all schools were closed, everything being given up to Easter solemnities. We thought best to have no school on Thursday and Friday of that week, on which days we held a meeting of the American teachers of the province, but on the other days of the week the attendance was not interfered with in the least. The interest was good, and the teachers, both American and Filipino, received inspiration, which was shown in their work after they had returned to their stations.

The earnest cooperation of the American teachers was the main factor in the success of the institute. The coming together enabled them to compare notes and gather inspiration for another year's work. At a meeting of the American teachers before referred to we took up and discussed several questions of special moment to them—"Attendance," "Pronunciation," "Special Exercises," and "Singing." These questions led to interesting and profitable discussions.

One evening was devoted to a reception and baile given by the American teachers in honor of the students of the institute. The leading citizens of Masbate, as well as many visiting officials from leading towns in the province, were also invited. The entertainment strengthened the bonds of good feeling and friendship between the American teachers and the Filipino teachers and officials of the province.

The singing was a very interesting and valuable part of the work of the institute. The teachers showed great enthusiasm in the subject and learned many new songs, which they afterwards taught to their pupils.

One evening was devoted to showing about 70 views with the stereopticon. These views dealt largely with American history and scenery, and excited much interest.

At the close of the institute we had special exercises at which certificates of attendance were given out and an exhibit of school and other work of pupils and teachers shown.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Teachers' classes have been maintained during all or part of the year in the 7 towns. There have been no native teachers in Batuan and Magdalena, because the towns have not been able to hire them.

Forty persons have been enrolled in these classes and the average attendance has been 37.

In many of the towns the pupils in the most advanced class in the school have attended the teachers' classes, and I have directed the teachers to follow this practice during the coming year with a view of training as many of the older pupils as possible for positions as teachers.

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

A beginning of a secondary school has been made, but we have been much hampered from not having a suitable building in which to house the students. I have made a request of the honorable United States Philippine Commission for an appropriation of \$5,000 for building and equipping a secondary school building.

We have an enrollment in the school of about 50, mainly from Masbate. No special effort has been made to bring pupils in from the other pueblos.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation question is one of the most difficult which confronts me. The available means of transportation at present on land are by horse or carabao or on foot. The trails are bad, and especially so in the rainy season.

By sea, I have to rely mostly on the parao, or native sailboat, and the baroto, or native rowboat, both of which are extremely uncertain and, in case of sudden squalls, dangerous. Much time is lost in waiting for boats and favorable winds.

The first trip I made to visit schools after coming to this province required two weeks to make a journey of 60 miles and return and visit the school two days. The same trip should have been made in four days under favorable circumstances.

NEEDS OF SCHOOLS.

The department has been most liberal in furnishing books, stationery, composition and copy books, pencils, ink, pens, globes, blackboards, and other supplies. Kindergarten material, however, should also be furnished each teacher who can and will use the same, as well as a small kit of carpenter tools for the use of each male teacher and the older boys in the schools. The schools could do well with fewer books if such material could be furnished them.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook for next year is very encouraging. As before mentioned, there is a desire in every municipality for a school in which English is taught. The only drawback is the poverty of the people.

The things which I shall endeavor to accomplish for next year are:

1. Attendance increased to the utmost limit of the teaching force.
2. Greater regularity of attendance.
3. Supervision of barrio schools by the American teacher wherever possible.
4. The training of pupils in the highest classes to be teachers of barrio schools.
5. The organization of school boards in towns where American teachers are located.

DIVISION OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.

[Report of Division Superintendent H. S. TOWNSEND.]

This has been a period of struggle to overcome special difficulties and discouragements. In the first place came the failure of the municipalities to furnish the necessary financial support for the schools. This failure, though not universal, was very general. Land values were very much overestimated in advance, so the land tax provided for in the Municipal Code furnished an utterly inadequate school fund, even where it was properly assessed and collected. In addition to the inherent insufficiency of this tax, many schools had to suffer from the fact that it was not promptly and properly assessed and collected. Valuations and lands parted company in a most hopeless manner in some municipalities. In some cases the inadequacy of this tax could have been compensated with funds drawn from other sources under the most competent management, but in most municipalities the total revenue was so small as to preclude the possibility of the proper support of the schools. Then, it must be acknowledged that a serious loss of interest on the part of the Filipino officials and patrons militated against the best success in several municipalities. The lack of local support, from whatever causes, resulted in a weakening of the Filipino teaching force almost to the point of extinction in many municipalities, especially in the province of Misamis. Of course this was a mortal blow at the success of our work, since the Filipino teacher is the most prominent figure in our scheme. Thanks to the influence and assistance of provincial officials in some cases and to the patient persistence of my deputies in all, affairs were gradually coming into better shape when Act 477 relieved me of all responsibility for the provinces of Surigao, Misamis, and Paragua, my division being thus made into four.

THE NEW DIVISION.

My new division consisted wholly of the military provinces. In these no comprehensive efforts were made to perform the duties of the provincial government in organized territory. The keynote of what is commonly called the military government of this region, but which one military man has chosen to call "military control," was inhibition rather than construction. The effort has been rather to police the territory than to lay broad foundations of government. With the single exception of Zamboanga no municipality was organized in accordance with Act 82. The result of this lack of responsible government was a lack of strong control on the part of the division superintendent over school affairs in his division. The control which division superintendents have over the expenditure of school funds in organized provinces was entirely lacking here, since no school funds known to the law existed, and the superintendent had to exercise influence rather than authority. In this he was generally very warmly supported by the commanding officers of the various posts; but there were exceptions to the rule. And since the commanding officers generally controlled the local funds directly, again I had to rely upon influence and bow to their authority. Thus I have been prevented from doing what I wished toward the establishment of schools at Malabon Parang-Parang by the unwillingness of the local authorities to cooperate with the civil government in any of its branches. In these cases I should have exercised whatever influence I had with their superior officer, the department commander, against their position, but for two facts: First, even if I carried my point I should still be helpless without the cooperation of these same commanding officers, and under such circumstances I could not expect that cooperation to be hearty; second, owing to the system of rapid transfers among military officers I knew that I had but a short time to deal with these particular men, and any controversy I might have with them would work to my disadvantage with their successors. At the time of writing this report the expected changes have been made and I am in receipt of evidence that their successors are favorable to my plans.

All that has been said concerning the insufficiency of funds for school purposes in general applies with double force in the cases of the unorganized "municipalities," and especially those not under the immediate control of the military officers. These pueblos, having no legal form of government and little and doubtful taxing power, are not legally self-responsible for their efforts to bring about a possible state of affairs, and are not trusted by the insular government with the expenditure of the taxes levied by general enactment. The outcome is rather pitiful than ridiculous. In Mati, for instance, affairs have gone from bad to worse till at the present time the total nominal monthly expenditures of the "municipality" amount to 34 pesos, and the money to meet these "expenditures" is obtained by "voluntary subscriptions." Just how much the teacher "subscribed" out of his salary of 8 pesos I did not learn, but I did note that some months the "subscriptions" were about equal to

the expenditures. Yet the representatives of the forestry bureau and of the collector of internal revenue have been sent to these people to collect the taxes levied by general enactments and to carry the money out of the community, which needed it so much. And Mati is not an extreme case. Such are the hardships and governmental and financial difficulties incident to the attempt to introduce government "piecemeal." It is to be hoped that many of these will be removed by the new government of the Moro Province.

In Zamboanga the legal difficulties were somewhat less, owing to the fact that here is a regularly organized municipality. Yet the land tax, of doubtful legality, has been found utterly inadequate to the support of the necessary schools. The intelligence and public spirit of the municipal officers, however, came to our relief, and the schools have not lacked for a peso which the municipal council could reasonably be expected to expend upon them.

In Davao there is a sort of irregular, and therefore irresponsible, "municipal government," and the schools have fared as well as other branches; but no part of the funds derived from the internal-revenue collections and the forestry taxes has been paid over to this government, and in consequence the funds available for all governmental purposes have been insufficient, and the schools have suffered in their most vital features, the Filipino teachers.

At Cotobato, Pollok, Isabela de Basilan, Jolo, Siasi, and Bobgao the local funds have been entirely under the control of the military officers, and in most cases they have been augmented by appropriations from the internal-revenue and forestry funds. In all these places the schools have been adequately supported.

All other municipalities in this division are in the class with Mati, some being in better and some in worse financial condition.

The fear on the part of the Roman Catholic priests that the American teachers were here to teach the children Protestantism or Masonry has been so far removed that we have suffered little opposition on that score during the period under review. On the other hand, our Jesuit priests, true to the traditions of their order, are very zealous in the cause of education under their own control. They stand strongly for the decree of the Pope, promulgated a century and a half ago, that all children of Roman Catholics should be educated only in schools under Roman Catholic control, regardless of the fact that the nonsectarian school did not exist at the time of this promulgation and could not have entered into the contemplation of the author of the decree. They urge upon parishioners the duty of sending their children to the church schools only, and seem to feel that the success of the public school is a reproach to them. In some cases sending an American teacher to a pueblo has been followed with the establishment of a Catholic school, and the withdrawal of the American teacher has been followed immediately with the abandonment of the church school. If these worthy men would only compete with us on the merits of their schools as a means of education and try to get our pupils away by offering them better educational advantages than we are giving, I should rejoice in their competition. But this they will not do, and all that we can do is to hold on and by our acts convince the priests and the people that the public school, while not teaching their religion, is not fighting against it, but is doing all that they will let it to open up to their children pathways to success in life and fields of activity which will otherwise remain closed against them. This we have been able to do already in some measure, and as our work progresses we shall be able to do it more fully.

Meanwhile our schools are small wherever we have to compete with Catholic schools, and in the subdistrict of Dapitan, owing to the lack of responsible government and the consequent lack of school funds which could be controlled by the division superintendent of schools, the opposition of the priests, and the easy acquiescence of the local officials, the public schools have ceased to exist. In fact, they have never existed under the provisions of Act 74, relative to religious instruction, and before the provisions of that act were in full force they were little more than Catholic schools, whose teachers were paid from the public funds. In a formal report to the general superintendent the writer predicted the closing of these schools a short time before they were actually closed and while they were yet full of pupils. In Davao, on the other hand, where the priest, also a Jesuit, has not felt able to undertake the whole work of educating the children, an agreement was reached whereby he has the children in his school such time as he chooses, outside of our school hours, for religious instruction. He has been taking them two hours each day, our opening in the morning having been changed to meet his convenience, and he cooperates with us heartily in securing full and regular attendance. This is the arrangement under which we have been working during the period of consideration. I have wished to extend this to other localities, but have not been able to do so.

At the beginning of this period there was a very noticeable lull in the interest of the

Filipinos in the public school work. It is probable that this resulted from a feeling of disappointment based upon previous unreasonable expectations. During the past year I have noticed a reaction taking place, and I believe there is now a more reasonable appreciation of the value of the public schools among the people than ever before. This springs largely from the attitude of the higher institutions, such as the Manila normal school and the nautical school. The fact that the public schools fit pupils for these institutions gives them dignity in the eyes of the people. This suggests the historical fact that educational systems, like Filipino houses, are built from the top downward. The primary school flourishes normally only where it is a fitting school for the secondary, and the secondary school is at its best only where it is regarded as a fitting school for something higher. With every reason against it except the historical, the high school of the American can not escape from its position as a fitting school.

Early in the period the cholera reached this division, and it is still here, though not in the vicinity of any school. Terrible as was the havoc wrought by this dread pestilence, it seemed for a time that it was going to be rivaled for evil consequences in the schools by the general opinion held by Filipinos that they were not suffering from cholera, but that the Americans were poisoning them. In one instance the division superintendent was quite generally believed to have poisoned the water supply of a large town, though the disease did not appear at that place for more than six months after his last visit; but this opinion, though still held by many, seems to be held in a perfunctory way and without any appropriate feeling. This is due in part to the counsel of the wiser Filipinos and in part to the attitude of the Americans toward the disease, they having spared no labor or risks in its suppression. Down deep in their hearts few really believe now that the Americans were poisoning the Filipinos, though many are unwilling to acknowledge even to themselves that they have changed their minds. Of all the Christian towns in this division Zamboanga suffered most severely. This was the first point in the new division created by Act 477 where the dread disease appeared. Later, one by one, it reached all places where we have schools, besides an untold number of pueblos and rancherias where we have none. In some of these latter the suffering was inconceivably great, more than 75 per cent of the population being swept away by this besom of destruction. Of course, schools were broken up wherever the disease appeared. Many pupils died; in one school one-third. Families were broken up and houses were left vacant in track of the terrible scourge. Other families fled for safety to remote parts of the country, often to find that they had carried the seeds of death with them. Yet this has passed away, and our schools are again in session, having, on the whole, a larger attendance than before this dreadful visitation.

The misunderstandings between the Americans and the Moros and the resulting stress, which caused so many of the latter to lose their reason and run amuck at Jolo during this period, naturally militated against the success of educational work at that place. Parents were justly afraid to send their children from home to school through such a world of violence. The result has been a struggle to keep up the three schools located at and near this place, and after all was done that could be done attendance was unsatisfactory. Yet it is well that the schools were kept up, as every deviation from the established routine under such conditions adds to the excitement—the worst evil and the cause of all the great dangers which unhappily Jolo has been called upon to endure during the past year. Thanks to the assistant chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, a better understanding has been now reached, and undoubtedly our work will go better when the general excitement and the consequent fears of parents have had time to subside.

SCHOOLS FOR THE CHRISTIANS.

In spite of all these difficulties, I have to report that public schools are organized and available for a considerable majority of the Christian population. The municipality of Zamboanga, the only one regularly organized under the provisions of Act 82, supports 27 schools, at a cost approximating half a peso per capita of the whole population. Probably few municipalities in the islands do better than this. Cotobato has the largest and in general the most satisfactory school in the division. This is due in considerable measure to the continued support of the various commanding officers, of whom there have been four at this post during the period discussed. Yet I would not rob the American teachers at this place of the credit due them for the present desirable state of affairs. Here the boys and girls attend the same school, just as they do in America, and this has resulted in economy of teaching effort, which has worked good to all concerned. At first the great difficulty was in finding suitable Filipino teachers for this school, but, heeding the counsel of Booker T. Washington,

"Cast down your bucket where you are," the American teachers at Cotobato have developed from among their own pupils a most satisfactory force.

Results at Davao have been less satisfactory, owing chiefly to the lack of funds mentioned above. The Filipino teaching force at this place lags far behind that at any other point where American teachers have been regularly stationed for two years. Although Davao has not suffered from cholera, the schools have been broken up a good deal, first by a threatened epidemic of smallpox, which did not materialize, and then by the action of the commanding officer of the district taking the school-houses for use as barracks. This he probably did with the consent of the local presidente, but without consulting the division superintendent. My mildest protests were met with promises of immediate restoration, but these promises were not fulfilled till the schools had been closed more than two months. Another result of irresponsible government.

The schools at Isabela de Basilan have flourished during this period, as also that at Pollok. The naval and marine officers in command of these two stations take especial interest in the schools, and it is a pleasure to work with them.

Two American teachers have been located at Baganga, and the schools at this place are just what they have been able to make them, with very little assistance from the local authorities. This pueblo lacks responsible government, and consequently lacks the necessary funds to make a government efficient in any of its branches. Considering all the difficulties, the schools at Baganga seem to have been notably efficient. At other points where Filipino teachers have had to struggle alone with the old problem of "bricks without straw" the results have been scarcely more satisfactory than they would have been with American teachers dependent for salaries upon the same sources.

A SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The great need of the schools for the Christian population of this division is a head—a secondary school—to furnish at the same time inspiration and teachers for the primary schools. On the 24th day of last October I wrote to the general superintendent, asking for authority to establish such a school. As in an unorganized province this required an act of the Commission, he passed my letter up, favorably indorsed. Although the proposition has met with the approval of all concerned, the money to carry it out has not yet been made available. This seems to be one of the results of "overworking the machine," and one of the misfortunes incident to working without fully organized government.

THE NON-CHRISTIAN POPULATION.

The non-Christian tribes of this division, like the peoples of Europe, came into the country on successive waves of immigration; and, again, like the peoples of Europe, they are generally more or less related in origin, while differing in languages, customs, and laws. The curse of Babel has lain heavily upon them, dividing them and destroying their power. Furthermore, these so-called "tribes" are generally united in languages and customs without being united in political organization. These peoples are divided into tribelets, consisting of almost inconceivably weak groups. Thus one mighty Sultan, proud of his genealogy, which leads back through Fatima to Mohammed himself, boasts that he can muster half a dozen warriors, though in this he seems to exaggerate. To use the phraseology common in the discussion of the development of our own civilization, these various peoples are distributed over the patriarchal and tribal stages, only slightly lapsing over to the feudal, the pagan peoplelets being very largely on the patriarchal stage. Thus, when one speaks of the Mandayas, the mental picture should not be a tribe of 10,000 strong, but rather a congeries of petty tribelets aggregating 10,000, united only in language and customs, and often hostile among themselves. Undoubtedly this community of language and customs tends to unite this people into a powerful tribe, yet this has not been done for want of a common cause to overcome inherited tendencies and petty local jealousies and ambitions. The same is true of nearly any one of the twenty-odd peoplelets making up our pagan population.

Judging by what one reads, even in official documents, the Moros are still often regarded as one people. This is far from the fact. Politically they are not united, but are divided into numerous petty tribes, often hostile to one another. Yet in their political organization they are in advance of their pagan neighbors. Their tribes are larger and are political rather than patriarchal, though the whole scheme of their government gives great prominence to the personal element. Here, again, it is necessary to distinguish between peoples and tribes. This distinction has not

usually been made, though it would contribute materially to clearness. The Joloanos, for instance, are peoples of the Jolo Archipelago. They have one language and essentially the same customs and laws. Yet they are divided into small tribes often hostile to one another. Up to the time of the arrival of the Americans these tribes were somewhat loosely held together by their common enmity toward the Spaniards, who had put an end to their piracies and introduced the Christian religion into their very midst. Now the feudal state has been separated into constituent tribes; the bonds which once held these loosely together have become ropes of sand, and nothing short of a great common cause will ever put strength into them again. The Samals, living partly in the Jolo Archipelago and partly on Mindanao, are a similar people, divided into similar tribes, and formerly held in the loose federation under the Sultan of Sulu. In language these two peoples seem to differ about as much as do the English and the Dutch.

The Maguindanaos, however, are the great Moro people. They inhabit the valley of the Rio Grande and the region about Lake Lanao. They are divided into tribes somewhat smaller than those of the Joloanos and the Samals. Community of interests, and possibly of enmities also, have long since drawn together the tribes about the lake and those along the river into hostile divisions. In consequence of this hostility and the resulting lack of communication their dialects of the common language have come to differ very greatly. The language itself, in vocabulary and structure, differs as widely from Joloano as Russian does from English and bears a striking resemblance to the languages of the neighboring pagans. The only thing that these people have in common is their religion. When a man says that he speaks the Moro language and understands the Moro character it is pertinent to ask him if he speaks the Christian language and understands the Christian character. These tribes and tribelets have furnished us, and will continue to furnish us, a large number of very difficult problems.

The first great problem is to get teachers into their settlements. The non-Christians generally live by themselves and in small communities remote from the habitations of Americans and Christianized Filipinos. Teachers not endowed by the Creator with special qualifications and graces will not be able to live in these communities at all, with the exception of a few located most favorably. The man who goes into one of these communities should be a strong character, able to win his way to a position of influence in the tribe in all affairs pertaining to advancement and civilization. If he is to succeed at all he must be specially flexible and able to adapt himself to his new surroundings. He must be gifted with an imagination which will enable him to hold in mind the progress of his people from the remote past to the distant future and thus to appreciate the place and part of his own work. This ability must be asked of the teacher because the problems of this work are numerous and can not be solved in any general way. They must be solved by the man on the ground. Finally, he must be a man full of love and faith—love not simply for his work but also, and especially, for the people among whom he is working; faith not simply in the final outcome of his work but also in his people and their final outcome. Any American having the necessary qualifications enumerated above will not lack the necessary knowledge of books.

On passing through one of these settlements, even for the first time, one is irresistibly impressed by the throngs of children of ordinary school age, some scantily attired, others not, and must perforce ask himself whether these boys and girls would read to any good purpose even if they could. The time has passed when giving children the mere ability to read was considered a satisfactory end for the teacher's efforts. Reading as an end is of little value; as a means its value can hardly be overestimated. Henceforth the teaching of reading must be judged by the answers to these three questions: (1) Does the pupil read after leaving school? (2) What does he read? (3) To what purpose does he read? I have a good deal of respect for the difficulties involved in the problem of teaching reading, in this sense of the term, to any non-English speaking peoples. I have even read somewhere that there are a good many people in America who do not make any good use of their ability to read after having gained it. In view of these considerations the immediate introduction of our non-Christians to letters, especially English letters, seems to me impracticable.

Having given the matter the most serious consideration of which I am capable, I have formulated these three theories, which I have accepted as working hypotheses, while awaiting more light.

1. It is the work of the educator of a people to take that people at the point in progress which they have reached and to help them to take their next step, whether that be in letters, into letters, or entirely outside of letters.

2. Each people has its own peculiar line of development, which must be followed if healthy growth is to be secured.

3. This line is pointed by the steps in progress that the people in question have already made.

These involve nothing new in theory. No principle of education is better established than that it is the first work of education to put the pupil into the heritage of his people, and the term people, beginning as a synonym for family, grows in meaning with the mental growth of the pupil till it becomes synonymous with race—the human race. The education which does not tend to make its pupils better members of the family, then of the community, then of the State, and finally broad minded, benevolent, wise citizens of the world, is deficient or defective. It is our work to make our pupils first efficient helpers in the home duties of their parents, then to qualify to fill well the position of householder and head of a family in a community of their own people, and finally to make them useful members of society in Mindanao and Jolo. Few of them will ever go beyond this, and it will be easy to provide for that few.

This brings us face to face with two questions of transcendent importance:

1. What is there in the family and community life of these peoples which signifies real progress?

2. What do these steps point out as next in their regular natural course of development?

These questions must be answered separately for each people, and the answers must be applied to the work. Nothing could be more interesting than to trace out the elements of civilization in these peoplets, and certainly nothing could be more important to our work. The measurements of skulls and femurs and the cross sections of hairs, as well as the relation of languages, may be of greater interest to us all, but more practical considerations must engross the educator. In order that we may adapt our work to the needs of the community we must know what command they have gained over nature, for command over the forces of nature largely marks and measures progress in civilization from beginning to end. We wish to find out what they know of winds, tides, currents, and seasons of the year, and how they utilize their knowledge in furthering the commerce and communication which they find to their interests. We should ask what they know of varieties of trees in the forests and of their times and seasons, and how they apply this knowledge to the problems of preparing houses, canoes, and the various implements and utensils necessary in their hunting, fishing, and agriculture and in their households. We would know what they have learned of the principles of mechanics and how they apply those principles in building their houses, shaping and rigging their boats, making their plows and looms, etc. We would have them tell us what they know of the qualities and habits of the beasts and birds of the forests and plains and of the fishes of the sea, and how they use this knowledge in securing their livelihood. We wish to learn from them all that they know of the various fibers and dyes of the forests, and what advantages this knowledge gives them in securing clothing and the textiles used in their households. We should know what principles of agriculture they have discovered and how they are applying them. These things are of the greatest possible importance, since being well housed, well fed and well clothed not only marks but promotes civilization.

While ideas as to what is beautiful are largely matters of intuition rather than reason, yet there are with every people underlying conceptions which their art tries to express. It is abundantly worth our effort to try and find out what those conceptions are among our various peoplets, as this knowledge will serve as a basis for further development. The æsthetic element is no small part of the lives of these primitive peoplets, and is full of significance. Music, textile art, and pyrography in many of these cases is worthy of the most serious consideration, but should be developed rather than imposed. They are, or should be made, modes of expressing the more refined conceptions and feelings of the individuals.

Standing as these peoplets and peoples do, some on the very threshold of social organization and others but a short distance within, it is of the utmost importance that we inquire what social principles they recognize in their institutions, and to what extent and in what manner the reciprocal rights, interests, and duties of man and society are preserved and performed in each social system. Division of labor, commerce, the punishment of crime against person and against property rights, the public spirit and the duties of chiefs and their corresponding rights are subjects of deepest import in our work. It naturally falls to the department of education to do most of the work of developing these peoples and peoplets from within, while other departments furnish the necessary restraint and prescribe and enforce justice and recognition of immediate necessities.

Every people having taken even the first steps in human progress has more or less of its ideals embalmed in what I may, by a rather violent distortion of the word,

call its "literature," unwritten though that "literature" may be. Nothing can be more important in our work than to get hold of these ideals in concrete form. In many cases they furnish us excellent foundations on which to build systems of private and public morality. Doubtless this will prove to be the case in many instances in this province.

Religion, of course, is no part of our field, yet its study will be of value to us in that it will cast light upon many problems legitimately ours.

This study of local conditions and the adaptation of educational effort to these conditions is the task of the American teachers, and it is largely for this reason that I assert they must be men of peculiar gifts and abilities. I have not yet had time to work out a scheme for competitive examinations under the civil-service act which will adequately test these qualifications. I fear this task will require a good deal of time.

Our most comprehensive attempt to apply these principles has been made in the Moro school at Zamboanga. Starting with the handicap of almost complete ignorance of these people I saw in their industries something which seemed to me undoubtedly to represent progress, and these were taken as the basis for the work in the school. The characteristic desire of these people for money was seized upon, and an attempt was made to use this propensity without being used by it. The desire of the Samal Moro for money, extreme as it is, is not altogether unreasonable. What he needs is to be taught honest ways of getting money and the rational use of it when got. The first necessity was to get up motion in this school, as that necessity precedes guidance, and the chief motive power at hand was the desire for money. The children were taught to make things that would sell, and every effort was made to sell them. Soon I began to notice in the homes as I passed about "Moro-town," useful and ornamental articles which showed the effects of the school. These for the most part were for sale, but gradually they have come into considerable use. The girls have made much better progress than have the boys. It was not long before they were willing to do some work for their own personal adornment. At this point a bath was put into the school through the kindly interest of Mrs. Sumner, wife of General Sumner, and this soon became one of the most attractive features of the school. Before the end of this period the older girls became willing to buy with the products of their own labor the material with which to make for themselves underclothes. These were made in the school, when the school sewing machine was not out of order, and were luxurious by comparison with those that women of their people generally wear. Some of the girls have bought the material for two suits each, thus providing for a change, so as to be able to wash their clothing in decency. Are these things or are they not of more value to these girls than the ability to read and write a language which they would neither read nor write if they knew how? The boys have learned more of reading and writing than have the girls, yet, in my opinion, their progress has been less satisfactory.

This school was at first regarded as an experiment, a sighting shot, as it were, at our *bête noire*, the great and almost unsolvable problem of educating the non-Christians of this division. After it had been running long enough to assure me of the correctness of the principles on which it was organized and their practicability, an effort was made to reorganize a school already in existence for the Bagabos at Santa Cruz, Davao district, and to adapt it to the needs of this interesting people. This effort has been only partly successful, owing to the large number of pupils to be handled by one American teacher, yet that success has been very real and gratifying. Before this work was fairly under way a third school was organized at Buzbuz, a suburb of Jolo. This promised well at first, but afterwards languished for lack of attendance during the days and months of stress in that region. The relief which came with the better understanding between Moros and Americans produced an immediate good effect upon this school, so that the term ended with favorable prospects. It is now in vacation.

The schools at Jolo, Tulei, and Siasi will be transformed and run on these principles during the coming year if this is found practicable. The great difficulty in the way of such a change in Jolo and Tulei lies in the fact that they are attended very largely by Filipinos, whose parents have very strong prejudices in favor of the traditional form of school for their children. At Siasi all conditions are favorable, except the lack of a suitable head teacher to make the transformation. Of the many desirable points for the establishment of schools for the non-Christians it will not be necessary for me to speak now in detail. It will be sufficient to say that the time is ripe for a great advance in this field. The new government of the Moro Province will undoubtedly be willing and able to furnish the necessary financial support. We only lack the harvesters to put in the sickles.

DIVISION OF MISAMIS.

[Report of GUY VAN SCHAIK, division superintendent.]

The condition of affairs at the beginning of the last school year has been presented in former reports. The recent disturbances in this locality, the insurrection at Cataraman, and the fights at Agusan and Tagoloan show that much of the past hostility to schools was not the fault of the department.

Now, however, the attitude of the people is becoming more favorable; requests have been filed by certain towns for American teachers, and in places where there are still Americans, a livelier interest is taken. Requests are coming in for power, or permission, to enforce attendance at school. If this matter can be arranged, the task set for the schools will be much lighter.

The attitude of the provincial officials toward the schools is becoming more favorable; when the schools are once more running steadily, there should not be much trouble.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

There are not over a dozen good native teachers in the province. The salaries are too low to draw the best talent, and most of the towns are too poor to pay more. Aside from a few places, the salaries run from \$4 to \$10 a month. Three of the *ayudantes* draw, respectively, \$30, \$40, and \$45, but that is exceptional. It is, therefore, hardly possible to transform the American teachers into district superintendents of barrio schools without an importation of good trained assistants.

The development of *ayudantes* has been slow and uncertain. The former ones, many of them, have gone into other ventures. The provision for paying high salaries to census officials is a manifest cause of trouble. It has encouraged those who would have been content to serve for reasonable wages to hold out for more, has relatively lowered the profession of teaching in their eyes, and diminished the number of aspirantes.

Owing to lack of adequate transportation, it has not been possible to hold provincial vacation institutes. Vacation institutes, one for each side of the province, would be possible, so far as transportation is concerned, but in view of the quality of most of the teachers (they usually know nothing but Visayan, and frequently are ignorant of the multiplication table) an assembly of the native teachers from isolated towns would amount to little. This, of course, does not signify that such institute will not be feasible in the future.

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The secondary school was established here, as a thing apart from the schools in general, August 1, and continued, barring a week or so vacation for the grand fiesta of the city, till October 1. On this date the cholera stopped all work. January 7 the school renewed its sessions, as a part of the general department, and continued until February 5, when cholera once more interrupted. February 23, under other teachers, the work was resumed and continued until the beginning of vacation, April 3. The attendance at the secondary school averaged about 35.

It will be recalled that earnest recommendation was made that the Cagayan schools be continued through the vacation period, on account of the very poor chance that had been offered for accomplishing results. As will also be remembered, this recommendation was vetoed on the ground that the Commission would not grant cumulative vacations.

True to my fears, the people of Cagayan, after protesting on account of the absence of teachers, started two private schools, which are now flourishing. Both are under the charge of Filipino employees of the government who know a very little English, both anxious to perfect themselves in it as soon as possible. Some of the former normal pupils are entered in these private schools—all of the young men, in fact, who can afford to pay. There is nothing of opposition to American schools in the two institutions mentioned; they are merely the products of a lively desire to learn English, but they will keep out of the pale of the American day schools the best elements of the pueblo. Such institutions can hardly be expected to disorganize on the opening of the secondary schools, as they are paying investments, financially.

The Visayans here are very slow to get acquainted with the incoming teachers, under the best of circumstances. It is a matter of no less than a year for them to feel sufficient confidence in newcomers to respond heartily in sustaining their work.

Night schools, ruined by the regulation placing minimum attendance at 25, are recovering. Aloran had one of 40, Cagayan has two of 50 and 30, respectively, and Misamis is anxious for one.

I submit detailed accounts of certain municipalities.

MAMBAJAO.

Mambajao deliberately drove out the American teachers (Mr. and Mrs. Teall) by refusing to sustain the school. This would appear to spring from deep hostility to American institutions. But it really seems that Mambajao, which is a proud little town, thought that by refusing to sustain Mr. and Mrs. Teall, the department would be sufficiently humbled to permit the town to dictate in every particular the curriculum of the school—to make Spanish the language of the schoolroom, and reduce English to the level of an auxiliary subject.

The greatest surprise was evinced on learning that no Americans were to be sent at once to fill the positions left vacant. Urgent requests were made that one be sent. Several of the more substantial citizens asked that an American be granted them, saying that although the presidente had bitterly opposed the schools, they were not in sympathy with him. The presidente is a capable man, well educated, and had formerly begun the study of English with Mr. Taylor. But some cause of disgust arose, and the presidente really came to believe that, as compared with Spanish, English is only a crude dialect, like Visayan.

The residents of Mambajao were given to understand that no teacher had been assigned there, but that whenever the people were ready to guarantee their support to whomever the department should send, that provision might be made.

It is my belief that such guaranty will be furnished within the next few months. When this occurs, teachers should certainly be sent, for Mambajao is a rich town, and can support schools easily.

CAGAYAN.

As mentioned in the general remarks, the attitude of the people toward schools is becoming more favorable. If the secondary school could have continued during the long vacation I believe that the attendance would now have been 60. Teachers are needed here. The school board is asking if they may not pass an ordinance enforcing attendance. If this could be done there would be 500 children in school in this pueblo.

OROQUIETA.

There are in Oroquieta 3 American and 4 native teachers, with other native teachers in the barrios. Oroquieta is better managed financially than some other towns, and can pay its ayudantes fair salaries. The present attendance at the Central school is about 180. Many children are at work in the rice fields.

LOCULAN.

A good town. Formerly was very anxious for an American; was ready to find a building when needed. There has as yet been no English school there. Can furnish 100 to 200 children.

LANGARAN.

There had been a soldier detailed as teacher, with several hundred pupils. Later, Miss Willets taught there. The only inconvenience about Langaran is its remoteness; it is 20 miles from the nearest American and mails are infrequent.

MISAMIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunn are still there. At the time of my visit—in the latter part of June—the cholera still prevented the opening of school, but the teachers expected to begin the week following. The attitude of the people toward the work and toward the teachers is much more favorable than before. Misamis is suffering from an acute case of misgovernment; the wrong town officials were returned in the elections and the good men are out of power.

ILIGAN.

Miss Warwick is there with an attendance of about 40. The two Filipino ayudantes would make very good teachers if they could only receive expert instruction. The school should show an attendance of 130 to 150. I presume that Iligan is already under the jurisdiction of another superintendent, as it is to be the center of government of the new "province" of Lanao.

SALVADOR.

El Salvador furnished an average attendance of 350 in the early boom of the schools, before the natives discovered that attendance at school is not compulsory under

American rule. Mr. Luther, just before leaving for the States, had an average attendance of 100. This could be increased to double that number if there were any good native assistants available. Salvador has been very poor, and the drought and the locusts have damaged it more than ever. The tax returns are not yet in, but basing an estimate on last year's returns no more than \$12 a month can be paid a native teacher.

BALINGASAG.

One of the better towns of the province. It did fairly by Mr. Gilbert, who was afterwards transferred. No teachers were available to take his place, and there have been no American teachers there since. This town is the stronghold of the church on the east side of the province. A convent school for girls has been in existence for some time; English—a little of it—can be taught there. A boys' school is all equipped, with a padre who knows a little English as one of the patrons.

TAGOLOAN.

Mr. Gearhart has at present an average attendance of 23, with a roll of over 30. Last year his attendance was about 6. It was concerning Tagoloan that conversation was held in your office in March. The advice was then given to continue the teacher at Tagoloan in view of the fact that it was really a test case. The indications are that Mr. Gearhart will succeed. He should continue.

At present the troops occupy the school building, but there is another house that answers present needs.

SUMMARY.

The attitude of the people is better than ever before. If provision is made for compelling attendance at school, many of the towns will gladly enforce it. The prospective merging of pueblos may affect the schools of the smaller towns by taking away from them the power to handle their own money; whether this will be a benefit in all cases remains to be seen. Cagayan needs a secondary school; it will be small at first, but the demand for one is sincere. We can use 7 new teachers, and knowledge of Spanish will greatly add to their chances of success.

DIVISION OF NUEVA ECLJA.

[Report of Division Superintendent T. W. THOMSON.]

In order to make intelligent comparisons I embody the summary of reports for the day schools for the months of September, 1902, and June, 1903:

REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrollment	1,803	556	2,359
Average daily attendance	1,212	352	1,564
Per cent of attendance	75	75	75
Number of American teachers	12	4	16
Number of native teachers	39	4	43

REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrollment	1,815	564	2,379
Average daily attendance	1,339	386	1,725
Per cent of attendance	76	76	76
Number of American teachers	10	5	15
Number of native teachers	24	3	27

Comparing these summaries, it is noticed that, while there were fewer teachers during June than the previous September, the enrollment and average daily attendance are slightly larger. This indicates a favorable sentiment toward the schools.

TEACHERS.

One American teacher has been assigned to the division during the period and 2 have returned to the United States, leaving the present number 15.

During September, October, and November, 1902, the number of native teachers varied from 43 to 49. At present there are only 2. This decrease was caused chiefly by two reasons—first, in several municipalities the officials took away all the school funds for general purposes; second, nearly all native teachers were appointed as census enumerators in February, and after their work was completed they were requested to enter the provincial school while they had money to pay their expenses. Fully one-third of those now teaching are cheap substitutes, who will be replaced by those in the provincial school when they shall have reached the end of their financial means.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

During August, 1902, a normal institute was held at San Isidro. On account of cholera and dengue the attendance was small, reaching only 100. Sickness among pupils and American teachers caused this institute to be the least successful of any yet held, yet some good results were achieved.

From January 12 to February 13, 1903, the third normal institute for the province was held at Gapan. At this session 103 teachers and aspirantes were enrolled, and half as many were turned away for lack of room and because they could be accommodated in the provincial school. No sickness interfered at this time, and the results were very satisfactory. Under ordinary conditions these annual meetings of the teachers are very beneficial to the American as well as the Filipino teachers. I think it would be well to extend the time for which these meetings are held, and make the session ten weeks in place of four or six weeks and make attendance on the part of all teachers compulsory.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

During the period covered, schoolhouses have been completed at Piglisan, Paiton, and Ungab; barrios of Cuyapo; at Ascanio, San Agustin, and Muñoz; barrios of San Juan de Guimba, and at Panagpanan, a barrio of Talavera. All these are substantial houses, with solid wood posts, and each large enough to accommodate two teachers. If they had been paid for, the cost would average about \$250 each; but the timbers were cut under gratuitous license by voluntary labor and the building done by voluntary labor, so that the cost to the pueblos has been practically nothing.

Schoolhouses are under construction at Nampicuan (three large rooms, to cost \$800 local currency) and at two barrios of Cuyapo.

Houses of from three to six rooms each are planned for Cabiao, San Leonardo, Cabanatuan, San Juan de Guimba, and Cuyapo. This work has been exasperatingly delayed by the municipal officials taking the school funds for other purposes and by the organization of the Obreras Union. Since the organization of the union native workmen demand double the former wages or will not work. So far we have been trying a waiting policy for about four months, thinking hunger and the needs of their children would bring them to their senses, but they still hold out.

DESKS.

During the period from January, 1902, to date about 1,000 desks have been completed in this province. These are of the same general plan as the desks brought from the United States, but are made long enough to accommodate two pupils. Contracts have been made for 600 additional, but since the advent of the union very little has been done.

PROVINCIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

This school was formally opened June 1, 1902, with two American teachers. During the month the enrollment reached 58, with an average daily attendance of 42. On account of sickness the attendance remained at this figure until September, when it reached 100. Another teacher becoming necessary, Mr. J. R. Mitchell was transferred from San Antonio.

With the opening of each term since, the attendance has increased, until now it is 172, and two more American teachers have been added to the faculty.

In connection with the secondary school, two rooms full of children of the town are taught by the student teachers.

The work of the school so far is largely intermediate, and must continue so for some years, for self-evident reasons.

From September until May a class in industrial work (carpentering) was conducted, with fair results. Since that time, owing to a shortage of teachers, an increased attendance, and the opening of the class in telegraphy, the industrial work has from

necessity been discontinued. When conditions will permit, it is the intention to resume this class.

The teacher of telegraphy reports that his class of 18 young men, after two months of study, can send or receive at the rate of 8 to 10 words per minute. Delay in receiving the instruments has retarded this work some. The teacher is well pleased with the progress of the class. When this class was opened all the boys who had been taking the industrial work wanted to enter. They were permitted to do this, and so interfered with the industrial work.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

A minority of the "ricos" are not in favor of general education. They think that if the tao knows how to drive a carabao, plow, plant, and harvest rice, he has sufficient education. As a rule, the officials do not want the mass of the people to know anything about the laws under which they are governed, but the majority of the ilustrados and the great mass of the poor people are eager to learn. They do not know enough to realize that regular attendance at school is necessary, or that their children should have any better accommodations in the way of houses and desks than they had. Many influences, however, are helping them out of this benighted condition. All municipal officials of the province have visited the provincial school and seen its appointments and nicely arranged rooms. They and the pupils have taken the news to the utmost barrios. There has been a general awakening to the importance of the public schools, and if teachers could be secured I am satisfied the attendance would be 500 per cent more than at present.

While several hundred young Filipinos in this division can now carry on a limited conversation in English, I consider the greatest result is the establishment of a desire for learning in the common people.

DIVISION OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

[Report of Division Superintendent CHARLES E. PUTNAM.]

It must be remembered that, as the present superintendent has been in the province only since June 23, 1903, the material herein contained has necessarily been taken from records in this office and from special reports of American teachers.

It was planned to have the pueblo schools of this division in session during the months of August, September, October, November, and December of 1902, and January, February, and March of 1903, allowing the usual Christmas vacation. This plan has been closely adhered to, with the exception of September and October. During the greater part of these two months, practically all of the pueblo schools were closed because of cholera. This not only delayed the work for two months, but in many instances the effect of the work already done was lost and a new start had to be made.

ATTENDANCE.

In July, 1902, 33 American teachers were working in this province supervising 23 schools and 73 native teachers, with an average daily attendance of 3,379 pupils. No reports have, as yet, been received for July, 1903. In March, 1903, the last month for which reports have been received, 25 American teachers were working in the division supervising 25 schools and 123 native teachers, with an average daily attendance of 5,515 pupils—an increase of 2 in the number of pueblos supervised, but an increase of 38 native teachers and 2,141 pupils, daily attendance.

During the year, 14 barrio schools have been opened. These are attended mostly by the children of the poorer classes and are in charge of native teachers. They are visited once a week by an insular teacher for the purpose of supervision. Several more of these schools will be opened soon.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Twelve new schoolhouses, with an aggregate cost of 9,951 pesos, have been built, while 7 others have been altered or enlarged at an aggregate cost of 3,467 pesos. Some of these buildings are substantial wooden structures, while others are of nipa.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

Special attention has been given to teachers' classes. About 60 aspirantes and 115 out of 131 native teachers receive daily instruction in these classes. All except those in the most distant barrios and pueblos cheerfully attend. Many of these are now reading in the Third Reader, studying percentage and advanced geography.

Most of the native teachers are working cheerfully and earnestly both to secure an education for themselves and to impart what they know to the pupils. The greater part of them are daily becoming more efficient and much more valuable to the department. The welfare of the schools demands that such salaries be paid as will retain the services of such teachers.

COEDUCATION.

In the past there has been a decided objection in this province to coeducation, but we are gradually working to that end. It has been introduced into the Rizal Institute and 4 of the pueblo schools. In these pueblos the people have accepted it without objection, and many are earnest advocates of it.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Fourteen night schools have been maintained in the province throughout the greater part of the year. Owing to the fact that only two-thirds of the teachers can receive insular pay for night-school work, only one night school has been allowed in a pueblo.

NEED OF AMERICAN TEACHERS.

During the year 13 American teachers have resigned or been transferred to other provinces and no new American teachers have been assigned to this province in their places. This leaves the province decidedly short of teachers. Never since the arrival of the *Thomas* has there been so few American teachers in Occidental Negros. These 13 resignations and transfers have left 9 important pueblos, which formerly had American teachers, without them. Five of these pueblos are among the largest in the province, having a population of from 12,000 to 15,000. In addition to these there are 4 pueblos which have never had American teachers, but which should have them.

NEEDS OF THE PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

Fourteen American teachers.

More money for the payment of larger salaries to native teachers.

More good material for native teachers.

Larger and better schoolhouses in a few pueblos.

More interest and activity on the part of local officials of many pueblos.

Immediate collection of land tax.

Schoolbooks based upon the knowledge and experience of the Filipino child.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

At present the province rents for the Rizal Institute two commodious buildings. Ninety-five pesos, local currency, a month is paid for one, which is used exclusively as a boys' dormitory. One hundred and fifty pesos, local currency, is paid for the other. This is used for a girls' dormitory and class room.

Four American teachers are now working in the institute. The many inquiries being made by people in all stations in life show the general interest taken in the expected arrival of the manual-training teacher.

All persons over 12 years of age, whose general scholarship meets the approval of the principal, are admitted to the institute and to the dormitories. At present a knowledge of English is not a necessary qualification for matriculation. Three classes of students, internos, medio-internos, and externos are received. The internos live in the dormitories and pay for their living expenses 15 pesos monthly, in advance. The medio-internos live in their own homes and take their midday meals in the dormitory, for which they pay 7½ pesos monthly, in advance. The externos provide for themselves all their living accommodations outside of the dormitories.

Both dormitories are made as homelike as possible. Beds and chairs are furnished by the province and pictures are hung on the walls. The girls' dormitory, which is under the care of Miss Sofia Reyes, is provided with an excellent piano. Mr. Ray Howell, principal of the institute, lives in and has charge of the boys' dormitory. These dormitories are a very helpful and necessary feature, as they furnish a home for many pupils whose parents live at distant points in the province and who otherwise would not be able to attend. More, it gives them a practical opportunity to learn domestic science and to know what home life may be.

During August, 1903, the average daily attendance at the institute was 54 boys and 27 girls, total 81. From September 7 to November 10, 1902, the institute was closed

because of cholera. After the reopening of the institute, there was a steady growth in attendance and popularity. In March, 1903, the attendance was 57 boys and 38 girls, total 95.

The new year has opened very encouragingly, as those seeking admission have come from all parts of the province. The attendance on July 15, 1903, was 103 boys and 63 girls, a total of 166, and an increase of over 100 per cent since last August. The present indications are that this number will continue to increase throughout the coming year. Demand for admission into the dormitories is such that it will soon be necessary to move the girls' dormitory from the school building into a house of its own.

At the outset, June, 1902, the provincial treasurer was the only one of the provincial board in favor of the high school. The governor was indifferent and the supervisor avowedly hostile. The success and popularity of the school have been so marked that now all are friendly and willing to assist in many ways.

NEEDS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A teacher of manual training and nature study.

A teacher of science.

A new institute building constructed especially for school use.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The summer normal school for the year 1903 was held in Bacolod between the dates April 13 and May 8. For this purpose the Rizal Institute building and the Bacolod public school building were used.

Mr. W. K. Bachelder was appointed principal, and Mr. Eduardo Servando acted as secretary. Before the opening it had been planned to have 6 sections, 20 pupils in a section, but aspirantes came in such numbers that it was necessary to have 8 sections, 30 in a section. It had also been planned to require each of the American teachers to teach three periods daily. It became necessary to require each of the American male teachers to teach four periods a day, and to ask three of the better Filipino teachers to teach one period each.

While the average daily attendance in the normal of 1902 was only 56, this year it was 228, an increase of over 300 per cent. Below is a report of attendance:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrollment:			
Teachers.....	71	26	97
Aspirantes.....	112	32	144
Total	183	58	241

Average daily attendance, 228; percentage of attendance, 94; number days of school, 20.

Throughout the term special attention was given to school organization, methods, and arithmetic in the advanced classes, and to English in all classes. Music, led by Mr. E. C. Knight, and calisthenics, by Mr. W. K. Bachelder, were enjoyed by all.

Thirteen insular teachers taught in this normal. Each and every teacher worked conscientiously, though the work was hard; yet it was enjoyed by all as it was an agreeable change from the lonely work in the pueblos.

The Filipino teachers were enthusiastic. They showed their appreciation of the school and of the efforts of the American teachers, by their cheerful, earnest work and by giving a reception to the American teachers at the end of the term. To the end of making the native teachers realize the dignity, importance, and responsibility of the position of teacher, addresses were given by the provincial governor, Judge Yusay, Señor Luzuriago, and the division superintendent.

That the school was a success in other ways than numbers is seen by the way that many native teachers are taking hold of the work this July. They seem to have a broader view of the educational situation. They are more enthusiastic, and show a real desire to help the pupils. Nearly every normal student upon returning to his pueblo has advocated the present educational system. To the success of this normal school I attribute, in part, the marked increase in the attendance at the Rizal Institute.

RESULTS OF YEAR'S WORK.

(a) A greater and more widespread interest in the public schools. This is seen in the increased and more regular attendance and in the more friendly attitude of the parents toward the American teacher.

(b) A better spirit among the native teachers and pupils. They are becoming more interested, and the older ones are getting a better idea of the necessity for and the true meaning of an education. Many older pupils are coming to the day schools.

(c) In nearly every pueblo at least one class can read understandingly in the second reader and can use in conversation many of the words found therein.

(d) A generally growing belief that we desire to educate the people as a whole.

(e) A large increase in the attendance of the Rizal Institute. Pupils are now attending from all parts of the province, and many parents have come to look upon the institution with favor.

(f) A great increase in the popularity of the summer normal school and a growing desire to improve the opportunities afforded by it.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the pueblo schools is very encouraging. Decided progress has been made in the general organization and condition of the schools, and they are doing more advanced work than a year ago. A more active interest is shown in the schools on all sides, and in many of the pueblos the present schoolhouses and furniture are altogether inadequate for the number of pupils who attend. In several of these pueblos local authorities are either building new schoolhouses or are contemplating building as soon as the land tax is collected.

The outlook for the provincial high school is even better than for the pueblo schools. The provincial officials are very much interested in it and are willing to assist in all reasonable ways. Although they have rented and placed at our disposal two commodious buildings, these are already insufficient for our needs. The young people, desiring the best that we can give, are coming from all parts of the province as fast as they can meet the entrance requirements.

DIVISION OF ORIENTAL NEGROS.

[Report of Division Superintendent SAMUEL T. LEE.]

In writing this report it becomes necessary for me to say that my work here as division superintendent began December 7, 1902. Since that date only can I give a detailed report of the progress made. I have a fair knowledge, however, of the difficulties experienced from the very beginning, because prior to the date of my assignment as division superintendent of Oriental Negros I was a coordinate worker in the sister province, Occidental Negros. I served there as secretary of the former division, which then comprised the province of Occidental Negros and the province of Oriental Negros as well; and later I served in the double capacity of secretary of the old division and deputy superintendent of the province of Occidental Negros.

In beginning the first subject of my report it will be well to first take a view of the field of work as it appeared at the time of our arrival in Negros.

Practically there was no real Filipino teaching force, and it at once became necessary for the division superintendent to direct his American teachers in the work of more completely organizing this necessary corps.

Fully as great a problem for the superintendent was the development of the American teachers placed under his supervision. It was necessary not only to develop them as workers in the Philippines, but as workers in any schoolroom, because nearly all were beginners. All of the reserve force possessed both by superintendent and teacher was called forth at once. There was also great difficulty in securing suitable schoolhouses in the several municipalities.

As to school furniture, there was none, with the exception of a few old Spanish benches, entirely unfit for the use of small children.

From time to time the attendance was hampered by cholera and other epidemic diseases.

School funds there were none until May 1, 1902, and the payment of Filipino teachers' salaries was a very uncertain thing indeed. Even now we are short of having enough money for school support. Such was the condition of things when the work of public instruction began in Negros.

We have now with us in the division of Oriental Negros an eager, ready corps of 127 Filipino teachers, who daily receive instruction from their several American

instructors. One index to what has been accomplished with this corps may be found in the fact that an English-speaking person traveling through Oriental Negros could find in nearly every town 5 or 10 efficient interpreters among the Filipino teachers working in the public schools. This can be said of the smaller, more distant towns, and in the larger municipalities the number would be increased ten-fold. Not only has progress been made in the study of English, but the common branches have been advanced as well. Modern methods of teaching have been instilled through daily contact with American instructors, and the general social well-being has been improved. A force of 127 Filipino teachers well scattered throughout the province is sure to bring about good results, especially when their daily efforts are well directed by our American teachers. It is in this way that we are reaching the masses, and in this way are the masses becoming enlightened.

At present the teaching force consists of 127 Filipino teachers, 18 American elementary teachers, and 3 secondary teachers. Since the coming of the American teachers, 1 has resigned, 2 have been transferred, 1 has died from cholera, and 1, the former deputy superintendent, was murdered in the performance of his duty, thus giving a total loss of 5 to the American teaching force since beginning the work.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There has been marked progress in the securing of proper buildings for public schools. Since beginning the work here, 10 schoolhouses have been built outright, 7 have been reconstructed, and 8 have been repaired, while there are 3 houses in process of reconstruction. In addition to these there has been chosen the site for a large, modern, tropical-climate schoolhouse, and \$1,300 appropriated for commencing work on the same in the municipality of Bais. Plans for this building are now being drafted. This school when completed will cost \$3,500 and will hold 500 children. The provincial board is now about to begin plans for a schoolhouse which will hold 250 pupils. When the new revenues from this year's tax assessment are available, we shall be able to accomplish much more.

Results obtained in the way of the construction of school buildings are very gratifying indeed, especially when it is considered that in many of the municipalities the work has been performed free of cost to the school fund. In the town of La Libertad a large school, capable of seating 300 children, was constructed by the voluntary contribution of the interested people of the municipality. Several barrio schools have been built in this manner, and a good share of the repairing has been done without expenditure of school funds.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

At first the school children were compelled to sit upon the floor, but now there is little need for this. One town for example—Siquijor. Here there was registered an average attendance of 518 last month. When work was begun in this town there were six or eight long benches, which held all the children then in attendance. Now all have seats, and benches to write on as well. At a meeting of the town council I addressed them on the subject of school support, and at the close of this talk each councilor and "barrio teniente" promised to bring in each month one bench for the public school. This promise has been kept almost faithfully, and we now have seats for all. At the end of the first month this plan secured 12 seats, and the good work has not stopped yet. The best feature of it all is that the work is being done willingly and without a cent's cost to the town's school fund. This scheme has been carried out in several other towns with like results.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Under this heading the first thing to be written is, that Oriental Negros school funds are far below what is necessary for proper school work and development. However, we are thankful for what we have and we are trying to reap the best results possible. At present the school funds are nearly exhausted, because the time for new collections has arrived. In planning the expenditures of school money in this division last year it was expected that the 1903 collections would begin in the same month as they did in 1902. This work has been delayed somewhat on account of unavoidable causes; nevertheless, the school work will not suffer as a result, because the towns which are short of school funds are paying their teachers from other funds for the time being.

BARRIO SCHOOLS.

In this division there are now running 10 barrio schools. These are all under the supervision of American teachers, and in many of them classes are held which receive personal instruction from the several American teachers. In every case the barrio Filipino school teachers receive instruction regularly from the American teachers during the teachers' class. In some instances the barrio school buildings are very unpretentious, while in others the buildings are all that can be desired. In the establishment of barrio schools in this division it has always been borne in mind that the central schools must not suffer through lack of proper attention on the part of the American teacher, who might have too much barrio work to perform. As soon as more teachers are assigned to this division it will be possible to progress considerably along this line. Barrio schools are always supported by a large attendance, and in my opinion the barrio school system will very soon play a prominent part in giving public instruction to the people of this division.

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The provincial secondary school of this division was established during a storm of opposition, but now this has all cleared away and good progress is being made. At the beginning the former provincial supervisor did not see the need for a secondary school, and he was not in favor of its being established. However, the school was begun with about 40 pupils, mostly from the town of Dumaguete, thus making the attendance not truly provincial in character. Miss R. E. Berry had charge during the first year.

The second year of work began with Mr. Fred J. Bailey as principal and Miss R. E. Berry and Mrs. E. G. Lee as teachers. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Bailey a representative average attendance of over 100 has been secured. Even the most distant towns in the province are represented. The school building at present occupied by the secondary school is entirely too small to allow an increase in attendance.

The course of study is a secondary one, when it is considered that the work that is being done is far in advance of what is being accomplished in the primary schools. As yet, however, the course of study would be considered but primary work in the United States. The pupils are making excellent progress in English, reading, grammar, composition, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and spelling. In addition to this there is a well-attended sewing class for the girls, conducted by one of the American lady teachers.

On the 27th of July the provincial board passed an appropriation which provides the sum of \$650 gold for the support of the secondary school, and also provides the sum of \$450 gold for the beginning of a new building of light materials. It has been promised that the work of construction shall commence just as soon as the necessary plans are finished and approved by the proper authority.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The great need of a summer normal institute made itself deeply felt during the first year of work here, and to meet this need a very profitable normal was conducted at the end of the first year of school work. The results were at once apparent. The Filipino teaching force has by means of this instruction been greatly improved, both mentally and socially. I was not present at the time of the first normal school held in this division, but I had the pleasure of superintending the one held during the vacation just passed. Now that the several Filipino teachers have returned to their posts of duty, the progress made during the summer school is beginning to show most gratifying results. This division's normal of 1903 had 145 teachers and "aspirantes" in attendance. More could have been enrolled, but it was deemed wiser to enroll only those who were actually working as teachers and those who were in all probability about to become public school teachers.

The records of the last normal held show that the greatest progress was made in reading and composition, the progress in arithmetic taking second place. At the end of the month of normal work examinations were conducted, and I now have a complete record of the work done by each student teacher.

The attendance record was especially gratifying. There was an enrollment of 145 students, and only 4 of these dropped out before the end of school. But 4 cases of tardiness were reported, and no one who continued throughout the month was absent more than eight periods. One of the 4 students who dropped out the first week returned and attended all of the last week.

A most encouraging feature was the complete cooperation of everyone, teachers, municipal officers, provincial officials, and all.

NEEDS OF THE DIVISION.

Under this heading much could be written, but I shall try to confine myself to only the most pressing needs.

Above everything else is the need for more American primary teachers. My previous correspondence with the general superintendent gives a detailed description of just how great is this need. At this writing I would request that teachers be assigned to this division who have had normal training. From my experience with primary teachers for Filipino children, it is my opinion that, while an academic degree is a valuable adjunct, normal training is the best equipment possible for the work that is to be performed. Normal teachers have a decided advantage over the academic teachers, and in the assignment of new teachers to this division, I shall be well satisfied to receive \$900 teachers of this class.

The next great need is more school money. I will not say sufficient school money, because it would be hard to know where to stop needing, but I will say that there is great need for more funds than we now have. We are getting along very nicely with what we have, but there is so often the need for using a makeshift. We have been using the convents, cockpits, "tribunals," and divers places for holding the children, and the prospect for a change is not near at hand. The school funds are barely enough to pay the Filipino teachers' salaries. In some towns they fall short of doing even this, and the matter of improving school buildings has to be left untouched. This is not true in every municipality, because we have accomplished much in bettering schoolhouses; however, there is great need for more school money throughout the division. Gradually the convents are being turned over to the church. This also adds to the need for more school money for the proper equipment of buildings.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook in general is very bright. School work is progressing satisfactorily throughout the province, and a large attendance is being maintained in spite of the cholera, locusts, and famine. The Filipino teachers are becoming more and more efficient, and their work is especially gratifying. The American teachers are quite contented and are now possessed of enough experience to go about their work in a profitable manner. The public school has won its way into the hearts of the people, who were formerly opposed or else indifferent to it. Another encouraging feature is that our efforts are beginning to bear fruit. Many bright classes are to be seen, and this in itself is a great impulse for the several teachers. In conclusion I will say that we are progressing steadily, and a spirit of contentment prevails, and while we have not all that we need for our work, we are doing just the best that we can with what we have.

DIVISION OF PAMPANGA AND BATAAN.

[Report of Division Superintendent WILLIAM A. PREUITT.]

In September, 1902, the public schools were just recovering from the effects of a cholera epidemic which extended from March to October of the same year and which affected in turn every pueblo in the division. Many of the schools were not permitted by the board of health to open doors until September. Dozens of the best pupils as well as several of the native teachers, and one American teacher, Robert R. Jamison, succumbed to the ravages of the disease. Indeed, throughout the entire school year of 1902-3 the scourge continued in sporadic form, causing a temporary suspension of the schools and retarding the progress of the regular school work. Notwithstanding these discouraging features, the number of schools, central and barrio, increased from 41 to 67; the number of native teachers, with their assistants, from 82 to 120; and the attendance from 3,400 to nearly 7,000, exclusive of night schools. These conditions could have been bettered had not many of the pueblos been crippled for lack of funds, which prevented them from establishing new barrio schools with native teachers.

NEW SCHOOLS.

During the past year 15 towns have added barrio schools to the list of regular schools, the same being under the supervision of American teachers, assisted by the best Filipino teachers that could be secured. All the new schools were begun in visitas or in rented houses, but many are now provided with good school buildings built with municipal funds, with occasional donations from the residents of the barrios. The teachers are all paid from the local school funds and average about \$20 Mexican per month.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

During the past school year the night schools gradually increased to 25 in number, with an average attendance of about 20. The work of the night schools is most valuable, in that it reaches a class that otherwise would be without instruction in English, as their age and duties preclude their attending the day schools. The night schools often include the presidente, padre, and the so-called better element. In such cases I believe that the class should be maintained even though the number fall below the minimum required.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

One of the most encouraging and progressive features of the school work is that of the provincial school. Here we find the results of the work done in the primary schools during the past two years by pupils who have proven their interest and ability in learning the English branches. The work at present is limited to normal and academic training, with the aim of giving the pupil a good foundation in English, together with an idea of simple and practical methods of teaching. Four American teachers are now employed and 124 pupils, representing nearly all the towns of the province, have already presented themselves for instruction. The course of study includes English grammar, composition, writing, arithmetic, elementary algebra, history, geography, drawing, music, practice teaching, physiology, and hygiene. To this list will be added elementary physics as soon as the laboratory, already ordered by the provincial board, arrives from the States.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

From the 15th of February to the 30th of March of each year institutes for the native teachers are held in San Fernando, Pampanga, and Balanga, Bataan. The attendance of all native teachers is required and that of the aspirants requested and encouraged. During the last institute 20 American teachers were employed and 386 native teachers and aspirantes presented themselves for instruction in the two schools. The instruction given was practically a continuation and enlargement of the regular work done in the teachers' classes during the year, with a special emphasis on the practice and theory of teaching. For this purpose a practice class was selected from the public schools, and under the guidance of an American teacher each native teacher was required to organize and instruct the class in the elementary English branches. The result of these institutes was far beyond our expectations. A sharp competition of class work, the association with new teachers, and the application of new methods engendered an interest and enthusiasm which have already proved very effective.

LOCAL NORMALS.

Aside from the regular teachers' institutes, it is required of each American teacher that the native teachers of their respective pueblos be gathered together for at least one hour each day for normal work. Whenever the pueblo contains both central and barrio schools, the barrio teachers are required to have one long morning session, reporting at the central school for instruction during the afternoon. This is made obligatory, and a failure to comply, without a sufficient excuse, works a dismissal. The training of the native teachers is undoubtedly the most important work of the present time, as the instruction of the interior pueblos will soon devolve upon the native teacher, and before they can instruct they must be instructed.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

According to the monthly report of June, a little less than 5,000 enrolled at the opening of the schools, while the attendance may be safely placed at 70 per cent. This number should be doubled within the next two months, as the cholera is gradually disappearing, and the new barrio schools are being supplied with native teachers. The regularity of attendance becomes more pronounced as the interest in the schools increases.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The spirit with which the American teachers enter into their work is more encouraging than ever before. The element of discontent so general a year ago has almost entirely disappeared, and they seem to be happy and contented with their work. Many who contemplated returning to the States have decided to remain another year. In this I have invariably encouraged them, as their services are more valuable to the department than ever before.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

The progress of the native teachers in their work and studies is most encouraging, the principal criticism being their proneness to irregularity, especially when a fiesta is within walking or riding distance. This weakness is now effectually remedied by deducting from their salary for each day absent without sufficient cause. The native teacher is greatly interested in the school work, and his interest is increasing continually. The most discouraging feature with which he has to contend is the poverty of the average pueblo, which keeps the salaries low and often causes them to seek more remunerative employment. The appointment of "Filipino teachers of English" will be a partial relief, but greater and more substantial relief is necessary before the salary question can be properly adjusted.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

According to the law at present the school fund of a pueblo depends entirely upon the land tax received from the land in and around the pueblo. This results in some of the pueblos having an abundance, while other pueblos, perhaps large and wealthy, have insufficient funds with which to pay teachers. The school fund for this division amounts to less than \$60,000 Mexican. This, distributed among 40 pueblos having 150 teachers, besides repairs, furniture, construction of new houses, and incidental expenses to provide for, is quite inadequate, and becomes more so as the schools increase. Some assistance is necessary from the insular government. The pueblos can give their mite and no more.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The harvest of both rice and sugar in this division has been greatly injured by drought and locusts. Perhaps less than one-half the regular output will be realized. This works against the schools in many ways. The scarcity of money makes the collection of land tax slow and uncertain, while the battle with the locusts materially decreases the attendance at school, as every available child is forced into the field to guard against impending famine. This is perhaps the greatest obstacle with which the school will have to contend during the present year.

OUTLOOK FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Judging from the reports from the various pueblos, together with my personal observation while visiting the different schools, I feel convinced that the present school year will be productive of results entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The interest of the natives in the public schools is rapidly increasing and the bitter prejudice so manifest a year ago is slowly but surely disappearing. Many of the private schools which flourished during the last school year have failed to open their doors this year, and in two instances have entered the public school in a body. This will continue as the native teachers become more proficient and the public schools become better housed and furnished, thus making them more attractive and inviting. All considered, the outlook for the present year indicates a larger attendance and greater results than the most optimistic had hoped for.

DIVISION OF PANGASINAN.

Division Superintendent S. C. Newsom presents the following statement on school affairs in the district under his charge:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The province of Pangasinan is, roughly sketched, in the form of a rectangle whose dimensions are 30 and 60 miles. The two centers of population are near the eastern and western boundaries.

The Manila and Dagupan Railroad, entering the province at Bautista and terminating at Dagupan, touches 6 towns and passes through a district thickly populated. This section of Pangasinan is not poor, nor are its people backward. Direct communication with Manila twice per day has had its effect in sharpening their wits and in stimulating them to keep informed upon the current topics of the day. The occupation of the people is not wholly agricultural, though this is by no means neglected. At Malasiqui an excellent quality of brick is manufactured. At Bautista and Dagupan are flourishing rice mills (*máquina de arroz*), and they have all the work that they can possibly do. At Calasiao the famous Calasiao hat is made from

huri, a palm-tree fiber, and nito, a product of rattan. Great numbers of these hats are sold in Manila, and during the last two years many have been shipped to America. At Bayambang has been established a military post, occupying more than 1,000 acres of ground, which affords employment and prompt pay to hundreds of natives.

Twenty miles due east of the railroad there is another series of pueblos, extending from the southern to the northern boundaries of Pangasinan, which are as large, and more important perhaps than those located on the railroad. These eastern pueblos, 16 in number, are located in a section of unusual fertility. The people are almost wholly Ilocanos, are industrious, prosperous, and well disposed. The recent "hard times" has not seriously affected them. The soil, capable of producing nearly any kind of cereal or vegetable, grows the finest quality of rice, and in great quantities. Its richness and exuberance are matters of comment by those who have passed through this section, and of its great future possibilities from an agricultural point of view there can be no doubt. With an abundant supply of water flowing rapidly from the mountains, which mark the entire eastern limits of the province, an excellent system of irrigation would be easy. Such a system, crude and inefficient, has already been employed in certain parts by the natives with surprising results. The complete control of this water supply and its proper distribution, by modern methods, over the large, fertile area are improvements of the near future which will bring marvelous returns, material as well as moral and intellectual.

Besides the industries of Pangasinan already mentioned, the following may be named as deserving notice: Cocoonut growing for the extraction of oil (in southern and central sections); cloth making (evenly distributed throughout the province); sugar cane (mills at Dagupan, Calasiao, San Carlos, Malasiqui, and Bayambang; with proper drainage this crop could be increased tenfold); vino (the province has many rivers that flow into the gulf; the nipa palm, from which vino is made, grows in great profusion along these river courses). Other articles manufactured or produced in smaller quantities are pottery, mats (same material as that of the Calasiao hats), indigo, salt, tobacco, Indian corn, cocoa (excellent quality), mangas, and bananas, both of unsurpassed flavor and quality.

The occupations and material resources of the province have been dwelt upon thus extensively because it is believed that they have an intimate connection with the intellectual life of the people and will, now and in the future, control in large measure the real progress and development of educational institutions. Pangasinan is unusually rich and productive and, under proper guidance, abundantly able to take care of itself in all institutions requiring financial and material support.

RACES OR TRIBES OF PANGASINAN.

1, Pangasinanes; 2, Ilocanos; 3, Pampangos; 4, Tagalos; 5, Zambaleños; 6, Igorrotes; 7, Negritos.

The race which predominates both in number and influence is Pangasinan. In the sixteenth century that part of the province bordering the Gulf of Lingayen was overrun by the Chinese who had failed in an attempt to take by force of arms the city of Manila. A large number of these pirates was finally driven from the islands, but many remained. From this mingling of races has sprung the Pangasinan Chinese-Mestizo, who may be seen in nearly every pueblo, especially in Lingayen, Binmaley, Dagupan, Mangaldan, Calasiao, San Fabian, Salasa, San Isidro, and Sual. In Lingayen approximately 75 per cent of the population discloses its Chinese extraction. Many young boys and girls, with slanting eyes and high cheek bones, have a complexion almost as fair as that of a Caucasian. This admixture of Chinese blood has not been to the disadvantage of the full-blooded Filipino. The Chinese-Mestizo is generally reliable, industrious, and quick-witted. The trade of Dagupan is largely in his hands, and wherever he may go there is sure to be found some sort of well-established business concern in flourishing condition.

In the eastern part of the province, where agricultural interests prevail, the Ilocano controls. This race is perhaps the sturdiest and, physically, the strongest in the province. Living along the flat stretch of country which closely borders the mountains, these people have the advantages of a comparatively cool climate, clear running water, and a natural means of sanitation not enjoyed by the inhabitants of the gulf region. The effect of these natural conditions is at once noticeable in better houses, more thoroughly cultivated fields, and unusually cheerful disposition of the people.

The remaining races or tribes of the province are the Pampangos, Tagalos, Zambalians, Igorrotes, and Negritos. These are scant in number and much scattered. Their influence on the general trend of provincial affairs is insignificant. The Negritos, one small band, are located in the vicinity of Mangatarem, near the Zam-

balian Mountains; the Igorrotes, equally small numerically, have their home near San Nicolas, a pueblo in the extreme northeastern part of Pangasinan touching Benguet on the south.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PANGASINAN.

There have been, at one time, 35 American teachers in this division, but this number, through sickness, transfers, and resignations, was not long maintained. On September 1, 1902, there were 28 American teachers employed. During the period September 1, 1902, to June 15, 1903, this number has been reduced to 20. Two of these are at present sick in the civil hospital at Manila, further reducing the number actually engaged in teaching to 18.

When two, three, or four towns are close together—as, for instance, Binalonan, population 12,901; Urdaneta, population 20,533; Asingan, population 12,901; San Manuel, population 7,969—two American teachers stationed at Binalonan, with control of San Manuel, 4½ miles away, is a more satisfactory arrangement than to place one teacher at each of the four pueblos. Native teachers can be required to report three times per week for instruction, and one of the American teachers can spend two entire days each week in regulating the schools of the adjacent pueblo. When one man is placed by himself in a distant pueblo, he becomes in the course of several months homesick, is afflicted with hypochondria, and grows tired of his surroundings. The sight of a white face, with the opportunity for familiar conversation, seems to be one of the necessary parts of his daily life.

In addition to this, two men can live much more cheaply than one. One house, one muchacho, one cook, and one mess reduce the expense about one-third, or more.

With 39 American teachers the schools of Pangasinan can be well controlled and a good enrollment and attendance maintained.

List showing appropriation and salaries of native teachers in various pueblos of Pangasinan Province for the calendar year 1902.

Name of town.	Appropriation.	Principals.		Assistants.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguilar.....	\$1,500.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	.....	.....
Alava.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	.....	.....
Alcala.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	\$30.00	\$25.00
Asingan.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Balungao.....	1,000.00	20.00	15.00	.....	.....
Bautista.....	4,000.00	40.00	35.00	.....	.....
Bayambang.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Binalonan.....	4,000.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	30.00
Binmaley.....	2,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Calasiao.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
Dagupan.....	3,000.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	25.00
Humangan.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
Lingayen.....	5,000.00	50.00	35.00	35.00	25.00
Mangaldan.....	4,000.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	30.00
Malasiqui.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Manaoag.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Mangatarem.....	2,500.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
Pozorrubio.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Rosales.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
Salasa.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
San Isidro.....	1,000.00	25.00	20.00	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
San Carlos.....	4,000.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	20.00
San Tomas.....	1,000.00	25.00	20.00	.....	.....
Santa Maria.....	1,000.00	25.00	20.00	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	25.00
San Jacinto.....	2,500.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
San Nicolas.....	3,500.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
San Quintin.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Sual.....	1,000.00	25.00	20.00	.....	.....
Tayug.....	3,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Urbistondo.....	2,000.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
Urdaneta.....	5,000.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
Villavis.....	4,000.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	30.00
Total.....	97,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

The salaries of barrio teachers vary from \$10 Mexican to \$20 Mexican. Some of these teachers have been dismissed for incompetency, but the foregoing list represents the approximate number needed. There are hardly two consecutive weeks during which

the number of native teachers remains the same. This is caused in large measure by the teachers themselves, who, as a body, do not realize as they should that the permanency of their positions depends upon faithful work. Another cause operating is the indifference of the municipal officials. These are able to make or unmake a native teacher if once such a course is decided upon. The exact appropriation for the calendar year 1903 can not be given at present. The board of tax revision is still in session, and until this work is completed it will be necessary to make individual appropriations for specific cases. In many pueblos funds additional to the regular school tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the value of the land have in the past been appropriated from the general fund by the city council with the approval of the provincial treasurer. Instances of this are Dagupan and Binmaley.

I am definitely informed by the provincial treasurer that the land tax of Pangasinan for school purposes will exceed \$50,000 Mexican, and will perhaps reach \$75,000, for the calendar year of 1903.

Name of town.	Condition.
Aguila.....	Schoolhouse in fair condition.
Alcala.....	Schoolhouse repaired August, 1902.
Asingan.....	Fair schoolhouse.
Bautista.....	2 buildings rented.
Bayambang.....	Schoolhouse completed August, 1902; nipa, wood, and brick.
Binalonan.....	Old schoolhouse well repaired and a new one completed July, 1902.
Binmaley.....	Excellent schoolhouse; repairs completed October, 1902.
Calasiao.....	Schoolhouse of poblacion destroyed by the typhoon; 2 buildings are rented; 2 new barrio schoolhouses.
Dagupan.....	Excellent schoolhouse completed June 15, 1903; 12 recitation rooms and an assembly hall seating 750 pupils.
Humingan.....	Work on new schoolhouse now being pushed; a new schoolhouse destroyed by fire November, 1902.
Lingayen.....	Boys' school in good repair; building rented for girls' school; the provincial high school occupies 3 excellent buildings; 1 has an assembly room seating 500 pupils, with plenty of benches, chairs, tables, desks, and other school furniture.
Mangaldan.....	1 building, ample and commodious, rented.
Malasiqui.....	Repairs on schoolhouse necessary.
Manaoag.....	New schoolhouse, roomy and commodious.
Mangatarem.....	2 buildings rented.
Pozorrubio.....	2 schoolhouses completed September, 1902.
Rosales.....	Repairs on schoolhouse necessary.
Salasa.....	Excellent school building; repairs completed February, 1903.
San Isidro.....	A good schoolhouse.
Santa Babara.....	A building rented.
San Carlos.....	A new schoolhouse is necessary; presidencia used at present time.
Santo Tomas.....	New schoolhouse completed.
Santa Maria.....	Schoolhouse in good condition.
San Manuel.....	New building completed.
San Jacinto.....	Fair schoolhouse.
San Nicolas.....	Building rented.
San Quintin.....	Presidencia used.
Tayug.....	Repairs on schoolhouse completed October, 1902.
Urdaneta.....	Extensive repairs completed December, 1902.
Villasis.....	New schoolhouse completed July, 1903.

The following table shows the enrollment for March, 1903:

Towns.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Teachers.
Asingan.....	159	80	239	4
Aguilar.....	64	79	143	2
Binalonan.....	268	185	453	6
Binmaley.....	166	70	236	4
Calasiao.....	98	82	180	6
Dagupan.....	139	130	269	9
Humingan.....	121	45	166	4
Lingayen provincial high school.....	122	41	163	.....
Lingayen pubic school.....	165	240	405	4
Manaoag.....	93	112	205	4
Mangaldan.....	220	102	322	5
Mangatarem.....	69	53	122	5
Mapandan.....	77	25	102	2
Natividad.....	82	73	155	2
Pozorrubio.....	243	238	481	6
Rosales.....	184	.....	184	4
Salasa.....	103	116	219	3
San Carlos.....	198	75	273	5
San Isidro.....	80	60	140	1

Towns.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Teachers.
San Fabian	310	116	426	3
San Nicolas	81	80	161	3
San Quintin	67	39	106	2
Santa Maria	125	121	246	3
Sual	173	120	293	1
Tayug	179	68	247	4
Urbiztondo	70	50	120	3
Urdaneta	145	129	274	3
Dagupan barrio school	61	30	91	.....
San Manuel	40	35	75	2
Total	3,902	2,594	6,496	99

SESSION FOR 1903.

The school session for the calendar year 1903 has been arranged as follows: January 7 to March 28, schools in all pueblos; March 28 to June 15, vacation; June 15 to August 21, normal in Dagupan (ten weeks); August 21 to December 20, schools in all pueblos; June 15 to December 20, provincial high school in Lingayen.

The arrangement provides for thirty-eight weeks of teaching and fourteen weeks of vacation. It will be observed that the provincial high school begins June 15, and that its session continues unbroken until December 20. It is kept separate from the normal institute solely for convenience as the number of adults and aspirantes could not be accommodated in Lingayen nor Dagupan. There is a further advantage, however, in that many of these attending at Dagupan will enter at Lingayen when the normal closes at Dagupan, while few will withdraw, it is hoped, from the provincial high school.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

(A) THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PROVINCIAL NATIVE TEACHER.

The native teacher in the province is a representative of the better class of Filipinos. He is invariably well dressed, courteous and accommodating, and has the respect of the people. From the American point of view he is not, however, competent to regulate a school, nor well qualified by nature to be genuinely educated. He lacks energy and can not successfully maintain a daily routine of work. He is inclined to be slack in matters of punctuality and sees no special reason for exerting himself to be on time in the morning at the opening of the daily school session, nor of maintaining a strict supervision of the pupil's work when once he has taken his place in the schoolroom. To do the same thing every day and to try hard to do it better each successive day, is something that the Filipino teacher has not yet learned to appreciate. He is not ambitious to succeed; that is, a very small success seems sufficient to satisfy him and he is unwilling to put himself to serious inconvenience in order to improve his education and make his services valuable.

The above statement will, as a rule, hold good, but there are notable exceptions and the number of these has been steadily increasing during the two years of American schools. The example set by a good American teacher in controlling and teaching a school has taught the Filipino more than his daily lesson in English and arithmetic. The object lesson thus furnished is being learned slowly, but without doubt surely. The Filipino teacher has gained something of perspective and, in a degree, has succeeded in being able to think of more than one thing at a time. This part of his education, which has come seemingly without volition and unconsciously, is the most valuable thing the American schools have given him. There was a time when he thought it not inappropriate to take his seat during the entire session, to ignore pupils not reciting, to smoke a cigarette before the class during school hours, to pay no attention whatever to the roll call, and finally to pass unnoticed the entire subject of schoolroom decorum and discipline.

From the purely academic point of view, it will be some years before the provincial teacher can achieve much. The intellectual and moral background of his life has been formed during a period of unrest and agitation. The history of the Philippine Islands for the fifteen years preceding American occupation discloses a series of political and social disorders under whose depressing influence small attention could be given to educational institutions. The Filipino who has, during the last three years, reached the age of 25 passed the formative period of his life during a time of turmoil. He has not had a fair chance, and it is perhaps true that he will never

readjust himself completely to the new régime. There are native teachers in this division to whom this did not apply—teachers who have fallen quickly and easily into the routine of the present system of schools and who are reliable, energetic and intelligent; but their number is small. An extended period of education is yet necessary if the native teaching force is ever to be brought to that stage of efficiency which will enable them to take the place of the American teachers. This is true from every point of view, whether we consider scholarship, power to assume responsibility, practical knowledge of schoolroom discipline, courage to face opposition, or ability to take the initiative in matters connected with the improvement of the schools.

(B) INSTRUCTION OF THE NATIVE TEACHER.

From the first it has been assumed in this division that the most valuable and necessary work which the American teachers can do is that of instructing the native teachers. The scheme of each yearly school session has provided for a ten weeks' normal institute in a pueblo centrally located, which all native teachers have been required to attend. All other adult Filipinos, who have sufficient intelligence to do so, have been invited to enter. A further effort has been made to induce every bright boy or girl of 12 years to take advantage of this opportunity.

The work, however, of these normals has been planned specifically for the native teacher, and besides the regulation academic curriculum, a model school of young children has been established in order to give him practice in the actual instruction and discipline of a school under the immediate supervision of American teachers. This model school has been composed of pupils ranging from 7 to 16 years of age, the intention being to furnish an average pueblo school with none of its difficulties absent. Each native teacher has been required to give two of the ten weeks to work on regulating this school, which has proved one of the most satisfactory features of the institute.

The normal for the year, now in session at Dagupan, has been an agreeable surprise to all concerned. There are approximately 400 teachers and adults enrolled and 130 aspirantes or advanced pupils. The number of aspirantes and advanced pupils at Lingayen is near 400, thus bringing the entire enrollment for the province to about 900. These numbers, while significant, do not indicate the excellent spirit of these students nor the quality of work being done. Their enthusiasm and good will has won the American teachers to the most patient effort. During the ten weeks the American teacher becomes well acquainted with the most intelligent natives of this province and the native is given an opportunity of understanding and participating in a kind of social life to which he has been unaccustomed.

During the term two formal examinations are given, and at the conclusion of the session a "report card" is handed to each student, upon which the record of his academic work is placed, together with a brief statement of his general ability as a man. This matter of the formal examinations and markings has not been allowed to make the work too technical and dry, but has been regarded as a means of arousing interest in studies and of teaching neatness and accuracy in the manipulation of manuscript. The native student looks forward with eagerness to the examination period. He wishes to see his grade as soon as possible after the test has been made, and he is particularly proud of his "record card," carefully preserving it for future reference.

(C) EXAMINATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

The best native teachers are easily discovered in the normal. Each one is known beforehand by at least one American teacher, and this knowledge, together with the record of the native during the ten weeks' period, is amply sufficient to base appointments upon. From each town where an American teacher is assigned, or over which he has control, there is generally a large enough number of local aspirantes from which to choose new material. There has grown up some competition for these places and there is opportunity for choice in some pueblos. Each American teacher is advised before the beginning of the normal session to observe narrowly the work and deportment of each student with a view to making recommendations relative to the native teaching force of his pueblo or pueblos. The body of normal students is informed of this matter also, the idea being to stimulate them to hard work.

It has been proved by experience that the American teacher, if a good one, can be given much latitude in the matter of regulating the native teaching force in a pueblo. His official act in this can only be in the way of recommendation, but when he has capacity and inclination for assuming the responsibility of the welfare of the schools, his recommendations have been invariably good ones and have been approved.

The ordinary pueblo of 12,000 inhabitants generally needs and could promptly pay the salaries of 4 native teachers for the central (población) school and of from 4 to 6 native teachers for barrio schools, making from 8 to 10 in all. It has been the policy to choose the best native teachers for the central school and to give this central school the advantage. This has been done because, at the present time, better results can be obtained and the energy of the American teachers can be more advantageously and economically employed than if the attempt is made to cover a larger and sparsely settled territory. There have been cases coming directly under my observation in which the work done in a pueblo has been almost wholly ineffective because of this futile effort to regulate and instruct the entire school population. The American teacher spent his entire time in inspection and had no opportunity whatever for teaching—at present the one vitally necessary thing. The first moment of his absence was a signal for the work to fall back into slack, slipshod methods which the average native teacher, because he has not yet learned his business, invariably employs.

(D) THE SALARIES OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

It is an easy matter to appoint native teachers, but decidedly another thing to have them paid fully and promptly for their services.

There are several reasons for this, the chief one being the dilatory methods of the average native official. The land tax, from which the school funds come, is generally sufficient in this province to defray school expenses. My best efforts, however, have not availed in this matter. There are at present excellent native teachers in the normal at Dagupan who have received no salary for six months. They are paying their way from money not paid them for teaching. Why they do not resign and go into other business I can not understand. Their experience with the school department would certainly seem, from the American point of view, a sufficient cause for this. But it must be said that if all such teachers should resign the provincial schools could not be regulated.

Under the present provincial and municipal plan of paying the salaries of the native teacher there can never be any satisfactory adjustment of this matter. The most fundamental factor in any labor organization is a contented laborer. The native teacher is a representative of the best class in the province, and in my opinion can be developed into a faithful and efficient ally of the present system of civil government. But he must have the wherewithal to live. He should be made independent of local prejudices and local chicanery, and given cause to be proud of his position. As a rule he believes in and trusts the American teacher implicitly. He admires the American teacher's superior education and imitates his methods so far as possible, but he recognizes the fact that the American has the advantage in the matter of prompt salary and is dependent upon no municipal official.

It should be possible for the division superintendent to hold the native teacher closely to account for his entire school work. This can be managed easily through the American teacher, who is on the scene and who must have the faithful help of his native teaching force if the schools are to succeed. If the native could be paid as promptly as the American teacher it is my opinion that the school work throughout the length and breadth of the Archipelago would be improved in effectiveness by 50 per cent. Until this is done the education and efficiency of the native teaching force will be retarded and the work of the bureau seriously crippled.

One presidente asks: "What right have you to say what salaries shall be paid? This money belongs to the pueblo and should be appropriated by the pueblo officials." It is useless for me to cite the school law so long as the pueblo has charge of the funds, which can be expended only through the regular action of the native officials. Charges can, of course, be preferred, and the city council and presidente made to obey the law, but the antagonism thus aroused will more than offset the advantages of such a course of action.

I earnestly recommend that such a reconstruction of the school law be made as will place not only the appointment of native teachers in the bureau of education, but the complete and full control of the payment of their salaries as well.

THE PUEBLO AND THE PUEBLO SCHOOLS

The topography and boundaries of a pueblo are not, I fancy, generally understood. A pueblo is not a city nor a town, but a territory, large or small, in which there are several towns. The most important of these towns is called the "población" and contains the presidencia, church, and, ordinarily, the cockpit. The población is not always the largest town in the pueblo, but it invariably contains the residences of the leading citizens, has the intelligence and influence of the pueblo within its boundaries, and is, as a rule, centrally located.

As an illustration of this, San Carlos (population 30,000) has more than 30 barrios. The territory included within the limits of the pueblo San Carlos is approximately 12 miles square. The población has a population not exceeding 1,500. The barrio most distant from the población is 7 miles away.

There is a striking difference in the appearance of the people living in these barrios from that of those living in the población. In the barrios the houses are poor, the roads almost impassable, the inhabitants, young and old, shy of strangers, the children poorly clad (many entirely without clothing of any sort whatsoever), and everybody keenly suspicious of anything new, whether it be good or bad. There will come a time, perhaps, when this entire barrio population of children can be brought within schoolhouses and instructed, but at present it can not be done. In San Carlos alone there are 6,000 school children. There would be necessary 30 schoolhouses, a vast supply of school books and materials, 60 native and 15 American teachers. San Carlos can not furnish the houses nor the native teachers. The insular government would be at great expense in providing the American teachers and school apparatus. At present there are only 19 American teachers in the province of Pangasinan.

The best plan, it seems, under these circumstances is to concentrate forces in the población (central) school and attract as many of the brightest pupils from the barrios as possible. In the future, when the native teaching force has become better educated and can be relied upon to work without close supervision, the entire school population can be brought within the scope of the bureau, but at present it is not possible to do this, nor an economical use of available educational forces to attempt it.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The provincial high school of Pangasinan, established at Lingayen, began work September 1, 1902. During the first week the enrollment was 60. This has increased until there are at present 392, with an actual daily attendance of 354. Nearly every pueblo in the province is represented, and the pupils are, both intellectually and socially, from the best class of natives.

The curriculum of the high school which it has so far been possible to introduce comprises the following subjects: English, arithmetic, geography, history, Spanish, freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, typewriting, bookkeeping, music.

Considering the list of subjects and the fact that the high school pupils are here because they can be given these advantages, it is plain that the American teaching force must be much larger than that of an ordinary pueblo school of an equal enrollment and attendance. There should not be less than one American teacher for each 35 high school pupils. With this number the work can be satisfactorily done, though it will be necessary for each American teacher to give steady and close attention to his classes. If the curriculum is reduced, the pupils will not, I fear, continue in attendance. The private schools make big pretensions and are narrowly watching the provincial schools. The average Filipino is attracted by externals and has little genuine discriminating sense. A large name, with corresponding professions of great achievement, wins many a bright boy.

Furthermore, Filipino pupils need more individual attention than do American pupils. The mere fact of the high school organization is extremely confusing to the Filipino student. It requires a week for him to come to himself. An American teacher must accompany each class throughout the first two or three days and see it properly seated in the class room. In the matter of recitations, assignment of lessons, and general discipline the student is very slow, but when he has once mastered the minutiae of the system he has received the first valuable lesson which the high school teaches. It requires time and patient effort on the part of the American teachers to teach him these things, and such work is extremely difficult and wearing.

It has been thought advisable to appoint no new teachers for the pueblo schools of the province who have not attended for a period a high school under the control of the bureau of education. This has been advertised quite thoroughly and has influenced many to enter the high school who otherwise would not have done so. If this ruling could be sanctioned and published from the general office for the entire Archipelago, the impetus and influence thus given to the secondary schools would increase their prestige.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number (perhaps the majority) of the students do not wish to become teachers, it is believed the chief aim of the high school should be for some years to come the education of Filipino teachers. A summer normal of four or ten weeks does not succeed in giving adequate nor sufficiently prolonged instruction to those who wish to teach. Especially is this true when the previous training and teaching experience of these normal students have been of the most indifferent quality. The average Filipino teacher considers himself one of the

chosen educational lights when he has attended a summer normal school of four weeks' duration. It is not the intention to speak slightly of these vacation normals. The enthusiasm which they have aroused has been a prime factor in the success of the educational movement; but everything can not be claimed for them. Native teachers should be made to understand that they can not master the English language nor be thoroughly instructed in any subject about which they know nothing in ten weeks' time.

While it is believed that the high school should furnish four years of solid academic work, there is perhaps need of a compromise in the matter of curriculum. It is not a good policy at present to insist so strongly upon what is best for the Filipino student as to bar entirely what he considers desirable.

The attempt has been made to limit the membership of the classes in Spanish to those who have already had, upon their entrance into the school, some instruction in this language. It does not seem advisable to perpetuate the Spanish language by teaching it to children who know only their native dialect.

Many adult Filipinos, who have some command of Spanish, are anxious for their children to have the same advantage. If the high school does not provide for this some private school is always ready to do so, and the children of an influential class are thus removed from the influence of the public schools. As a matter of fact there is a far greater number of pupils in the high school who speak English than of those who speak Spanish. Furthermore, the English is spoken with a considerable degree of correctness, while the Spanish, in a great majority of cases, is not very far removed from the jargon. The extent of the use of correct Spanish by the provincial population of the Philippine Islands has been exaggerated beyond all semblance to the actual fact.

So far it has been possible to ignore without detriment the demand for instruction in Latin, and it is thought advisable to defer the introduction of this subject to the indefinite future.

The provincial high school has come to be very popular, and the estimation in which it is held by the native population is high. The idea of a secondary school appeals to the prejudices of the best class of Filipinos, and a great number of pupils who would not attend a pueblo school at all are eager to enter. The provincial board has been extremely liberal in appropriation and in every way gives full satisfaction. Since the establishment of the school, September 1, 1902, the expenditure for buildings, furniture, and the salary of one native teacher has amounted to more than \$3,000 gold. For the quarter (July to September, 1903) the appropriation made is \$1,000 gold.

In the course of the present school year plans for a new high school building will very probably be decided upon. The buildings at present used (three in number) are the best to be had at Lingayen, but it will not be long before additional room is needed. With a first-class new schoolhouse, modern in its equipment, commodious and ample in assembly and recitation rooms, there is no reason why the provincial high school can not be, as it should, the central institution in the present system of education.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

There can be no doubt that the public schools are winning their way. Two years ago the Filipino people did not believe that the educational movement in these islands would be permanent. Time and again this statement was made by representative natives, but the belief no longer prevails. The natives everywhere in this section are coming to understand that the bureau of education is a fixture in the system of civil government and that it is maintained solely for the good of the Filipino people. With this realization has come, in nearly every pueblo, a complete cooperation with the American teacher. There are instances, to be sure, in which this is not true—instances in which the presidente, who by virtue of his position can in large measure make or mar the school, has not diligently exerted himself in its behalf—but I know of no case in which this spirit has been an aggressive one. It invariably shows itself in the form of indifference (not unmixed with colossal laziness) to progress of any kind which demands a certain amount of energy.

Much, if not everything, depends upon the personal qualities of the American teacher. Occasionally one meets an American teacher who is constitutionally unable to adapt himself to the conditions prevailing in the average pueblo. He is incapable of dealing with the presidente and other important residents of the town, and generally ends his term of service, as he began it, without credit to himself or the department. Such a teacher lacks, first and foremost, discretion. He offends when a little tact and graciousness would win; he makes enemies who are in a position to do injury and who will not hesitate in making their influence felt. He is incapable

of assuming the responsibilities of his position, because he dislikes the work and the people, and finally does not care whether the school over which he is placed succeeds or not.

It is believed that very few teachers of this kind are at present in the department. At the first opportunity they resigned. Many were summarily dismissed. Those who have remained are generally the ones who have succeeded and are succeeding. In my judgment there is not at present one really inferior teacher in Pangasinan. The force has been winnowed, and, with very slight exception, those remaining are energetic, enthusiastic, reliable, and highly respected by the Filipinos. I am of the opinion that such teachers have not received full justice in the popular mind. It has been almost invariably the malcontent who has succeeded in advertising himself. He has said too much, has written too much, has talked nonsense, and neglected the one essential thing—the thing he was paid a salary for—his work.

The duties of an American teacher assigned to a pueblo are many and require continual and close attention. The most important is to grasp the whole situation and to assume the responsibility for the schools. He can not sit in the schoolroom and wait for things to adjust themselves. He must know the people, their customs, prejudices, and ways of looking at life. The high-class Filipino is polite and courteous; social amenities and agreeable personal qualities—external perhaps—count much with him. He is opposed by nature to a blunt peremptory way of doing things and resents in silence an explosive outburst of energy, whether it be well meant or not. He prefers to take life easy, even though certain duties are not performed promptly and fully on the spot. No American teacher or other official can afford completely to ignore these prejudices. They are constitutional and in a measure must be recognized. The American teacher of tact and judgment will make a compromise. He will not assume an attitude of arrogant superiority verging upon contempt, but will endeavor to win his way by showing a spirit of tolerance. If he can not show some degree of sympathy, he need not go to the other extreme of utter scorn. The American teacher is really in the position of a superintendent, and as such he can not escape his duties if he would. A time comes when he must face the result of his past work, and there is no chance to avoid a reckoning. It is my opinion that the rank and file of the present American teaching force is worthy of all consideration. These men and women have proved themselves. Their work is no longer an experiment, and the friendly attitude and kindly spirit of the Filipinos everywhere toward the public schools are due in the main to the untiring efforts of the American teacher.

DIVISION OF RIZAL.

[Report of Division Superintendent B. G. BLEASDALE.]

From April to September, 1902, it was necessary for every municipality to provide money to fight cholera. Nearly all the crops were devastated and wholly destroyed. The industrial taxes in the towns of this province are small, with few exceptions. The town treasuries became depleted. The land taxes were not yet paid. As a consequence of these conditions of the town treasuries, the schools fared very poorly, so far as financial support was concerned. In many cases debts had been incurred by the municipalities and awaited the payment of the land taxes for liquidation. In some cases it was absolutely necessary for the towns to use some of their school funds accruing from the land tax for its cholera funds, as health regulations demanded certain expenses to avoid the recurrence of cholera. Also, in some cases, towns borrowed school money to fight grasshoppers, having since been so poor that they can not repay. The grasshopper pest impoverished the people in food and money. Parents could not send their children to school under these trying conditions, even if they had been fully cognizant of the great benefits of the public schools.

In some towns and barrios the schools were closed by the division superintendent because the native teachers, in the absence of the American teachers, were teaching religion, and so persisted to do, giving in most cases the excuse that the people wished such to be done. But later developments showed that the officials had more to do with this departure on the part of the native teacher than the reticent native teachers would at first acknowledge.

The number of American teachers allotted to this division during the year of 1901 and 1902 was the means of maintaining the public schools on a successful basis during the beginning months of the session of 1902 and 1903. On September 1, 1902, the teaching force of this province or division was: Native female teachers, 11; total salary, \$300, local currency. Native male teachers, 30; total salary, \$840, local currency. Total native paid service, 41; total salary, \$1,140, local currency; and American

teachers, 29. There were no native teachers in 17 towns. American teachers used to great advantage the assistance of aspirantes, who worked diligently for months to help tide over the schools to a better time and to the time of the payment of land taxes, knowing that this was the purpose of the American influence in education in this province, and gloried in the efforts being put forth by the resident American teacher and themselves.

These aspirantes, whose services were accepted by the resident English teachers, were those who had shown in the Morong normal of April, 1902, ability in subject-matter and some understanding in the principles of teaching. They, of course, expected to get some recognition for their services some time in the future, when they were better prepared for teaching and times were better. But the times are not better yet, and many of these teachers are still teaching for practice so long as work is satisfactory.

CENTRALIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On October 1, 1902, the scarcity of municipal funds and the lack of proficient teachers, the misuse of barrio schools for teaching religion, the inability of towns to support both a good central school and barrio schools, influenced the educational authorities of Rizal Province to close objectionable barrio schools and establish a good central school in each town. This policy was put into effect after careful examination and inspection of all schools. No schools were stopped that filled the bill required by law. Barrio schools were left only in Malabon, Navotas, and Caloocan. Many of these schools closed later on account of the ladrone raids made in their vicinity and the concentration of the people of these barrios to a more secure position in their towns. The report of this division for the year 1902-3 will be mostly that of the central schools established and maintained during the year.

Much good has resulted from this move in the attendance, in the interest of the officials of the several towns, the people, and the teachers, both native and American. When more money can be appropriated for school purposes from general funds, barrio schools will be established where possible. In fact, barrio schools are very necessary for the purpose of reaching the children of the poorer classes.

SCHOOL FUND.

During the year 1902-3 the amount of money accruing from the one-fourth per cent of all land taxes amounted to a total of \$50,000, local currency, of which sum approximately only \$16,000, local currency, was collected, being nearly 30 per cent of all sums due. The very towns that needed this tax money to keep their schools running were the very towns that did not pay but a small portion of the tax; consequently their schools were taught by American teachers, assisted by unpaid native help, or were closed for the want of funds to run their schools. Again, it was impossible for these towns to appropriate money from their general funds, as such funds were depleted by appropriation to the cholera and grasshopper funds of the town. The present provincial treasurer is adjusting the work of the negligent ex-treasurer in assessed valuations. In many cases the valuations are being increased and in a few cases dropped. If the increases continue, there is a possibility of more money for schools, provided the tax is paid.

How these taxes can possibly be paid under the present depressed situation and condition of the people is more than any traveler of the province can determine. Nearly all the rice crops so far this year, 1903, have furnished food for grasshoppers. No successful crop has been seen. One day we pass a fine growth of rice or other product to return the next day to see it has been devoured and completely destroyed. One readily calculates the effect upon the people of this devastation and easily follows the effect through to schools maintained upon municipal funds.

Ending June 30, 1903, it is perfectly safe to say that the towns of this division had no funds available for school purposes. From June 1 to June 30 few native teachers accepted positions, as they well knew that their pay was very doubtful. Many of these teachers have taught for months without pay, and are now compelled to resort to other occupations to earn the money to buy their necessities of life and that of their families. Thirty native teachers returned to their positions. The other 40 native teachers are awaiting the improvement of the municipal treasuries, supposed to follow the present collection of land taxes.

This present land tax can not possibly be collected till the board of tax revision, now working on the revision of land assessment, completes its work. It is estimated that this work will take one month longer, after the date of this report, for completion.

UNION OF TOWNS.

Heretofore the government of the province of Rizal has consisted of 32 municipalities. It is fairly estimated that the union of towns, due to the new law governing the same, will reduce the number to 10 or 12. This movement on the part of the government is one of the best steps yet taken to simplify the operation of local governments in the different parts of this division. At the present writing complications in the organization of the local governments have multiplied so fast and so generally, due to the difficulty of establishing local governments of the present type and to the negligence of the ex-treasurer in the manipulation of the machine work of his office during eighteen months of his charge and to his almost entire neglect in directing the expenditure of municipal funds properly, that time only will remedy present conditions. The town officials really thought that outside supervision of any of their municipal affairs was an interference, even school matters. Some few towns were and are exceptions. The school fund has been misused in a number of instances, which the union of towns will remedy. The condition of towns is such in organization that it will take considerable work on the part of the provincial treasurer to undo grievous errors into which the present town officials have fallen and reorganize the municipalities along a line conformable to law and the good of all the people of the towns.

When the towns are united, it will be a matter of dealing with 10 or 12 towns instead of 32 towns, as at present, and with an entire new set of officials, who will be held to a more careful expenditure of the municipal funds. We feel that the schools will be improved and the funds necessary to maintain schools in the different municipalities will be available to establish better central schools and to extend the public schools to the barrios just as soon as the people recover from the effects of disease, grasshoppers, and ladoronism. It will be well here to emphasize the fact that this recovery will not probably take place during the present year unless the grasshoppers take a notion to disappear and permit the raising of a good crop this season.

LADRONES.

Early in the opening months of the session of the schools of this division, October and November, 1902, ladrone bands began to operate in the distant parts of the province. So successful were they in their raids that eventually nearer towns were threatened and attacked. It was well said in January, 1903, that there was not a town in the province that had not been attacked or raided from 1 to 6 times. In November the safety of Americans and nonresident native teachers was feared, and the division superintendent was requested to recall all teachers from dangerous towns. This was done in several instances, and the American teachers either went to the States or were assigned to another division. In the dangerous towns the attendance dropped off till it was finally necessary to close the schools for the want of support. These schools were not again opened for any successful work, if at all. This ladrone influence was felt in school affairs till the close of the schools, on March 6, 1903.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TEACHERS.

Towns left without an American teacher, from whatever cause, show clearly that schools in this division are not successful under the charge of a native teacher only. Several instances of this fact have occurred. Mariquina, under the charge of an American teacher, had an enrollment of 250, but when Mr. Gurley left the enrollment dropped to 20. Taguig had an enrollment of 70 under the charge of Mr. Du Hadway, but when he left the enrollment dropped to 15, though more native teachers were provided.

This influence of American teachers has been felt in 13 towns. There are reasons for the older pupils to drop out when the American teacher leaves the town. In all towns now the A class pupils of the school are advanced too far to receive instruction from the native teacher. When the native teacher attempts to conduct the A classes, his work is usually a failure. He lacks interest sufficient to hold the pupils in the school. It discourages him to think that his work is beyond him. He causes dissatisfaction in himself, in the town, in the school, and eventually the children drop off and school is finally closed for want of attendance.

This province has only 8 native teachers who can fill the bill in the schoolroom, required by law, without daily American supervision. It would be a good move if these 8 teachers could be put on insular pay sufficiently remunerative to induce them to go to the towns that are now suffering for the want of American teachers or good native teachers. These towns now must be satisfied with poor native home teachers,

or take none, for they are unable financially to pay the salary to induce efficient native teachers to go to their towns. The division is in need of more good native teachers, but it has no more sufficiently advanced to receive insular recognition.

To have reasonably good schools, the work of the past year indicates plainly that American influence in the schoolroom is necessary, or there must be a good native teacher in charge. It also shows that schools in the poor towns under the charge of poorly qualified native teachers, poorly paid, are schools in name only. The present demands that some means of putting the well-qualified native teacher in the poor town be provided. The towns can not do it. The writer is aware of the fact that some native teachers are to be appointed on insular pay. It is recommended here, in view of the present condition having continued through the past year and clearly indicates a good method to be pursued in improving the school for the coming year, in several towns, that at least 6 native teachers, men, be appointed, to proceed to towns that will not be improved by the union of such towns into municipalities. Only such native teachers who have demonstrated their ability in the schoolroom, in the summer normals of 1902 and 1903, and in working a town will be recommended. This view is held by many of the American teachers now stationed in this division. A letter along this line will be forwarded to the general office in a few days. Should it meet with approval on the part of the general superintendent, a greater good will be done for the schools of suffering towns than by the expenditure of an equal sum in securing American teachers. If these 6 teachers could be permanently engaged upon insular aid, one year of such engagement would help school affairs in this division till the people of these towns recover from their present depression caused by cholera, smallpox, and ladrónism. During the past year no insular aid has been rendered in assisting native help to hold schools in any of the towns of Rizal. A time has come now when the best qualified native help is clamoring for remunerative salaries, or for recommendations to assist them in securing positions in Manila and other divisions. They do not feel that they can work longer on no pay. The withdrawal of American teachers is a serious move against the continuation of a public school in a town.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Day schools were held in 28 towns of this division during the past year. The 4 towns that did not have schools during the session, are so located, geographically, that the civil governor did not think it best to establish public schools in them under the charge of an American teacher, or a native teacher who would be a stranger in the town. No home ability could be engaged. Schools are not yet established in these distant towns, for the old reason—no money. In each of the towns having schools their success has varied with the amount of funds accruing from the land tax, other municipal expenses, the personal feeling of the town officials, especially on the part of the presidente, toward the public school, the willingness of the town council to appropriate means for school purposes from general funds, the prevalence of disease, and the ravages of ladrones and grasshoppers.

In working up a town American male teachers have had success generally, but it can not be so stated of the American female teacher. The attendance, when large, has in each case been due to the activity of the English teacher in the schoolroom, and especially in his relations, socially and otherwise, with the people of the town.

Some instances of this question of attendance resulting from the influence of the male American teacher in the respective towns are: Mariguina, Mr. Gurley, 20 to 250; Binangonan, Mr. S. S. Carruthers, 200; San Mateo, 40 to 260; Morong, Mr. Eastman, 50 to 200; and Paranaque, Mr. W. F. Montavon, 50 to 300. Other instances have occurred. If the male teacher is changed for a female teacher, the attendance barely holds its own or begins to drop off. Instances of this have occurred in Binangonan, San Mateo, San Felipe Neri, San Juan del Monte, and Malabon. There are no cases of success in this division where the attendance has been worked through the efforts and ability of a resident female English teacher. Though the division has had women teachers enough from the first establishment of the schools in the different towns, the number of girls has averaged about one-fourth to one-fifth of the attendance. This proportion of girls to boys enrolled in the school was noted two years ago, when there was a strong appeal on the part of the officials and people of the towns for separate schools for boys and girls. In view of the difficulties in establishing schools in pursuance to this demand, for the want of money sufficient to defray necessary expenses, some towns were obliged to send girls and boys to the same school. Eventually other towns have either taken up the same plan voluntarily, or have been forced to do so by circumstances. During the year the plan of having mixed schools has been quite generally adopted. The proportion of attendance of boys and girls has not been materially changed. The change to mixed

schools has never been made without great consideration of the parents on the part of the teachers making or working the change. It is better. A stimulus is given to activity and ambition for better work, better lessons, and better behavior on the part of the pupils.

The course of study outlined by the school law has been rigidly enforced, and every successful English teacher uses the subject-matter for conversational topics to increase the child's vocabulary.

Daily lessons in the various day schools have been regulated according to local conditions. In some towns the church school interferes with the attendance in the public schools. There is a strong sentiment in this province among the parents that children should not be allowed to attend the public school till they had learned the catechism of the church. As a general rule, all children who do not know the catechism do not attend. To get these children into the public schools, where deemed advisable, morning sessions are held for four hours, as this is the time required by law. In the afternoons the American teachers have a teachers' class of two hours. This policy was put into effect in Tanay and Morong, and found very satisfactory both in attendance and work. Children will come longer distances for one long session than they will for two short sessions per day. There is less exposure of the child to the hot sun or to storms. The enrollment is doubled, and we get a hold on the child that has its after influence. The experience of the last year teaches that this matter is one to be governed wholly by local conditions.

Seven towns of this division have been practically without schools because the material that would accept positions in them as teachers were wholly without either ability or influence to build up a school. These towns are too small to send American teachers to.

The results obtained in the day schools during the past year, considering all influences under which the schools have existed, have been in general very successful. For further development money is absolutely necessary, and that we must wait for till the land taxes are paid in September, and later.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

The teachers' normal class has been a strong feature of the work of the American teacher. The class has been the only means of giving the native help the required training for his daily work. Schools kept by native teachers where no normal class is possible gradually shift back to old ways without method, and in some cases it has been necessary to close such schools. They give a bad impression of the public school and do more damage than good. We need good insular paid native help for such towns. Of course, an American teacher would be serviceable, but they are towns to which it is not good policy to send them. As arrangements for normal classes in these towns are impossible for some time to come, the only other means is to station some native material there who has had normal training, and who is to be paid from an outside source.

On the whole, good work has been done in the normal classes wherever held. There is a great clamor on the part of aspirantes to join the class, but the number of such is limited to a few to render it possible for the American teacher to give his attention to the native teachers in preparing the work for the next day.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

During the school year just past the night schools have been successful in keeping an average attendance, or more, as required by law. There is a feature of the attendance upon these night schools that is, in my opinion, a perversion of the purpose intended by the Commission. In many of the towns the attendance is kept above an average of fifteen nightly by the enrollment of day-school pupils.

On and after August 1, no day-school pupils will be permitted to become members of the night school. Their time can be spent to better advantage in preparing lessons for the next day. Again, the night school is for the benefit of those over 14 years of age who are unable to attend day school.

Town officials and others who can not attend day school do not care to attend a night school in which day-school pupils are permitted to enroll. It is evident that such are outwitted by the ability in English of regular day-school pupils, and are eventually driven out of the class. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that more good would result to the public schools if the sum paid for night schools in this division were paid to efficient native teachers for day-school work in poor towns.

In reviewing the work accomplished in the night school of this division during the

past year the fact is pertinent that their use is gradually becoming an unnecessary expenditure of insular funds.

It is the common opinion among American teachers that those for whom these schools are intended gain little benefit from three recitations per week, for they forget from night to night what they have learned.

The general results of night-school work is good only when inspection is based upon work of the day-school pupils in the class.

PASIG SECONDARY SCHOOL.

This school was established October 1, 1902, by the aid of the provincial board, on payment of \$15, local currency, monthly for rent of 1 room in a private house, 30 by 30, for a schoolroom.

The attendance consisted of pupils from 5 towns other than Pasig and numbered about 28. Later, more towns were represented and the attendance increased monthly as follows: October, 28; November, 45; December, 66; January, 1903, 88; February, 88.

The provincial board did not favor the establishment of this school on the ground that it was too near Manila to be a success, so agreed to the expenditure of a small sum for rent till it was fully shown that pupils would come to Pasig from other towns to school instead of going to Manila for that purpose.

In November, 1902, the military abandoned Pasig as a post, when the provincial board took charge of an old building, dilapidated, and poorly roofed, which was turned over for the use of the secondary school for its home.

The building is sufficiently spacious, but it is so poorly roofed that there is not much shelter from rains. The present members of the provincial board will do all possible to properly house the school at its first opportunity when the capital of this province is permanently located and there is any money to be used for secondary school purposes.

Three American teachers formed the teaching force of the school from the time of its establishment to its close on March 6, 1903. They worked diligently and well to make the school a success, to satisfy the provincial board of the need of the school, to invite a larger attendance for the coming year, and to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. Mr. Scruton, Mr. Glick, and Mr. Laughlin are to be complimented for their untiring efforts in fully establishing the needs of the school through the attendance acquired and the standard of work done.

The course of study was somewhat limited in consequence of the unclassified knowledge of the pupils attending and the number of American teachers in proportion to the number of pupils. It was thought best to defer the detailing of another American teacher to this work till the opening of the present session. The present force of teachers consists of 3 American teachers and 1 Filipino. We hope soon to be enforced by the appointment and assignment of Miss Vitan to give a drawing course for girls. Her ability is very efficient.

The course of study at present is limited to the number of teachers. Instruction is given in English, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of the United States and the Philippines, music, drawing, elementary manual work, and Spanish for any who are good in English. A class in conversation is a strong feature of the programme, intended to facilitate the use of new words learned. Incidentally, reading, writing, and expression are emphasized. All subjects are taught for the English expression of facts learned, in complete sentences. Composition and hygiene are inserted into the programme as half studies. Methods will be given a place, also, during the last half of the session. Each normal pupil is required to teach model lessons in the municipal school, which is held in the basement of the same building. We expect to prepare about 20 aspirantes for real work in the schoolroom next year. Excellent work was done by the American teachers during the last year, and it still continues.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The summer normal school of the past year was held at Pasig during the month of May. Eleven American teachers were detailed for work in the school and so reported. The attendance consisted of good material from nearly every town in the province. Four hundred and fifty applicants offered themselves for enrollment. It was soon evident that all of this number would be detrimental to the good of the Philippine teachers. After due examination, and consideration of local conditions from which they came, 300 were allowed to matriculate. There was nearly an equal representation of men and women. All paid native teachers were ordered to attend on penalty of the forfeiture of vacation salary.

Every pupil admitted did good work and profited by the privilege of attendance. Normal schools already held in this division have done more to effectively present the public school as an insular institution than any other agency. The clash of the different representations is noteworthy. The teachers return to their different towns with new ideas, with renewed energy, and an ever increasing desire to improve themselves and the school under their charge.

PROBLEMS.

The greatest drawback to the smooth running of the schools is the payment of native teachers. So much has been said on this subject that it is unnecessary to argue it further here. Unless some means is provided to make the native teacher independent of the presidentes and town officials the work done by the native teachers will always be seriously hampered by the requests (practically orders) from the town officials for changes in the control of the school, in the course of study, and in the payment of the salary fixed by the division superintendents, though such sum is within the limits of the school fund. Councils and presidentes tell the teachers that where their salaries are paid there lies the source of authority for the native teacher's guidance. And it works, too, and is blocked only on the prompt action of the division superintendent calling the teacher's attention to the source of appointment of teachers. Still the presidentes are loth to give in, and do so many times long after the school is seriously damaged or closed for want of attendance. The presidentes have many undercurrents of influence in their towns which outsiders can not sufficiently appreciate to direct or even influence. Teachers should not be subjected to this influence. They should be in a position to follow one directing influence in school affairs. The best means evident to all provincial officials of the province is that all school funds accruing from land taxes and 25 per cent of all other revenues of the town be deposited with the provincial treasurer for the payment of the school expenses of the town from which the money is collected and payable on the approval of the division superintendents. Payments can be made either on warrants issued by the division superintendent or on pay rolls issued likewise.

The second problem, that when put into effect by any town, is their present right to borrow school money for their general fund without the approval of the division superintendent or the consideration of the welfare of the public school of their town. The division superintendent of this division has been informed by the provincial treasurer of this right of the town councils. If this is true, the schools must close whenever the town council wishes a loan, for when money is needed and there is any school fund, away goes the present support of the school, to be repaid when the august council sees fit. I personally feel there is some mistake about this right of town councils. If there is not, there ought to be.

The next problem of great importance is the ignorance on the part of the division superintendent of the school expenditures made during each month, and how to enlighten him and keep him informed of the balance of school money in the town. At present, the towns report all expenses to the provincial treasurer. Reports come very late sometimes, even months late. To simplify matters for the welfare of the schools, it would be well if the towns send reports also to the office of the division superintendent, of all school expenses, at the end of each month.

RESULTS GAINED.

The public school has been established in 28 of the towns of this division, with varying success, as before stated.

The schools have been maintained with an average attendance monthly of approximately 2,400, with an enrollment of nearly 3,000, all during hard times.

The use of the school fund (with the exception of loans) is very well understood.

Two thousand children are able to speak English fairly well in conversation and read and write English of the primary grade. Many others are able to understand English, and speak it poorly. I am very conservative in this statement.

An impetus has been given to the growth of the public school, and may be increased in attendance during better times and the recovery of the people from the effects of cholera, smallpox, and ladronism.

The province has a small force of experienced American teachers and a force of nearly 100 fairly well qualified native teachers.

Good day schools are in operation and supported in one-half of the towns. Also teachers' classes are doing work of vital importance to the future development of the schools.

The provincial secondary school is fully established and receives the support of the provincial authorities.

A summer normal of the first class was held, and 80 well satisfied, better trained native teachers were returned to their towns ready for work.

DIVISION OF ROMBLON.

[Report of Mr. GEORGE E. WALK, division superintendent of schools.]

Because of its peculiarly detached nature the province of Romblon is dependent on the water as a means for transportation to a much greater extent than the majority of the provinces in the Archipelago. On the island of Romblon roads traversing the mountains are found, which, however, are generally impassable for wagons. On Tablas roads connect all pueblos and barrios, and for large distances are passable for horses and carabao sleds in both the dry and wet seasons. Most of the streams on this island are bridged. The road connecting Despujol and Odiongan is passable for carts, also the one connecting Odiongan and Look. On Sibuyan also the roads are, in general, passable. No roads are found on the other islands. The coast is, however, generally passable.

The harbor of Romblon is scarcely equaled by any other in the entire Archipelago. It is splendidly sheltered and has a good dock, to which steamers of the largest draft can safely moor. Dry docks for Romblon are contemplated by the insular government. Look also has an excellent harbor, and different places providing good shelter for boats can be found on all the islands.

The resources of the province of Romblon are almost entirely agricultural. The chief products are copra, hemp, rice, and tobacco. The exportation of copra is an industry of the greatest importance. The island of Romblon itself is a veritable network of coconut trees, and they are found also plentifully on the large islands of Tablas and Sibuyan and the adjacent smaller islands.

Great quantities of marble are found in the vicinity of the pueblo of Romblon, some of which has been declared by experts to be of a superior quality. It has been found valuable also for the manufacture of lime, and large quantities have been burned for that purpose.

Of the islands of the province, Tablas is the largest in size and ranks first in agricultural importance.

Large quantities of rice are raised in practically all parts of the province.

It may be said, in conclusion, that with the general development of the Archipelago the potential resources of the province of Romblon will assure it a leading rank.

THE PEOPLE.

The people are Visayas, quiet and well disposed. The interest in school work is, in general, commendable. There is evidenced no overwhelming enthusiasm, but, through a precise, well-ordered, system of administration on the part of the division superintendent, good, effectual work can be accomplished.

Presidentes are, in general, according reasonably good support to English instruction. The present superintendent has encountered nowhere on the part of Filipino officials manifestations of open hostility to educational work. It must be conceded, however, that because of the lethargic temperament of the people generally constant effort is demanded on the part of the superintendent and American teachers to maintain at least reasonably large public interest. Nevertheless, whatever antipathy exists is of a purely negative sort, and the loyalty of by far the greater part of the population to the American idea is not to be questioned. Still, their physical and mental indolence is an incubus, whose amelioration is a problem of grave difficulty.

The people, without being unusually progressive, are ordinarily industrious. The school children are generally quick to learn, and at least tolerably responsive to the moral influence of the teacher. Results have already been accomplished through the two years of English instruction in this division, but it is only an augury for still larger advancement.

The religious characteristics of the people are here, as elsewhere, strongly marked. The Roman ecclesiasticism has, however, probably lost considerable prestige, because of the fact that there is found not one resident padre within the province.

INDUSTRIES.

The province has few manufactures of any particular importance. In the pueblo of Romblon and vicinity are made the beautiful mats, which, for fineness of material and excellency of construction, are scarcely equaled in the Archipelago.

These mats are made from the leaves of the plant "buri," which belongs to the family of cocoa palms. It grows to the height of 8 or 9 feet and attains a diameter of 5 or 6 feet. When 4 or 5 years old the "buri" bears cocoanuts.

Good water power is found on all the islands. The opportunity for manufacturing development is very favorable, although all industries are still in embryo. If dry docks are built by the government at Romblon they will be an element of great importance in the industrial, commercial, and manufacturing development of the entire province.

In addition to the mats above described may be mentioned the great quantities of dress fabrics—some fine pina, in particular—made from the banana, hemp, and other plants.

Some valuable timber is found within the province, particularly on the islands of Tablas and Sibuyan. Ipil, narra, ebony, molave, palma-brava, camagon, and tiga are the most important species. There was, until a short time since, a steam saw-mill on Sibuyan near San Fernando. Hand sawmills are found in certain pueblos. The timber is difficult to obtain, some of the most important classes being found on the mountains in places practically inaccessible.

Many valuable cattle and fine grazing lands are found on nearly all the islands of the province. Tablas and Sibuyan are particularly favorable to the raising of cattle and carabaos, because of the total absence of rinderpest, which is practically unknown in the province. The insurrections against the Spanish Government effected, of course, severe losses for the owners of these animals. The carabao is entirely domesticated, and is, of course, an essential part of the farmer's equipment.

Large numbers of horses are found, particularly on Tablas and Sibuyan. They are generally of very good size and quality. The best range in price between \$60 and \$100, Mexican.

The methods employed in husbandry are, of course, very crude. The old-fashioned plow, with its crooked beam and iron share, and the bamboo harrow, are familiar sights.

The rice, as everywhere, is transplanted by hand. An especially valuable kind—white rice—is raised on the hillsides during the wet season. Great improvement in rice cultivation could be effected by judicious systems of irrigation.

The provincial buildings in Romblon are well built and commodious. Convents and churches are found in most pueblos. The municipal buildings are generally fair structures.

SCHOOL CONDITIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Romblon.—Romblon has a good, large, stone school building, equipped with American desks. The educational sentiment is reasonably strong. Two American teachers are here—Misses Bousquet and Brown. They have done very commendable work, both in the way of creating a wholesome general influence in the community and in efficient class-room instruction. Romblon is the only municipality on Romblon island, hence all educational work and effort are concentrated in Romblon itself, and all barrio children are compelled to attend there. The presidente cooperates excellently. Total enrollment, 320.

Badajoz.—Two American teachers, Messrs. Franks and Jenkins, are here. Mr. Jenkins has excelled particularly in organization and administration. Mr. Franks also has done very good teaching. Under their combined management the schools have been very well disciplined and very prosperous. The school building is well arranged and commodious, and is equipped with a considerable number of American desks. The general school sentiment is strong. Badajoz ranks high as a school town. English schools are cooperating in the barrios: Guimpucan, Cagbagacay, and Calatrava. The teachers have the moral support of the community and the hearty cooperation of the presidente. The total enrollment for Badajos and barrios is 444.

Odiongan.—There is a new schoolhouse here, well equipped with American desks. Mr. O'Brian is the only American teacher. He has rendered most excellent service, and, against heavy obstacles, has built up a good school sentiment. He has the hearty support of the presidente and community. The presidente takes unusual interest in English, and can speak it quite well. Special mention should be made of the fact that, during a recent epidemic of cholera in Odiongan, Mr. O'Brian remained faithfully at his post, to render whatever assistance lay within his power. Ferol, the leading barrio, has an English school. Total enrollment for Odiongan, 374.

Look.—School here is held in the convento, which the municipality claims as its property. It is equipped with American desks. There is good general interest in educational work, the presidente cooperating fairly well. Messrs. Adamson and Meyers are the American teachers, and have done very good work in organization and administration. They have created a good school spirit against heavy odds. At the

outset of their work in Look they encountered quite general indifference and some rather prominent hostility on the part of both people and officials. That they have radically improved these conditions is the best possible testimonial to the efficiency of their work. Schools are operating in the barrios of Alcantara, Guinbirayan, and Santa Fe. Total enrollment, 500.

Cajidiocan.—Cajidiocan has a fine new schoolhouse, equipped with American desks. The presidente and people render very cordial support. Messrs. Finlay and Goble are the American teachers. They have each done most excellent work. The department will lose a faithful servant in the person of Mr. Goble, who returns to the States in May to resume his studies there. He has served the department for two years, and has invariably commanded the cordial respect and esteem of both his superiors and associates. Enrollment, 200.

San Fernando.—Here is a new schoolhouse nearing completion. Mr. Woodward, the only American teacher, has rendered excellent service. His school is very small, but well organized and disciplined. Mr. Woodward is very conscientious and systematic in his instruction. The attendance and general interest promise to be much better for next year. The presidente cooperates well. English is being taught in the barrio of Azagra. Enrollment, 53, exclusive of Azagra.

Desujol, Corcuera, and Banton are pueblos in which no American teachers are stationed. Some English, however, is being taught in each of them and considerable good is being done. It is the intention of the division superintendent to strengthen, for next year, in every way possible, his supervision of schools such as these above named, and, in general, all barrio work.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF DIVISION.

Close, systematic organization and supervision of the work in general, is the most imperative need. The enrollment can, with care and effort, be made to approach 4,000, which, considering the small population of the division, would be thoroughly satisfactory. The total enrollment is, at present, about 2,500.

The division is small, but the superintendent has, for this very reason, an excellent opportunity to bring himself into close and intimate relations with every part of the work. Rigorous supervision in a division small both in area and population, may be made to accomplish as good results as can be obtained in a division much larger, where, in consequence, a greater apparent showing can be made, but where, on the other hand, the supervision is necessarily inadequate.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The summer normal institute for 1903 opened its session in the municipal school building in Romblon, Monday, May 11. It was apparent at the outset that the attendance would be large and that the interest would be considerable. An excellent representation of teachers and aspirantes presented itself, and, as the session continued, the general enthusiasm augmented.

Mr. J. H. Jenkins was the principal. To him the management and administration of the session was intrusted, under the general supervision of the division superintendent. It suffices to say that Mr. Jenkins measurably increased his reputation for efficiency, already large, and proved himself a teacher of most excellent executive capacity.

The session closed June 8 with appropriate exercises, consisting of recitations, songs, etc. The large assembly room was most tastefully decorated with palms and flags, and the beauty of the environment, together with the cordial good will that so generally prevailed, and, above all, the success of the programme, made the occasion one long to be remembered in the educational annals of the division of Romblon.

The teachers and pupils performed their part most creditably, and the addresses, delivered by Governor Sanz, Mr. Nash, the provincial treasurer, and other prominent officials and citizens, added great interest to the celebration. Following the rendering of the programme the diplomas and certificates were presented by the division superintendent.

By far, the most gratifying phase of the work of the normal institute was the interest and ability displayed by the Filipino teachers themselves. The corps of Filipino teachers is improving rapidly. They are a conscientious and, relatively speaking, an efficient body of workers.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The provincial high school at Romblon is an entirely new institution, and opened for its first session July 20, 1903. It is located temporarily in the government build-

ing, but will have a permanent new building of its own, to be erected at an early date from materials and labor to be provided by the province. The attendance at the first was 40, and is gradually increasing.

A course of study covering probably three years will be devised for the elementary work in the province. Upon its completion, with proper credentials, the student will be admitted to the high school. A course of similar length will be arranged for the high school, leading to the advanced work in the Manila normal school.

Enrollment in English schools:

September, 1901.....	number..	250
September, 1902.....	do.....	1, 850
February, 1903.....	do.....	2, 700
August, 1903 (estimated).....	do.....	3, 000

Filipino teachers and aspirantes at summer normal institutes:

1901.....	do.....	25
1902.....	do.....	65
1903.....	do.....	140

School expenditures by municipalities (local currency):

1902-3.....	\$3, 609
1903-4 (estimated).....	\$8, 920

DIVISION OF SURIGAO.

[Report of Division Superintendent G. N. BRIGGS.]

When I took charge of this province as deputy division superintendent in June, 1902, there were 6 American teachers in the province teaching in 4 of the largest towns, viz: Mr. Luery, Miss Young, and Mrs. Briggs in Surigao; Mr. Hays in Butuan; Mr. Moore in Gigaquit; Mr. Bohner in Cantilan. By the 1st of September 3 more American teachers were sent to the province, making 9 in all working in 5 of the largest towns, viz: Mr. Luery, Miss Young, and Mrs. Briggs in Surigao; Mr. Hays in Butuan; Mr. Moore in Gigaquit; Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, and Mr. Bohner in Cantilan, and Mr. Long in Placer.

On October 30, the American teacher at Butuan closed the schools and left his station on account of cholera, since which time there has been no American teacher stationed there.

During the long vacation this year Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were transferred to Bohol, Mr. Bohner transferred to Cabadbaran, Mr. Moore transferred to the provincial school, Mr. Luery resigned to go to the States to complete his medical course, and Mr. Smoyer transferred from Baganga to Surigao to take Mr. Luery's place.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

In 11 towns native teachers, who speak English, have been doing fairly good work, teaching the three R's. However, it is my conviction that native teachers alone in a town are not yet fully prepared to do the kind of work that should be done, nor are they cured of the pernicious habits of teaching acquired under the old régime.

In two towns native teachers, graduates of Manila normal school, have conducted fairly good schools, teaching in the Spanish language.

In the other towns of the province nothing has been done outside of the native language.

WORK DONE.

The quality of the work done by most of the American teachers throughout the year has been excellent, but the attendance in some cases has been poor owing to several causes, viz: Church opposition in three towns where Catholic schools, under the direction of the local priest, have been opened; epidemics of cholera and small-pox in nearly every town in the province; the death of nearly all the carabao, necessitating the presence of the children in the fields for a much longer period during the planting season than usual; and the organization of a band of about 200 ladrones in the province, necessitating the presence of over 800 troops for about four months, during which time they occupied many of the school buildings because of lack of quarters.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks and hindrances, the work of the American teachers with those pupils in attendance has been exceptionally good and is certain to have its effect.

The lack of even fairly good native teachers in many of the towns has made it impossible to expect to do much in those places.

However, an attempt has been made, and with a reasonable degree of success, in all those towns where neither American nor native teachers teaching English have been located to get considerable work in whatever language possible in the fundamentals, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The fact that Superintendent Townsend had been able to visit only two or three of the towns in this province previous to the long vacation in 1902, resulting in his lack of knowledge as to existing conditions, and that there had been no deputy appointed, made the attempt to hold a summer normal school or institute during 1902 a failure; no teachers outside of the town of Surigao were in attendance and only three or four aspirantes from this town attended.

Practically the first session of the summer normal institute was held from April 13 to May 8, 1903.

Four of the American teachers, together with the division superintendent, taught in this institute.

There were enrolled 68 males and 28 females, making a total enrollment of 96, with an average daily attendance of 80. Of this number 77 were prospective teachers. Twenty-one towns of the province were represented.

This first session of the normal institute resulted in much benefit to the American teachers as well as the native teachers. Much better work is being done in several towns where there are no American teachers.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

When the American teachers came to Surigao Province, they found not only no organized body of native teachers, but scarcely anyone trained to carry on the educational work. In most every case the schools were in the hands of a decrepit old man or old woman who knew not a word of any other language save their own dialect, nor had the faintest conception of the meaning of education or the slightest appreciation of its aims and ends. These teachers, owing to their age and lack of previous preparation, in every case had to be discarded and others taught who were yet young enough to be taught in a strange language. In almost every case we were compelled to take young men and young women of absolutely no previous preparation, who in many cases could scarcely read and write their own dialect, and begin the difficult task of making teachers of them. After two years, progress has been made in the towns where American teachers have been located, but it is easily seen that this is a very slow way of arriving at a desirable educational situation in the province.

There are in this province 34 organized municipalities, besides about 40 barrios, in all of which schools ought to be established. As yet, less than one-fifth of these towns have had American teachers, to say nothing of the barrios. In this way, a very small per cent of the rising generation is being educated. Except in a few cases there is absolutely no one in these towns capable of taking charge of the schools.

There are in all these towns a few young men and women belonging to the better families who would attend school if study were made possible at a small cost and near their homes. Many of these, after a few years spent in school, will be willing to return to their homes and become teachers. Being at home, they can afford to accept the meager salaries which the towns can pay.

Thus good schools can be started in these towns where there are no Americans. Because of this lack of native teachers and the general demand for a school of this kind the provincial school was opened June 29, 1903. The great purpose which the school will serve for some time will be the preparation of a fairly good corps of native teachers.

Through this school we shall be able to put men and women who have studied in American schools in every town, and for this reason they will naturally be friendly to the government. They will come, as a rule, from the already leading families, and, having added to family prestige that of having studied in the highest school of the province, will continue to fill the municipal offices and lead the people to a better understanding of the American Government. These will be living examples for the people as to what the Government can and will do for them.

The provincial school has now been in session four weeks, and 74 pupils have enrolled, coming from 18 different towns of the province. Many others have signified their intention of coming. More than 100 are expected before the end of another month. This alone is sufficient evidence as to the demand for such a school.

The greatest need of the school at present is a suitable building.

When it was decided to open the provincial school on the 29th of last June, we did not know that succeeding events would entirely thwart our plans. The town of Surigao had decided to turn over to the provincial school for its use a certain public building, but before the time for the opening of the school the military occupied it for a hospital. Thus far they have not been inclined to give it up, because it is the most convenient building for the purpose in town.

The province is unable at present to help us, as it is already in debt. However, we hope to get a building soon for provincial school purposes, but until we do it will be necessary to continue with half-day sessions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Although the number of pupils who have come under the direct influence of the American teachers was not as large as might be expected, nor as large by a considerable per cent as in many other divisions, yet I am convinced that number is not the only thing that should be considered when one is looking for the results of the educational work in the islands. With so few American teachers and with such a small corps of native teachers, and most of those inefficient, I am of the opinion that better results have been attained with the number of pupils who have come under the influence of the American teachers than if there had been several hundred children crowded into quarters suitable for a fourth that number and put in charge of inefficient and unprepared native teachers at a few pesos a month. The average amount of school money for each town in the province of Surigao for the year 1902 was \$157.44 Mexican, while \$724.36 Mexican was the largest amount available in any town, and \$22.94 Mexican the smallest amount.

Notwithstanding these financial difficulties, the town officials, in most instances, have done absolutely everything possible for the schools, in some instances giving their entire salaries for school purposes, in many others levying the maximum school tax, and in some making private contributions.

When the people here in many cases have received letters from friends living in much smaller towns in other provinces and other islands saying that they have American teachers, there has been complaint and a feeling that possibly this province was not receiving its just dues, but an attempt has been made to justify the small number of American teachers in the province up to the present time, and the people have waited and hoped, and are still waiting and hoping. Although the people here, as a whole, are not so intelligent as in other parts, yet there is a demand for educational facilities and a field for good and lasting results.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

A word with respect to this province, so that some idea can be formed as to what may be expected in the future; conditions determine events.

This province has an area of about 13,000 square miles. It is ten times the size of Rhode Island, three times the size of Connecticut, but in inhabitants it has less than 150,000 people, but with little more than half Christianized. The great valley of the Agusan is inhabited almost entirely by pagan people, the Manobos occupying half the area of the province. The people with whom we must deal live on a narrow strip of land along the north and east coast stretching inland, except in the most northern part, a distance of about 10 miles, which gradually grows narrower and disappears in the southern end of the province. They simply represent a migration which has been going on for perhaps a century or more from Leyte, Bohol, and Cebu, principally from Bohol at present. They come, as is natural, from the middle and lower classes. In the Agusan they are mixed with the pagan native blood, while at the south scarcely a family can be found which has not some Mandayan blood. All are poor, but for the most part represent a thrifty, hearty class of people, morally and physically superior to those found in most parts of the islands, but much less enlightened. Perhaps not one in a hundred can read and write his own dialect, but no difficulty has ever been found in inducing the children to attend school when the parents have the slightest education. They only need to be taught by living examples that education is a good thing and they will be willing and anxious to attend.

Because of these things work will be slower here, but no more fruitful field can be found for ultimate good than Surigao Province. Attendance is less for these reasons than in other parts, but there is in this province no enmity to schools whatever. Patience and honest faithful work is all that is needed to accomplish results. We have the highest hopes of ultimate success in the educational work in this province.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Language:	
Towns in which Americans teach English	5
Towns in which natives teach English	11
Towns in which natives teach Spanish	2
Towns in which natives teach Visaya only	9
School money:	
Total amount school money collected in 1902, Mexican	\$5,353.19
Average amount school money collected for each town, Mexican	\$157.44
Largest amount school money collected in any town, Mexican	\$724.36
Smallest amount school money collected in any town, Mexican	\$22.94
Amount spent for school furniture, Mexican	\$467.00
Amount spent for school buildings, Mexican	\$2,557.79
School attendance, etc.:	
Number enrolled in schools with American teachers	700
Average number enrolled for each American teacher	88
Average daily attendance to each American teacher	40
Total number of pupils enrolled	5,132
Average daily attendance	2,042
Summer normal school:	
Number enrolled	96
Average daily attendance	80
Candidates for teachers' position	77
Number of towns represented	21
Provincial school:	
Number enrolled first day	25
Number enrolled at present, end of first month	74
Per cent of attendance	93
Number of towns represented	18

DIVISION OF TARLAC.

[Report of Mr. S. A. CAMPBELL, division superintendent of Tarlac.]

In submitting this report, I wish to state in the beginning that it almost altogether represents the work of Mr. O. S. Reimold, who was acting division superintendent of the province of Tarlac from the 1st of April to August 15, of this year, 1903. Mr. Reimold has had experience in town school work, in the provincial school, and also as superintendent, and is therefore well qualified to make a comprehensive report on the work. My duties have consisted largely of those of an editor, in looking over and arranging the material he had gathered in the order and condition in which it reaches your hands.

All conditions indicate a most favorable state of affairs educational and the present is full of promise of still better conditions. Although there never has been evidence of open hostility against the cause of education, yet there has existed in some localities a certain degree of apathy and indolence, especially among the officials, which necessarily hindered the progress of the schools. During the past year a decided change for the better has been noticed. In every town there is some evidence of active interest. This happy state of affairs is largely due to the patience, untiring energy, and tact of Mr. Frank R. White, who was appointed the first teacher of Tarlac in July, 1901, later made deputy division superintendent, and finally division superintendent, in which capacity he acted until February, 1903, when he was assigned to Manila as assistant to the general superintendent. However, it is doubtful if these results could have been achieved had it not been for the hearty and sincere support and cooperation of the governor, Mr. Alfonso Ramos, and the provincial secretary, Mr. Marciano Barrera, both men of influence, enjoying the respect and confidence of the people. Mr. Ramos, formerly presidente of Tarlac, was largely responsible for the construction of the first schoolhouse in the province. Mr. Barrera, formerly presidente of Concepcion, began the construction of a large 7-room building, the only one of the kind in the province. Both men in their present capacities have always proven themselves consistent supporters and promoters of the schools throughout the province. They have demonstrated the sincerity of their words by sending their children to the primary schools, who have been model students in conduct, ability, and application.

It has been observed that the schools have flourished best and received the most support in towns where the officials, especially the presidentes, are men of ability and regulate well the municipal affairs, whereas the schools suffer in the poorly

governed towns. Some officials have been removed from office on account of inefficiency or charged with some criminal offense of which they had been found guilty.

The Filipino padres have not been unfriendly toward the American teachers, although they have maintained an attitude of indifference toward the schools. A few have manifested a willingness to lend their influence in behalf of the schools if properly approached. In some towns the padres have addressed the pupils on special occasions. The padre of Tarlac contributed to the fund raised for the construction of an addition to the new building. Another favorable evidence is that there has been less of a demand for the closing of schools for the observance of church holidays. This has been happily adjusted in some towns by excusing from class all pupils who desired to attend mass, after which they return to their classes. The number asking to be excused grew less with each succeeding holiday.

Probably the most important event of the year was the establishment of the provincial high school, which opened the beginning of the school year. The enthusiasm, interest, and application of the students while in attendance at the normal, together with the marked progress of the majority, seemed to warrant the success of such an institution. That this new feature was received with favor is evidenced in the fact that the provincial board immediately took steps toward the construction of a high school building. The provincial school and the normal school have been the cause of awakening a new interest in the children of the primary schools, for many a child has been kept in the municipal school with the hope of soon being able to enter the provincial school. The provincial school adds a dignity to the whole school system, and the people realizing more and more its relation with the municipal schools attach more importance to the latter. Parents are ever eager to enter their children in the higher schools, but are loath to send them to the primary. Consequently children are frequently sent to the Spanish colleges in Manila with the hope of having them enter the provincial school later. The announcement that no teachers will be appointed unless they have attended this school has been effective in keeping in the municipal schools young men and women until they are able to enter the high school.

At the close of the year, March 31, 1903, there were in this province 13 American teachers, 7 men and 6 women. Ten were stationed in the towns, 3 in the provincial school. It is proposed this year to place 2 teachers in each of the following towns: Camiling, Concepcion, Gerona, Moncada, Paniqui, Tarlac, Victoria; Capas and possibly Bamban will each have 1; 4 teachers will be assigned to the provincial school.

At the beginning of this year every town in which American teachers were stationed, as well as most of the smaller ones, were supplied with schoolhouses. Tariat was the only town that did anything in the way of building. Two rooms were added to the school, thus making it one of the largest municipal school buildings in the province. It is proposed to divide the entire building into rooms seating from 50 to 75 pupils, putting a native teacher in charge of each room. The purpose is to make this a graded school. The cost of this improvement was \$1,714.14 (Mexican currency is used throughout this report unless otherwise specified), about \$260 of which was raised by private subscription; the rest, because of the depletion of the school fund, was borrowed from the municipal fund.

On account of the small amount available for schools, the towns have been unable to provide the much-needed school furniture. There is a great need of benches and desks, especially in the smaller towns. In some towns the presidentes have been persuaded to make short desks and benches. Paniqui was one of the first towns to adopt this style. It is hoped that the students of the manual training department of the provincial school will be able to make benches of an approved pattern for the smaller towns, provided they furnish the material. Since the buildings are all comparatively new it has not been necessary to make any extensive repairs.

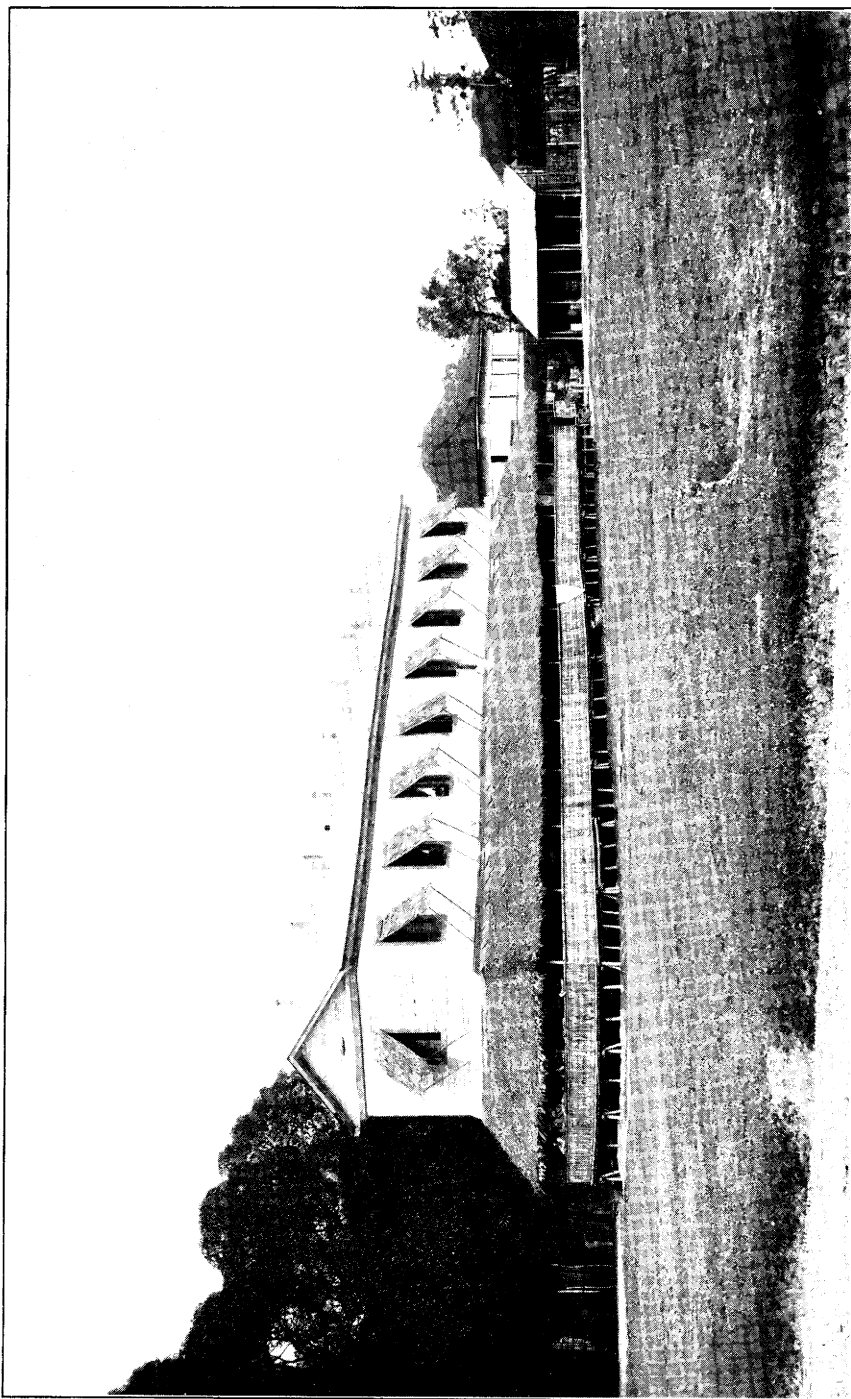
The delay in the collection of the land tax occasioned by the revision of land valuation and the taking of the census has, to a certain extent, hampered the progress of the schools and worked a hardship on some of the teachers, who in some cases have had to wait several months for their salaries. The teachers of the town of Tarlac just recently received a part payment on salaries due them since the 1st of February. However, it must be said to the credit of all that never was heard one word of complaint.

Tarlac Province has 17 towns, in 15 of which were schools under the direction of the bureau of education. The total enrollment for all schools, central and barrio, for the seven months was: Boys, 2,028; girls, 914; total, 2,942. The total average attendance for the same period was: Boys, 1,479; girls, 656; total, 2,122.

The comparatively low per cent of attendance is due to several causes in addition to the natural tendency of the pupils, many of whom are now receiving their first



MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, SAN FERNANDO, UNION.



MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, SEN ISIDRO, NUEVA ECIA.



VIEW OF CITY HALL AND GIRLS' SCHOOL, ILOCOS SUR.

instruction in the importance of regularity and punctuality of attendance. In the first part of the term the schools were more or less hampered with the ravages of cholera. The attendance was on the increase in all the towns, and reached its highest point the latter part of November, when there was a rapid and heavy falling off, so that by the middle of December some of the schools lost from 75 to 80 per cent of their pupils. This falling off is due to the rice harvest, which begins the first of December and extends to the middle of January, the harvest being at its height in December. This difficulty will be overcome this year by opening the municipal schools two weeks earlier than usual, August 17, and closing them for the holiday vacation December 4.

The attendance was very small when the schools were opened after the holiday vacation, partly on account of the delayed rice harvest; but it seems that procrastination is merely a habit of the people, as shown in every phase of their lives. The enrollment increased steadily from the first to the last day of the term, and the attendance improved, reaching the highest point for the whole year during the month of March.

The attendance in the schools under the supervision of American teachers has been good, but in some of the towns it is not as large as the buildings would accommodate, which matter has been brought to the attention of the presidentes. Although the teachers have had to contend with the question of regularity of attendance and punctuality, it is gratifying to note that when the child has acquired some understanding of English, so as to hold his interest, he becomes regular and punctual. Some of the higher classes maintain an attendance record of over 90 per cent.

TARDINESS.

It has been found that the matter of punctuality is one of education. If the teacher is always prompt and insists upon promptness in the pupils, the end can be gained. This was especially notable in the provincial school, where, at the opening of a term, many would come late, but the number would rapidly decrease until the school had almost a perfect record for punctuality before the close. The people are, many of them, naturally indolent and careless, but they imitate quickly and usually try to do what is required of them. This matter of punctuality seems to me to be largely a test case for the teacher in charge; as the teacher is, so will be the pupils.

METHODS.

Each American teacher devotes five hours a day to actual teaching; four hours are given to the pupils of schools and one hour to the native teachers. In some schools the one-session plan has been tried, proving satisfactory to both teachers and pupils. In the town of Tarlac the one session was followed, but instead of having a special class for the native teachers they were entered in the classes in the provincial school and the American teachers of the municipal school took charge of the classes in this school. This year it is thought best to adopt a uniform plan for all the schools, and since the one-session plan seems preferable and more suitable the following arrangement has been suggested: Morning session for pupils, from 7.30 to 11.30; teachers' class, afternoon 3.30 to 4.30.

The work in the teachers' classes in the past has largely consisted in instruction in English, but now since more of the teachers possess a fair understanding of the language it has been deemed advisable to devote the hour to the discussion of and instruction in methods of teaching. The teacher brings up for discussion anything pertaining to the school work. He takes this time to help prepare the lessons for the following day, showing the best way of presenting a new idea, calling attention to some point which needs to be emphasized; in fact, he should make his teachers feel that this is the time for them to unload their troubles and receive advice and assistance.

SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION OF FILIPINO TEACHERS.

Filipino teachers have been in charge of five towns during the past year. No great results were expected, on account of the small knowledge of English of the teachers; but these schools were established to satisfy the demands of the people, and it is surprising to note what some of the little people have learned. These schools have been the means of getting into the normal school some few who otherwise would never have entered.

It has been difficult to get good teachers for these smaller towns. Naturally the best teachers are found in towns with American teachers. The Filipino teachers prefer to remain at these places because of the opportunity of learning English, and,

moreover, they attach a certain honor to such position; on the other hand, they regard the smaller towns in the same light as barrio schools, which are beneath their dignity. It may be added that the Filipino is loath to leave his town, and the townspeople are not willing that an outsider should come; the sending of an outsider in several instances has been the cause of trouble. In such cases the officials make a complaint against the teacher on some pretext. When an examination of the matter is made it is generally found that either he is not a "natural," or that he is of a different class from the majority of the townsfolk or most influential faction.

This year a new plan will be tried. The general superintendent has announced that some of the best teachers are to be put on the insular pay roll. There are three or four towns where the schools for the past year have been under the supervision of Filipino teachers. The attendance has in some instances been over 125, and the officials have asked repeatedly for American teachers. All the conditions are favorable, and it has been decided to assign Filipino teachers who have been recommended to be placed on the insular pay roll.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

There were last year 52 Filipino teachers employed in the municipal schools, 47 men and 5 women. At the close of the year 2 resigned on account of ill health; 3 were dismissed; the remaining 47 entered the vacation normal institute in June; 1 was excused from attending on account of ill health. During the year 15 new appointments were made. In order to increase the efficiency of the teachers, no one is appointed who has not attended the vacation normals and the provincial school. Promotions and increases are based not only upon the teacher's knowledge of English, but also upon his ability to teach and manage his class or school.

Although the salaries in many cases are small, it is intended to have it thoroughly understood that no attention will be paid to the frequent requests for increases based upon the plea of poverty. From the view point of salary the situation has not been encouraging. The school funds are small and barely suffice to pay the present salaries of the teachers now employed, thus making it impossible to increase the salaries of those who are worthy or add to the teaching force. However, the prospects have been brightened by the recent act of the Commission which provides that 150 native teachers are to be placed on the insular pay roll. The division superintendent of Tarlac has been asked to recommend 5 teachers. It is hoped that this will offer considerable inducement to teachers to properly prepare themselves for the profession.

Two teachers last year received 40 pesos per month, the highest salary paid; and 1 received 10 pesos, the minimum. The average salary is a little over 20 pesos. Teachers receive full salary during the vacation and the session of the normal.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

As a result of the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the students at the vacation normal a year ago, a provincial school was established at Tarlac, the capital of this province. This school was opened September 1, 1902, with an enrollment of 35 students, which was increased to 93 before the end of the year.

The teaching force consisted of principal, Mr. S. A. Campbell, and three assistants, Miss Ansbro, Mrs. Martin, and Mr. Tejada. The 2 American teachers of the municipal school each took two classes every afternoon.

The course of study on the whole consisted of the continuation of the four branches taught at the normal—reading, composition, arithmetic, and geography. Some of the advanced pupils studied American and Philippine history. Instruction was also given in bookkeeping and typewriting and Spanish, which work was optional.

The per cent of attendance was far above that in the primary schools. The pupils entered the work with an earnest enthusiasm which never lagged. The results of the first year were beyond expectation, and probably were never more appreciated than during the normal institute of this year, when these students stood out in marked contrast against those who spent the past year teaching in their schools.

The provincial school has awakened an interest in the younger pupils of the primary schools, who are kept in school by the hope of soon being able to enter the high school. The people of the province are gradually beginning to comprehend the importance of this institution. The requirements as yet are not very high, it being the purpose to get the young men and women who show some aptitude and desire to learn, but who do not wish to attend the primary schools on account of their age. Some of the best students of the past year would probably never have gone to school, whereas now they have become so attached to their work that they would not even leave their studies for a good position to teach.

Almost coincident with the establishment of the provincial school the provincial board took steps toward erecting a building for this institution. An appropriation of \$5,000 gold has been made for this purpose, but it is expected that the building will exceed that amount, as it is purposed to fit out a woodworking department.

On account of a technicality in the manner of procedure the construction was unavoidably delayed, so that it was not begun until the first part of June this year. It is expected to be ready for occupancy about the middle of September, until which time the school will be held in the afternoons only, from 2 to 6, in the municipal school building. Mr. Peter McKay, an American contractor, has charge of the construction, and will probably equip the woodworking department. Only the best and most skilled Filipino labor is employed, and no pains or expense has been spared in procuring the best material.

There has come a demand from the people for special instruction in manual training. A special teacher of training and experience in this branch will be added to the corps, and, as mentioned above, a workroom is to be fully equipped and furnished. The bureau of education will supply the necessary tools and instruments, while the provincial board will furnish the workbenches, tool chests, drawing tables, etc. The course, in general, will consist of elementary mechanical drawing; study of woods, American and Filipino, their uses, values, etc.; practice in making joints, mortises, splices, and simple articles, for all of which drawings shall have been prepared; finishing of wood surfaces, oiling, painting, varnishing.

Mr. George M. Egan, who conducted the teachers' class during the normal, will have charge of the normal training department, which it is planned to work in connection with the municipal school, where a separate room will be reserved for the practice class. All "aspirantes," or those intending to teach, are required to take this course.

The business course begun last year will be continued under the direction of a teacher of special training and experience. The classes in Spanish, conducted by the Filipino teacher, will also be continued for those who wish to take it.

NORMAL INSTITUTE, JUNE 8 TO AUGUST 17, 1903.

About two weeks prior to the opening of the institute, of which Mr. O. S. Reimold was in charge, circular letters were sent to the presidentes of all towns and to the Filipino teachers announcing the date of opening and giving a general outline of the proposed work. These persons were asked to cooperate with the division superintendent in bringing into this school all the advanced pupils of the municipal schools, especially those who intended to enter the provincial school. About 400 circular letters were sent to the students of the provincial school, those who had attended the institute the past year, and pupils of the municipal schools who had been recommended by their teachers as qualified for the provincial school. In all these circulars it was urged that everybody be present the first day at 7.30 a. m. for enrollment, and it was announced that no one, except on account of unavoidable circumstances, would be admitted after the first week.

Preparations were made for a school of about 300, more than which it would have been impossible to accommodate without hampering the work. Monday morning, June 8, 255 were enrolled, and before the end of the week this number reached 304. After the first week 11 more, who had been unavoidably detained or who came from other provinces, entered, making a total enrollment of 315—263 boys and 52 girls. Of this number 46 were Filipino teachers. During the session 35 left for various causes, leaving 280, who received certificates for the ten weeks' work.

The attendance was regular. A large number were present at every class during the entire session. At first there was a tendency among a few to fail to report to certain classes, but this irregularity was soon remedied when they found that the matter was receiving attention. There were very rare cases of long absences; very few students had more than three days' absence out of a possible 49. The percentage of attendance was 96, based upon the number belonging.

Every pueblo except Morianes, which has never had a school, was represented. Naturally Tarlac showed the largest representation—nearly half of the enrollment. With the exception of a very few students all knew some English when they entered. Exceptions were made in the case of those who would not attend the town schools on account of their age, with the purpose of giving them an opportunity to show their application and capacity. Several of these made excellent progress and were recommended for admission to the provincial school. One old man, 50 years of age, whom nobody seemed to know, registered from a barrio of Gerona. Evidently he had never heard English and knew Spanish by hearsay only. Although he seemed beyond hopes he was admitted, but in the course of a few days left, saying that the instruction was not such as to prepare him for the profession of teaching.

The institute was held in the municipal school building which had been enlarged during the vacation months. This building had been divided into five rooms; one, an assembly room, seated the whole school, which met each morning for singing. The smaller rooms, all fitted with American desks of the municipal and provincial schools, seated from 20 to 60 pupils; the large assembly room was divided into three recitation sections; part of one of the smaller rooms was used as the principal's office. All the rooms were well equipped with blackboards, maps, tables, and chairs; in fact, nothing was lacking in supplies, school furniture, or anything essential for good, effective work. Although most of the teachers were new to the province, they all entered into the work with a zealous spirit, and each did his work with credit to himself and the department.

One of the lowest sections was put in a separate room and constituted the teachers' training class. Every day the Filipino teachers met in this room, and Mr. Egan, who had supervision of this work, would call upon some one to conduct the class. After two periods of teaching the practice class was dismissed and the work was discussed. Teachers were required to make comments and criticism. The supervisor would correct mistakes of all kinds—pronunciation, language, position, and method of teaching. Part of this period was devoted to outlining preparation of next day's work. Each teacher was required to write out his plan in a notebook, which was submitted for correction. The teachers were also given practice in class management, such as keeping the register, formulating programmes, and making out reports. At the beginning a teacher seemed lost when trying to conduct a recitation with nothing in his hand but a button or an umbrella, but it was not long before the most advanced were able to occupy the period with a conversation lesson. During the term three periods a week were given in music, when the teachers were drilled in a few songs most popular with the students. They were given practice in leading and directing the chorus.

An exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition was prepared under supervision of Miss Ansboro. The short term permitted no special preparation and little time except after school hours. The teachers selected from their daily work such exercises as would be representative and gave some idea of the method of conducting it. Such exercises, after having been corrected the same as any other, were returned to the pupils to be copied on the paper furnished by the exposition board. In some cases the paper was given to the class and first production, without correction, was entered. Dictation exercises and first copies of written tests and final examination were also taken. A collection of maps was made by the geography classes. The first division produced a series of Philippine maps, consisting of Philippine Archipelago, school map of Luzon, Luzon and Mindanao with provinces, Luzon and Mississippi drawn on the same scale to show relative sizes, Visayan group, etc.

Meetings of the teachers of the institute were held each week for discussion of matters pertaining to the normal and work in the provinces. Methods of presenting different subjects to these children were freely discussed. The questions of attendance, discipline, and programmes were brought up. A general expression of opinion was solicited on certain features of school organization, with the idea of working up to a uniformity the schools of this division.

It was planned to have several prominent men in the course of the session to address the students. By thus showing the people that the schools were worthy of the personal interest of such persons it was thought that the schools and the cause of education would impress the people with their importance. Doctor Bryan had planned to visit Tarlac July 8, but was unfortunately taken sick, the news of which was received with much display of disappointment by the students.

The Hon. Pardo de Tavera, of the civil commission, visited the institute and addressed the students. The presidentes of the province and provincial officials were present at this gathering, and it was evident that the words of the speaker carried with them considerable weight. Mr. Tavera emphasized especially the importance of the municipal schools and the education of the masses. He appealed to the presidentes to support the American teachers and especially to interest themselves in the attendance of the children.

Mr. Tomas del Rosario, of the advisory board of public instruction, had planned to visit the school during the term, but finding it impossible he was present on the closing day. Mr. Rosario's address treated especially of the education of woman, the child's first teacher. Part of his address was especially directed to the Filipino teachers, who, he said, hold a most important position and upon whom depends to a large extent the advancement and betterment of their own people. In this connection he emphasized the importance of the teacher's character and morals, for his influence extends beyond the schoolroom. He asked them to observe and imitate the American teachers.

In the afternoon of the last day of the normal session, August 17, the laying of the corner stone of the new provincial school building was celebrated.

ADDENDA—AUGUST 29, 1903.

The municipal schools resumed work in the various towns August 17. They have now been running for two weeks. I have been able to visit five of the towns and found things very satisfactory. In three of these towns the attendance averages about 225 and in the other two about 120, these being two of the smaller towns. The presidentes and people are interested and active, and the attendance will improve every day in all these towns.

The number of teachers and their assignments are as follows: O. S. Reimold, provincial school, principal; G. M. Egan, provincial school, principal; Mrs. H. M. Albright, provincial school, principal; William Parsons, Tarlac; Elizabeth Brenizer, Tarlac; L. H. Bonelli, jr., Concepcion; H. M. Butler, Gerona; Mrs. H. M. Butler, Gerona; C. L. Hoover, Paniqui; Mrs. C. L. Hoover, Paniqui; A. V. Dalrymple, Camiling; W. O. Kaminer, Camiling; H. W. Roberts, Capas; I. D. Wall, Victoria; C. F. Young, Victoria; B. F. Moore, Moncada. Making a total of 16 teachers now at work in this province.

Two more teachers are needed for the provincial school, which now has an attendance of 150 and is still growing. Bamban should also have an American teacher, there being an average attendance of 120 with Filipino teachers, which could be doubled by an American.

Prospects are bright for the province. The people seem awake to the value of the schools, and with the settling of the land-tax business and a good crop Tarlac schools will be right to the front in buildings, equipment, and attendance.

DIVISION OF TAYABAS.

Mr. J. C. Muerman submits the following statement relative to the progress of school work in his division:

The present province of Tayabas consists of the former provinces of Infanta, Principe, and Marinduque, also the islands of Alabat and Polillo and the old province of Tayabas, an area of over 10,000 square miles, and a long seacoast on both the China Sea and Pacific Ocean.

There are 30 organized pueblos and 30 public schools, including one barrio school that was formerly a pueblo. In 25 pueblos English instruction has been given by American teachers from one month to two years.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

Seventeen pueblos have schoolhouses used exclusively for school purposes, 10 of which are in excellent repair and well and substantially built. Four convents are used, one at Lucena for high school and public school also. This building will be given up October 1; rent is paid at the rate of \$25 gold per month. At Mauban rent has been offered, but price not fixed. Unisan will give up use of convent at close of month. Sariaya will pay rent for convent as soon as price is named.

Six new houses are now in course of construction and a high school building for Lucena. Two are waiting for a much-needed loan, as the fund for buildings is exhausted. A number of suitable outbuildings have been built during the year, and hope to have more next. The sanitary condition is fair and improving with each "cholera scare." All advantages being taken of any "advice on this subject."

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

An effort has been made to procure suitable grounds near the schoolhouses for gardens, for the purpose of cultivating the native as well as other products. Thus far only two have reported partial success. I desire to call attention to work done by the prisoners of this province, under direction of Judge Linebarger, at Tayabas. A very creditable garden, well cultivated, can be shown anyone at the above-named place.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

In June, 1901, Captain Kerrick, of the Thirtieth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, organized a number of public schools and appointed native teachers. Captain Kerrick was acting division superintendent until August, when he was succeeded by Supt. M. A. Colton, of the division of Cavite, Batangas, and Tayabas, and, by change in the law, the present division was created in November, 1902.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in this province the first year's work of the schools was not what it should have been, but from September, 1902, the interest has greatly increased, and the attendance has been also increased over 100 per cent in many places.

The organization of the two high schools, one at Lucena, the other at Boac, rendered necessary some "entrance requirements," which the public schools were compelled to give. This has made a course of study for the public schools necessary, and upon completion of the entrance requirements by an examination at the close of the year pupils of the public schools receive a certificate which entitles them to enter the high school without an extra examination.

While not attempting to enforce an "iron-clad graded system," completion of certain books, or their equivalent, is required to enter the high school; also a certain amount of work in arithmetic, language, etc. Uniformity of text-books makes little difference in this work. Calisthenics and hygiene are given especial attention. The teachers' classes are well attended; an aspirant who attends the normal is given preference in case of any vacancy. Teachers must attend the normal and take the examination at the close, and they are given certificates to show what grades they have received. Native teachers are required to make reports to the American teachers, or to the school board, at the close of each month. Salaries of native teachers depend not alone on their knowledge of English, but their work in the schoolroom.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In June, 1902, an attempt was made to open a high school at Tayabas, the former capital of this province, but, on account of cholera and a prevalent idea that Tayabas was an unhealthy pueblo, only 6 pupils were enrolled. Cholera closed the school and it was changed to Lucena in October and opened with 20 pupils, which gradually increased until the average daily attendance was about 50 for the year. Mr. Ambrey Boyles was selected as principal, with Mr. C. J. Anderson, assistant. In January, 1903, Mr. Anderson was succeeded by Mr. H. H. Balch, who is at present acting principal, with Mr. Ralph H. Wardall, assistant. Mr. Boyles made a visit to each town for the purpose of getting students, and opened his house for many of them on the dormitory plan. By these means several towns sent students. The enrollment this year to the present date: Males, 77; females, 24; total, 101. Of this number Lucena claims 44. The enrollment is the same at Boac, and the course of study varies but slightly with the Lucena high school.

I desire in this connection to say a few words in regard to the teachers' work in the high school. Through Mr. Boyles's energy and activity in advertising the high school through the province, every pueblo in this province knows of the high school and something of its work, aims, and object. This has been followed by Mr. Balch in circular letters sent to the pupils who passed well at the close of last year in the public schools, thus making our provincial high school a provincial school, and not a local high school for Lucena. One interesting feature of the work is the number of young ladies enrolled, where the prejudice is as strong as it is here against sending young ladies to male teachers. The interest is increasing in both Boac high school and Lucena.

The foundation for the new high school building is already laid, and much of the lumber is on the ground. We hope to have it completed in two months. In Boac the old provincial capitol building has been given for the high school, but it is sadly in need of repair, and can not be used until such repairs are made. The Boac high school, while at present more local in its work than Lucena, is rapidly enlarging its influence over the entire island. The present great needs of our high schools are two good native teachers each, to aid American teachers in their work.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From September of last year there has been a marked increase in the daily attendance of our public schools. Having but few American teachers to care for the vast number of children enrolled, it made the work very hard for them and gave them some ground for complaint. A few of our best native teachers have positively refused to continue in the work at the present low salary, which is all we are able to pay. Teachers have been instructed to watch more carefully after books and supplies than has been done heretofore, and native teachers are giving the monthly reports, under the guidance of an American teacher, who is held responsible for all mistakes. Our work this year will be better classified than last in order to meet the new requirements for entrance into the high schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The "critic-teacher's class" was made quite a feature in the normal, and "methods" were given especial attention. Almost every teacher taught under the eye and direction of the American teacher. The work was faithfully performed by our American teachers, and an examination was held for teachers, or those who expected to teach, and 67 received certificates and appointments. My criticism of the work was the lack of music and calisthenics. This I hope to remedy next year with programmes for the "social side." This was neglected this year.

Every teacher engaged in public-school work, except six, was enrolled in the normal, and I have valid excuses from each of them. The interest was excellent, and the plan of having men of the town, presidentes, and others interested give talks proved to be a great success and will be followed during the present year, and I hope to be able to have some of the mothers interested. I will recommend Lucban for the next normal, and already they are preparing for it.

Every town in the entire province had a representative, except one, and it was through no fault of a determined Filipino that he did not reach the school in time. We had little trouble on account of sickness this year, and few excuses were made from that cause.

I desire to mention one feature often overlooked in our work. I noticed a more friendly feeling between our Filipino and American teachers; they associated more than last year together. They seem to feel more free to ask questions, advice, etc. The American ladies of Lucena gave a reception to the visiting native teachers, which was very successful in "breaking the ice" even in the Philippines.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Unless some action is soon taken to regulate this growing evil we will have a private school for about every ten children. There are many private schools that work with perfect harmony with the public schools, some teaching at different hours than those of the public school. In some of these so-called private schools I have found many books that I have good reason to believe were originally the property of the public schools. Unfortunately, not every book in the public school contains the necessary stamp, and it is very difficult to prove property.

While our public schools have all they can do to attend to the enrollment they now have, we are allowing private schools to gain quite a hold in the towns and community. Many of these schools are absolutely worse than useless. In one, where children have been paying a peso a month for instruction, not over one hour a day has been given them, and that in poor Spanish and still worse English.(?)

BARRIO SCHOOLS.

Through lack of funds all barrio schools were closed in February excepting one. I regretted having to do this, because in Marinduque, where there are many large barrios, the barrio schools were really doing excellent work and giving general satisfaction. It is to be hoped that the coming year will see our school fund replenished that we may open again our much-needed barrio schools. Many have their own houses.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

In this province great interest has been taken in our night schools by the older persons, and it has been a great factor in keeping up the attendance in day school. Older brothers who can not go to the day school, and younger ones who can not go to the night school, would vie with each other in their study and knowledge of English. The number of schools being reduced to six decreases the attendance over 300. We regret that this action was deemed necessary on the part of the authorities, but they doubtless had good reason for doing so.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

We have averaged nearly 300 to each American teacher; this is entirely too many with the present help of the native teachers. It has been the partial cause of the sickness of some of our teachers. During the past year two teachers have been called away by death—Mrs. W. A. Ross and Mr. W. R. Mathews. Their deaths were reported at the time, and it is not necessary to make any further mention here.

Of the American teachers at present engaged in the work, in general they have my highest confidence and esteem. Their moral standard is excellent, and I know of no

teacher who drinks to excess. They have treated me with the highest respect, taken criticism kindly, and acted upon my suggestion with a good will. I only wish to have 16 more just like them. They are a credit to the department.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

In two years some improvement has been made in the work of our native helpers. With the assistance of the treasurer and governor we are enabled to make a rule that teachers continually tardy should not receive their full pay; this has been a success. The teachers selected this year are very satisfactory, both in their knowledge of English and manner of teaching. Several who did not attend the normal every day, and could not give good reason, were refused appointments. With the exception of four in this province I do not think the native teachers yet able to do without the aid of an American teacher. Mr. Eusebio P. Estrella, however, does even better alone, takes a keen interest in the work, and has excellent order in his school. Three of my best lady teachers have married Americans—one only continues to teach. Less fault has been found with our native teachers this year than last, and more interest is taken in study and in the teachers' class.

I have asked the teachers of six different schools to prepare for another examination before me personally in December; these teachers had very poor marks in the normals. Our native teachers must keep up their work. Our teachers' classes are taking up the high-school course, and hope to be able to complete a part of it, at least.

We feel the need of a little different class of teachers—those who do not feel compelled to teach, but who really desire to teach, not only for their own benefit, but for the benefit of others.

PROVINCIAL BOARD.

My relations with the board have been pleasant and fairly satisfactory. They are busy with many different affairs of the province, and, it seems to me, at times slow to act for the schools; but I believe they honestly and earnestly have the best interests of our schools in mind, and are willing to do all in their power to help. They have aided me often in securing much repairs on school buildings from presidentes, who were unnaturally (?) slow.

PRESIDENTES AND COUNCILS.

I have met all and find them varied in notions and ideas. They have carried out the wishes of the division superintendent as well as could be expected. I have found it very difficult to get much done on fiesta days, or just before election; hence omit those days and take the day after; it generally succeeds.

PADRES.

No open opposition is shown the schools here, or the school work. I can offer no complaint of their treatment in any way; it has been courteous and kind. Two Agustin friars are in the province, one at Kasiguran and one at Baler; the rest are native priests. I am personally acquainted with nearly all of them.

WANTS AND NEEDS.

A law amending the present act that gives the division superintendent power to approve of all estimates, and gives him no power to sign warrants, or to hold presidentes or councils to their agreement, if the provincial treasurer approves of their expending the money in another way for school purposes.

A law making the division superintendent a member of the provincial board.

Regulating private schools and making English a basis of all instruction; also granting licenses to private school teachers.

The making of all nonexpendable property the property of the school district or town, to be bought and paid for by them, and, in a short time, allow the towns to own their own text-books.

Grading teachers by examination and salaries based on grade.

A fair and just compulsory attendance law.

An equitable distribution of the school funds by the insular or provincial governments.

REMARKS.

Of the work of the past year, the gain in attendance has been mentioned. The greatest gain is in getting many older pupils interested, and the average age of our pupils is much greater than one year ago.

Parents interested by means of entertainments; teachers have visited the homes of their pupils.

Reunions of different schools with a good English programme. Friendly contests in speaking, composition, and singing.

Interest in normal schools.

Principal discouraging features, lack of funds to allow us to build new houses or repair old ones and pay teachers their well-earned salaries.

The tendency to cut the assessment lists and extend time payment of taxes makes the work slow, but we believe time will adjust all.

The most pressing need at present is more American help and some native teachers, under insular employ, so that they may be sent to different parts of the province. Schools of 200 and 300 pupils and no American teacher.

The population over 200,000 and but 19 American teachers, including the 4 now in high schools.

We need from 12 to 16 more for the work; the present force can not do it, and complain of the hard work they are required to do under the present conditions.

I sincerely trust the promise to send more teachers may be realized soon.

There is every reason to take a hopeful view of the situation and but little to discourage our efforts here, except what has already been mentioned, and with the highest confidence in those who are in authority I have no reason to think that the needs of the educational department will be neglected, nor that our troubles here in this province are the only ones that need repair.

DIVISION OF ZAMBALES.

Mr. Otho Atkin, division superintendent of Zambales, reports as follows on school conditions in the province under his supervision:

I feel that it is not necessary for me to make any comment upon the records I am forwarding. I do want to respectfully invite your attention again to the records made during the year by the towns in which there are no American teachers.

Zambales is considered a poor province, and it seems that it is always afflicted in some way. Just now we have sections that are suffering from famine, others in which the cholera is raging, and others still in which millions of locusts are waiting to devour the rice as soon as it begins to emerge from the soil. Notwithstanding these and other obstacles the people are patient, industrious, and loyal. They are interested in the education of their children, and they appreciate what has been and is being done for them by the bureau of education. I am confident that the records for the coming year will show a great increase. I believe also that we could more than double the records of last year if we could double the number of American teachers.

There is not a more healthful region in which a teacher could be stationed, nor is there a place where the teachers' services will be more highly appreciated than in Zambales.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The school of secondary instruction was established in Iba, September 8, 1902, with 2 American teachers and an enrollment of 43 boys and 7 girls. The course of study included instruction in arithmetic, English, English composition, geography, grammar, language, music, and physical exercises. In January, 1903, the school reopened under the most favorable circumstances. The enrollment increased to 63 boys and 10 girls. A Filipino teacher was appointed. The course of study was extended to include the following: Bookkeeping, drawing, geometry, geometrical drawing, history of the Philippines, history of the United States, metric system and native weights and measures, penmanship, physiology, rhetoricals, and Spanish. Brief written examinations were held monthly and the results, together with the pupils' records in attendance, deportment, and scholarship during the month, were sent to the parents in written reports.

Early in the session a literary society was established, the object being "the improvement of its members along literary lines." In this society much practice is obtained in speaking and writing English. It is providing also a valuable training for positions requiring executive and administrative ability.

The school was small because the standard was such that pupils who could not read understandingly in the second reader—with a corresponding knowledge of elementary arithmetic and geography—were not admitted. It is believed, however, that in general advancement, in the fluency with which the pupils speak English, and in the readiness with which they understand it, the school will compare favorably with any secondary school in the islands.

In this connection I desire to state that the almost universality with which English is spoken in Iba is a matter of frequent comment by the many teachers and others who have visited here.

It is a matter of great gratification that the high school has, since January 1, furnished the schools of this province with 5 good teachers, and has sent 8 pupils to the trade school in Manila.

The high school began the new session with an enrollment and attendance double that of last year, and with a greater interest on the part of both teachers and pupils. The report for June shows an enrollment of 85 boys and 15 girls. With the exception of botany, nature study, and physical geography, and some changes in the textbooks, the course of study is the same as for last year. During vacation, however, the teachers carefully planned their work for this year, so that the results are naturally more satisfactory. Much time is being spent in the preparation of work for the exposition, and some very creditable exhibits are nearing completion.

It is desired to add typewriting to the curriculum because there is great demand in this province for clerks of ability, and the tendency on the part of many pupils is to fit themselves for that kind of work.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The first normal institute in this province was held during the vacation of 1902—June 16 to August 22. The number of days actually taught was 48. American teachers present, 13. Filipino teachers present, 45. Pupils present in addition to native teachers, males, 233; females, 58. Average attendance, males, 173; females, 42. The following subjects were given attention: English, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, methods of teaching, and music.

Owing to the peculiar conditions existing in this province, and to the fact that there are many native teachers stationed in towns in which there are no American teachers, it has been considered advisable to hold two normal institutes each year. This prevents some of the demoralization necessarily attendant upon a five months' vacation for the younger children. It also obviates the problem of poor attendance during the months of November and December—the harvesting season.

The second institute was held April 6 to May 1, 1903. Only half (6) of the American teachers in this division were present. In order to accomplish the best results with the native teachers, the attendance was limited to 2 advanced pupils from each town who were intending to teach. The enrollment was, males, 76; females, 19. The average daily attendance was, males, 73; females, 18.86. The percentage of attendance was, males, 99.32; females, 99.56.

The average attendance in the day schools of the province for the year under consideration was 2,188.

DIVISION OF PARAGUA.

[Report of Governor WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, division superintendent of schools.]

We have received this year 2 additions to the force of American teachers, but we have lost 4 of the best native teachers. Three of these latter went into the constabulary and became clerks in the provincial offices. As these teachers spoke English very well they were a great loss to the schools and they have not yet been replaced. The municipality is not able to pay the salary that good men who speak English can obtain in other employments, and hence as soon as a native teacher is trained to the point of excellence he is offered another position with more pay.

What is needed is more American teachers for a few years and then there will be enough native teachers for the work to be done, who will come from the boys and girls now learning English.

In the barrio schools we have several teachers employed who do not know any English at all, but they teach the children to read and write their native dialect. The only book they have is a little book called "Doctrina Cristiana." In fact this is the only book printed in the native dialect. The teachers of these schools are for the most part very ignorant and only receive from 2 to 5 pesos per month. It is positively pathetic to witness this fruitless effort to acquire knowledge. It is certainly encouraging to note the difference between these children who have no opportunity and the children who have been under the careful instruction of an

American teacher for two years. I am forced to the irresistible conclusion that either American teachers, or native teachers educated in America, must be provided.

The province of Paragua is a ripe field for the American teacher, for all the natives are very friendly to the Americans and want teachers. There is but little hope of many people over 20 years old ever speaking English well, but there is great hope that all the children will be able to learn English well. The field is open and the people desire to learn English, and already more children speak English than there are grown people who speak Spanish. This province, and especially Cuyo, with proper concentration can be made an English-speaking people.

I recommend that a law be passed making attendance at school compulsory upon all children between the ages of 6 and 15 who live within a radius of two miles of a school where there is an American teacher or a competent native teacher.

The barrio schools need especial attention. I had 16 soldier teachers detailed for this work at one time, but I have never been able to replace them by either American teachers or native teachers, hence the enthusiasm aroused in many barrios has died a natural death for want of teachers to keep it alive.

The normal institute for this year was conducted by Mr. Charles D. Hart and Miss Nellie E. Knapp, teachers at Cuyo. It was not possible to have any teachers present from outside of Cuyo nor was it important, for the class consisted of the Cuyo teachers and about 30 aspirantes in the regular classes. These are far ahead of the native teachers outside of Cuyo. The institute was a success and some very good work was done. A vacation was declared from April 13 to July 13. The normal institute was held from April 13 to May 13.

An epidemic of sore eyes started in February and materially reduced the attendance during the last three months of school, as it was pronounced contagious by the board of health, and all children suffering from it had to be taken from school at once.

During vacation work was started on the repairing of the old building in which the manual training school was to be placed for the coming year. It has been nearly completed and ready for occupation. Mr. Stone, the manual training teacher, has since resigned, and we are now in great need of a teacher of manual training to take his place. This building, which was an old municipal school building, is now in good condition, and a manual training teacher should be furnished at once. I believe this class of work to be of the utmost importance and should be continued by all means. The following is an extract from a report I had Mr. Stone make to me of the work since January:

"In January we spent the time learning the names of the carpenter's tools, cleaning them, and sharpening them when practicable. Then we took up spelling the names and uses of the tools, changing by writing lists of tools on the board and on slates from the objects and from memory. When they had learned the names of the tools and could give their uses, the boys took turns, one at a time, to learn to use the tools. The rest of the class started free-hand drawing from objects and from geometrical figures drawn on the board, the older classes using drawing paper and the younger ones slates. I had four and part of the time five classes, ranging from 6 to 15 years, and from 13 to 33 in each. We were able to get little, if any, work out for show, but the children all took an interest in the work, and I feel sure got something in manual skill besides the English they surely learned."

I visited the class several times and was much pleased with the work, especially to see the sons of "principals," who somehow or other consider it a degradation to do any manual work, working by the side of the sons of the laboring man. A large part of the assembling and putting down of the American school desks was done by boys in the manual training class. They sawed out by hand at least 200 pieces of boards, 5 feet long, to which they screwed the pairs of desks.

In closing I will say that I believe the hope of civil government here is in general education, and the future of the islands rests with the children now in school. Their loyalty and support of the American Government will be in proportion in which they learn English, the objects and aims of American institutions, and the plans of the American Government.

INSULAR NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. W. J. Colbert is acting superintendent of the insular nautical school. His statement follows:

The school opened on June 30, 1902, with Lieut. Commander John J. Knapp as superintendent. He had three assistants: Harry T. Edwards, secretary; W. J. Colbert and Juan Basa, instructors. A few days later two more instructors were added: Mr. C. B. Baker and Mr. B. E. Ingersoll. On October 1 Superintendent Knapp was ordered to the United States, and Lieut. Commander James H. Glennon was detailed

to take his place. At the same time Mr. Edwards resigned and Mr. Colbert was appointed to fill the vacancy, Mr. E. C. Phillips being appointed to fill the position made vacant by Mr. Colbert's promotion. On December 1 Superintendent Glennon was ordered to China and Mr. Colbert was appointed acting superintendent. Since that time the school has been without the services of a naval officer, and the subjects of navigation and nautical astronomy, taking up eight periods during the week, have been carried on by Mr. Basa. Mr. Basa understands these subjects and has done very well, but it is hoped that an American will take his place next year in these two subjects.

The number of students at the beginning of the year was 73, divided among the four classes as follows: First class, 16; second class, 8; third class, 19; fourth class, 30. None were added to the first class, and 1 left school, leaving 15 to graduate. One entered the second class and 3 left during the school year, leaving 6 at the close of the year. Three entered the third class, and 4 left, leaving 18 at the close of the year. Ten entered the fourth class, 11 left, and 1 died, leaving 28. This gives a total of 67 students enrolled at the end of the year. The attendance was fairly good; 94.45 per cent for the first class, 98.59 per cent for the second class, 90.86 per cent for the third class, and 92.86 per cent for the fourth class. The attendance for the entire school averaged 93.27 per cent.

The entering class was very poorly prepared. I am told that this is always the case. Some system of selection by division superintendents or governors of provinces of bright boys would remedy this. Not more than five or six boys in the school ever had any instruction by American teachers before entering the nautical school. With such a state of affairs existing it is very difficult and, I might say, almost impossible for the instructors to do good work. By good work I mean turn out good products, for results are almost the only things by which to judge a workman.

Entrance examinations for the present year began on June 15 and continued thereafter for two weeks. Sixteen applicants appeared on the first day. June 29 the work of all classes commenced, and the number of new applicants had increased to 40, one of whom was placed in an advanced class. Since that time 28 students have been added to the entering class, 7 left or were dropped, which leaves 60 students enrolled in that class at the present time. At the close of last year there were 28 students in the lowest class. All of them have returned to the school. I have dropped 1, as he could not do the work required, and have added 4. This gives the third class an enrollment of 31. Of the 18 who were enrolled in the next higher class last year 16 have returned and 1 new pupil has been placed in the class. Of the 2 who have not returned to the school 1 is in the civil service and the other is in business with his father.

The six boys of the next class have returned to take the last year's studies in the school. These figures give us a total of 113, as compared with 60 one year ago. About 20 applications were not accepted.

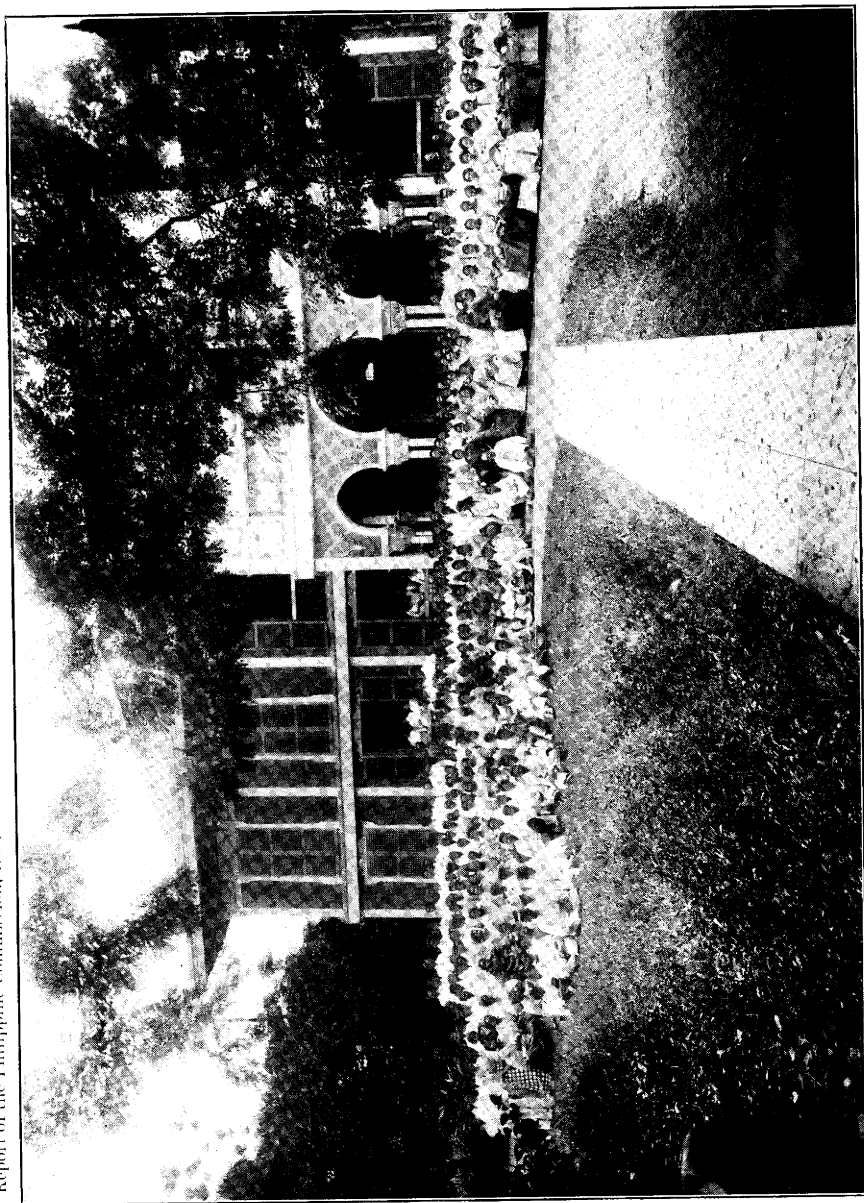
The attendance has been very good—94 per cent. Last year at the same time it was 86 per cent. This improvement is quite gratifying when we take into consideration the heavy rains of the past month and the great distances many of the students have to travel.

EQUIPMENT.

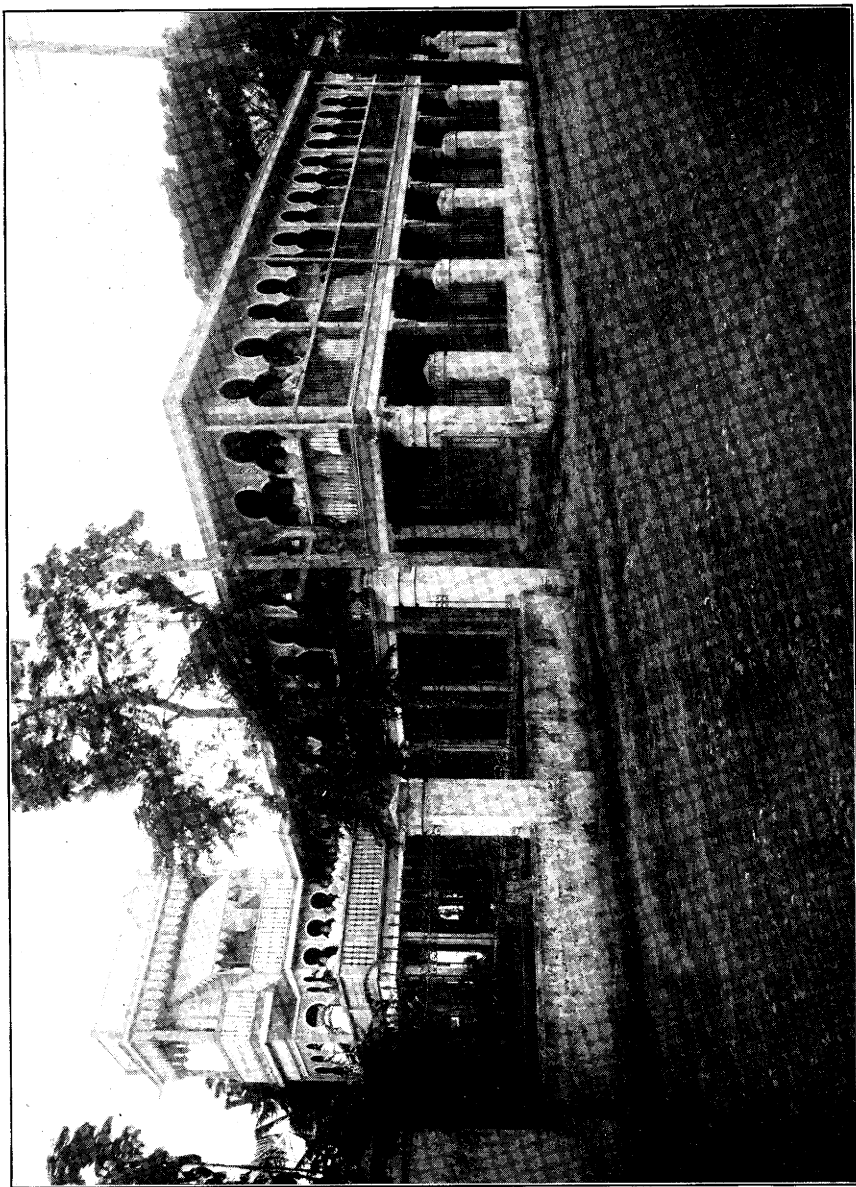
The school is well supplied with books; with other essentials not so well. We need a laboratory to supplement the text-books in chemistry and physics. I understand that apparatus for both has been ordered from the United States. I hope that these will be sent to the school as soon as possible after its arrival. Mr. Ingersoll has done very fine work in both chemistry and physics, but lack of apparatus has been a severe handicap. We need also about 150 chairs with writing arms attached. At present we have benches, stools, a few chairs, and some tables. I asked for some of this style of chairs about six months ago, but have heard nothing in regard to it. The present building is unsuitable. The rooms are very small and are poorly lighted and ventilated. I made mention of this in my last report to Doctor Bryan.

COURSE OF STUDY.

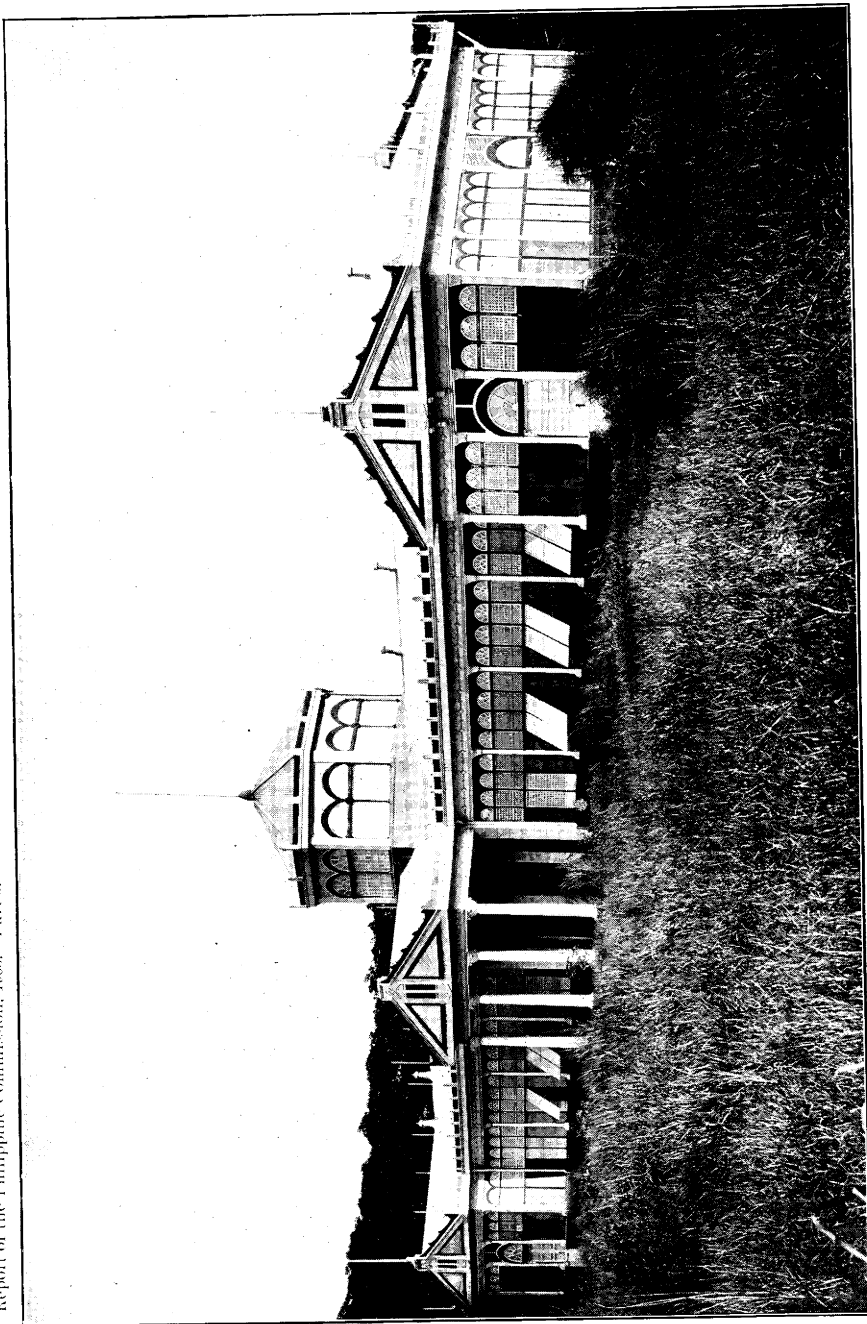
The work in English and history has not been as successful as I could wish. The instructors have paid too much attention to text-books. We need a teacher in the school who has proven himself a success in teaching English to beginners. I might do the work myself, but I think my time is more valuable in the mathematical department. I am going to change the entire method of teaching history. Text-books will be used, but more for reading than for careful study. In addition, each student will be provided with a notebook, and the instructor will state in the simplest language the main points covered each day. The notebooks of the students



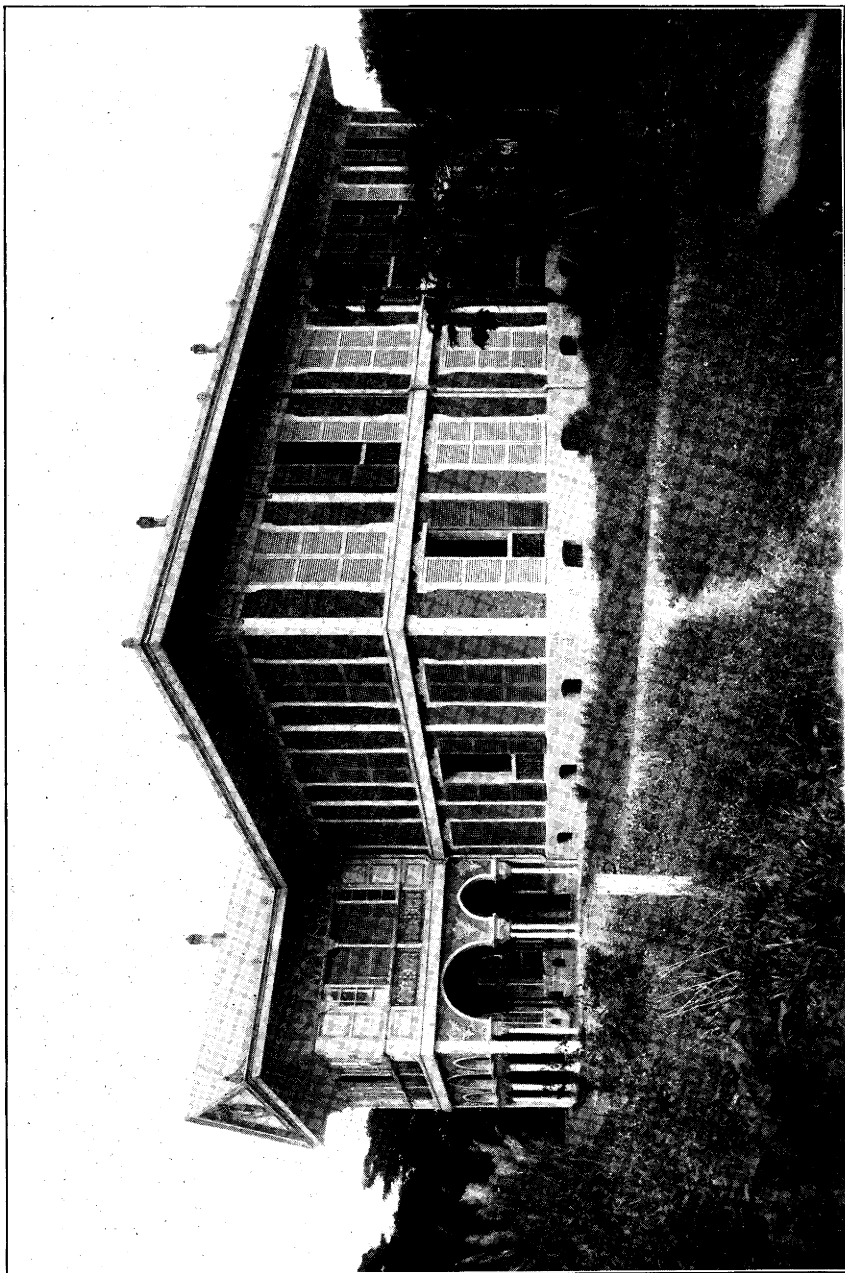
INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL.



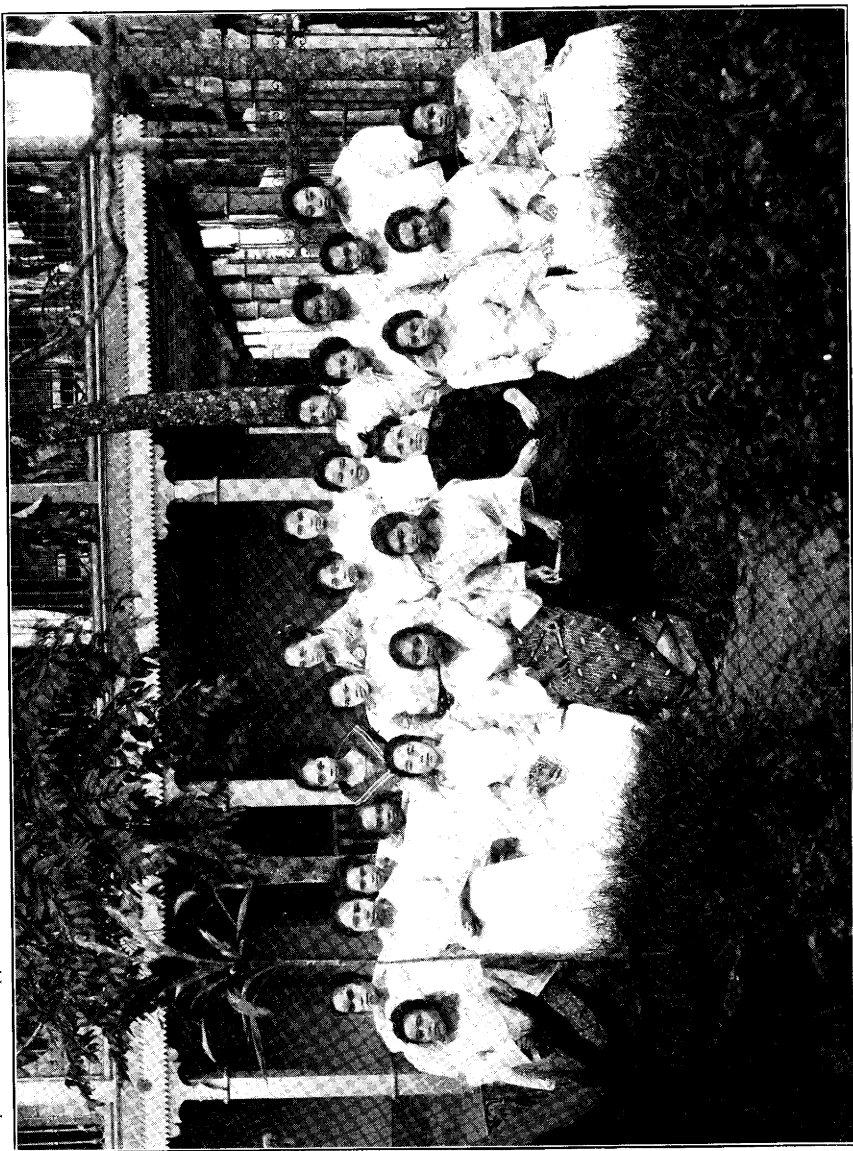
INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL—GIRLS' DORMITORY.



INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL—PHYSICAL LABORATORY.



INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL—CENTRAL RECITATION HALL.



INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL - STUDENTS AND GIRLS' DORMITORY.



INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL.—CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY.

will thus become their text-books. I hope for good results from this change. The Filipino is said to be deficient in reasoning power and this is true to a great extent. Yet the results obtained in sciences have been very good. In many instances wonderful progress has been shown. From my own knowledge of American institutions of learning, I am certain that on the completion of their course in the school, four of the six boys in the highest class could stand in the first third of the entering class in the scientific department of any of the universities or colleges in the United States. Their work in mathematics is superior to that of any American class I ever saw. Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Phillips have accomplished a great deal. They are earnest, industrious teachers, have a thorough knowledge of their subjects, and are popular with the students. Mr. Basa has done well, but has difficulty in expressing himself in English, and has been forced to crowd his classes since the removal of Lieutenant-Commander Glennon, the last superintendent of the school. I am not so well pleased with Mr. Baker. He is very unpopular with the students; he does not get down to their level in teaching them, and he is lost without a text-book.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

Last year I placed about three-fourths of the boys in the lower classes on the boats of the different steamship companies in the islands for practice during the vacation months. This has proven to be a valuable adjunct to their study in the school. The steamship companies deserve thanks for their assistance. Some time in February I recommend that the graduates be placed on the coast-guard service boats. I expected an appropriation to be made at any time and so kept the boys waiting. I finally decided that no appropriation would be made, and I returned to the old method of getting positions for the boys on the merchant boats. There were 15 students in the graduating class last March. Three of them are now mates, drawing salaries of \$110 Mexican per month and food. One has been offered a like inducement, but up to the present time has been unable to secure a mate's certificate by reason of his being under the minimum age of 18 years. One of them receives \$70 a month and food, and 9 others are getting only their food and instruction from their captains in return for their services as mates or midshipmen. I have been assured that all will get positions as mates just as soon as they have had sufficient experience to obtain certificates. One, the best boy in the class, has returned to his home in Guam. I do not know what he is now doing.

Six boys graduated from the school one year ago last March. One is first officer on the *Buen Viaje*, plying between Manila and Singapore. He gets \$175 Mexican per month and everything found. Another receives \$110 and food, another \$45 and food. One is on a large Japanese liner, but I have been unable to learn what his position is. One is a midshipman, getting his food only, and the sixth of the class is doing nothing. I understand that his parents are wealthy and that he will not take a minor position. I was informed a few days ago that some member of this class is first mate on the *Bolinao*, but I do not know who he is or what he receives.

I have written to all the boys that the Commission has passed an appropriation to place 12 of the graduates on the coast-guard service boats. The appropriation was to cover the expenses of the boys, the amount of the expenses not to exceed \$2,000, for a period of six months. Since writing to the graduates I have had a conversation with Lieutenant-Commander Helm, chief of the coast-guard service. He told me that he had written to the auditor to ascertain just what the term "expenses" covered. The auditor stated that his interpretation of it was that it covered the cost of uniforms and food up to \$15 gold per month for each midshipman. The latter was based on the government allowance for the officers on the coast-guard boats. But these men do not find that this sum is sufficient. It costs them from \$10 to \$20 Mexican per month in addition. Commander Helm and myself decided that it would be better to leave the boys where they are for the present at least.

INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal G. W. Beattie submits a report as follows, covering the work of the insular normal school during the past months:

The insular normal school in Manila opened for the new year, June 15, 1903, in the buildings on the Exposition Grounds.

The faculty consists of the following 18 teachers: G. W. Beattie, principal; Mary E. Coleman, Mabel Bonsall, Kathryne T. Bolton, Mira B. Ross, J. F. Bobbitt, Mrs. Sarah A. Bobbitt, H. Lawrence Noble, John F. Coulter, Mrs. Nellie B. Seabee, Prescott F. Jernegan, Daniel R. Perkins, Adelaide Y. Egbert, Gertrude Robinson, Gertrude Knights, Anna H. Carter, Winifred S. Sercombe, Helen M. Freeman, Pilar Zamora.

Of this list Miss Egbert belongs to the teaching force of the Manila city schools, and is detailed for service at the normal school.

Three buildings are occupied by the school, the main building containing 10 class rooms, a study room, and the office of the principal, the music hall, used also as a general assembly room, a third building in which are a laboratory and lecture room for physics, a laboratory for botany and zoology, and an art room. The latter apartment is used at present by one of the preparatory classes for lack of accommodations elsewhere. A fourth building, the cottage near the music hall, will be used by the training class that is soon to be opened the critic teacher appointed for this work having arrived on a recent steamer. The graduating class will here be given opportunity for practice teaching under competent supervision. The training class is one of the new features of the school introduced this year.

There has been a marked increase in the number of students attending the school. At the end of the last school term, in March, 1903, the attendance was 246. From the opening of the present term, June 15, 1903, to date, 657 students have matriculated, and several hundred more applications for admission have been denied. The registration was abnormally large at first, owing to the fact that the Escuela municipal for advanced work in the city of Manila had been displaced by the municipal offices and could not open on schedule time. When this school opened a few weeks later a number of students transferred to their old classes. New secondary schools have also been opened in Manila that attract many students living near them, who have no serious intention of becoming teachers. A careful sifting of the new students was begun, and as fast as any were found unable to do the work of the first year they were excused from the school or sent to the preparatory classes. These latter classes are maintained solely for the benefit of pupils coming from the provinces with inadequate preparation. No Manila students are admitted to any classes below the first year of the regular course. As a result of the two causes—the opening of new schools and the weeding out of unprepared persons—the enrollment has been reduced to about 400.

Students who have been connected with the school long enough to become identified with it persist in attendance. Of the 22 members of the fourth-year class, all have attended the school prior to this year. Ninety-four per cent of the 36 students in the third-year class belonged to the school last year, as did 66 per cent of the 71 members of the second-year class, while 26 per cent of the 175 enrolled in the first year were last term to be found in our preparatory classes. On the other hand, many who attended last year remained for a short time only, and have not returned this term.

The absence of recruits to the upper classes indicates how lacking the islands have been in schools that could prepare for advanced work in classes where the English language is the medium of instruction. The provincial secondary schools organized under the acts of 1902 should contribute many students to the upper classes of the normal school in two years from now. These schools can do excellent work in all branches that do not require expensive equipments, but after a certain time their students will need the laboratories and libraries that, as a rule, can not be supplied from the revenues of the provinces, and which will be found in this school which is supported wholly and directly from the insular treasury. In this connection I urge the development as rapidly as possible of facilities for the relatively higher work in this normal school, so that students desiring to fit themselves for teaching will find a strong inducement to spend one or two years here before beginning their work. We have no desire to compete with any provincial or city school for students, but wish to be prepared to offer superior advantages in enough lines of higher work to really meet the needs of the situation. Our laboratories for botany, zoology, and physics would do credit to any normal school or college in the United States at the present time. I recommend the equipment of a chemical laboratory as early as practicable, and the establishment of a library, under the care of a competent teacher, in which the upper-class students may be taught the uses of such a department in the prosecution of their studies. Our methods are so different from those of former times that special instruction is necessary in practices and customs that we are in the habit of taking for granted. In no respect do we depart more radically from the methods of other days than in the encouragement of independent effort and thinking, as opposed to mere memory work, and our facilities for such encouragement should be of the best.

An important new feature of the normal school this year is the dormitory for young women students. It was found necessary to provide for such a home in order that the membership may become truly insular in its range. In this way the objections which many parents properly entertain to having their daughters go away to a strange city have been overcome, and we are able to obtain representatives from most desirable families residing outside of Manila, who otherwise would not have come.

The dormitory occupies a beautiful and commodious house a short distance from the other buildings of the school. The house is supplied with electric lights, distilled water for drinking, and city water for other purposes. Through the personal generosity of Commissioner Smith the building has an ample equipment of suitable furniture. Rent, lights, water, and janitors are paid for by the insular government. Each student living in the house pays 20 pesos per month, and in this way the cost of board is defrayed. The dormitory is in charge of one of the teachers in the normal school, Miss Mary E. Coleman, who lives with the young women, and to whose self-sacrificing efforts the success of the dormitory is due. Few people realize what is involved in the administration of a home of this character, where strange customs and characteristics are constantly encountered.

The entrance requirements this year were English equivalent to Baldwin's Second Reader and Arithmetic in English through long division. Many students come to us who have covered more extensive fields in the Spanish language, but whose training in English is limited. It will be practicable to raise the standard of the school at the rate of half a year per year for some time to come. The second-year class is now almost equal to the fourth-year class in English, and the third years are fully the equals of the seniors. The third years are not four months behind the fourth years in mathematics, and it will soon be possible to finish arithmetic by the end of the second year, leaving the last two years of the course for algebra and geometry. The biology laboratory is equipped for work in botany and zoology. Next year the fourth-year students can take work in zoology or physics, according to the judgment of the teachers in charge. If a chemical laboratory is equipped by that time, the science work can be differentiated from the beginning of the third year. Vocal music and drawing are required of all first-year students. Opportunity for additional instruction in music is offered in the second year, but is optional with the students.

The following shows what we are doing at present:

FIRST YEAR.

Subject.	Text-book.
English.....	Fifty Famous Stories. Old Stories of the East. Stories of Animal Life. Fairy Stories and Fables.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Oral instruction and Frye's Elements.
Drawing.....	Oral instruction.
Music	Normal Reader, second year.

SECOND YEAR.

English.....	Stepping Stones, No. 4.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Dryer's Physical. Natural Advanced.
Filipino history	Lectures and "Story of the Philippines."
Nature study	Oral instruction and laboratory practice.

THIRD YEAR.

English.....	Allen's Grammar. Stepping Stones, No. 4.
Arithmetic	Milne's Standard.
Geography	Dryer's Physical. Natural Advanced.
General history	Barnes's.
Botany	Lectures and laboratory practice.

FOURTH YEAR.

English.....	Allen's Grammar. Stepping Stones, No. 5.
Algebra	McMasters's (Thomas's to be substituted soon).
Physics.....	Lectures and laboratory practice. Hoadley's Brief Course in Physics.
Professional training.....	Teaching under critic teacher.

In addition to the above, four teachers give instruction in elementary branches to students from outside the city of Manila.

A majority of the students are bright, industrious, and ambitious. Discipline in the school is simple, and the pupils as a class have given no indications of reaching the limit beyond which many people have claimed Filipino students can not be educated. The experiment of employing a native teacher in the normal school has resulted satisfactorily, and the one who has heretofore been detailed to the school has now received a permanent assignment here. More of these teachers will be used as time goes by.

Additional details concerning the instruction given in the normal school will be found in the appendix to this report.

In conclusion permit me to call attention to the pressing need for more class rooms. We can handle our present enrollment with the quarters we now have, but the natural growth of the school by another year will overtax our accommodations. If the trade school can have the quarters desired by its management in another part of the city, the building now occupied by that school would afford the normal school ample relief for some time to come.

FIRST-YEAR ENGLISH—AIM.

To read, with the object of securing good pronunciation and natural expression.

To get the thought content, with ability to express the same in simple but correct English.

To get a limited knowledge of grammar, in so far as it may aid in the acquiring of English. Much composition work is required.

Mrs. J. F. BOBBITT, *Teacher of English.*

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH YEAR ENGLISH.

The following is intended to set forth briefly the aims pursued and the methods followed in the second, third, and fourth year English classes. These are the same for all the classes, but it is expected that the quantity of work accomplished will vary according to the general class advancement.

First. They are to be taught to read; that is to say, to gain the thought of a selection placed before them, of the particular sentences, and the meaning of the words; to give intelligible utterance to the same by appropriate expression and correct pronunciation. Much reading aloud is required. This is accompanied by much questioning as to thought of the selection and the meaning of the particular words, and is followed by oral and written reproduction.

Second. They are to be taught to write. This includes correct spelling, capitalization, and the simpler punctuation; the writing of correct sentences, paragraphs, and compositions. Since the future work of a great number of our students will probably be such as will require the ability to write a uniform and legible hand, it is possible that some oversight of the penmanship would not be amiss; but this I have not done beyond a general care for neatness and correctness.

Third. They are to be advanced in their ability to understand spoken English. This is done through conversation and dictation exercises, by listening to the oral reading, recitation, and the words of the teachers.

Fourth. They are to be advanced in their ability to express themselves orally. This includes pronunciation and the construction of oral sentences in recitation and reproduction.

Fifth. It is intended by all these methods to extend and enrich the active vocabulary and to establish it in habit. By vocabulary is here meant not only the words alone, but also the idioms and stock figurative expressions met with in the work.

Sixth. It is intended to impart a knowledge of technical grammar. This will have some positive value in the composition work in phrasing, in word arrangement, in sentence construction, and in the general appreciation of the English sentence; but its greatest value will perhaps be in making pupils aware of their own grammatical errors, thus helping them to help themselves.

The text-book in use at present in the second year is the *Stepping Stones to Literature*, No. 4; for the third-year class the *Stepping Stones*, No. 4 and Allen's *Grammar*; for the fourth-year class the *Stepping Stones*, No. 5 and Allen's *Grammar*.

J. F. BOBBITT, *Teacher of English.*

BOTANY—THIRD YEAR.

The work is based fundamentally upon the idea that inasmuch as practically the entire wealth of the Philippine Islands is derived from plant products, it is highly

desirable that the students shall have accurate knowledge of plant life and habits, at least so far as the economic plants of the Philippines are concerned. No text-book is used in this course. There is none adapted to such work. The work is divided between the laboratory and the field. In the first part of the year the most familiar plants are made the subject of study. The rice plant, the banana, the papaya, the abaca, and the gumamela have furnished introductory subject-matter in the course now current. These plants have been selected not only on account of their frequency and familiarity, but as much with a view to the consideration of plant habits and structure which they excellently exemplify. The work of the bureau of forestry and agriculture is largely considered in this course. The course is adapted to preparation for work in these bureaus as well as for teaching. Study is made of the methods recommended by the bureau of agriculture for the cultivation of valuable Philippine plants. The bulletins of the bureau are reduced to their simplest terms and thoroughly illustrated. Aside from its informational benefits, it is the aim of the course to render a large service in the cultivation of habits of original thinking and accuracy of report. The course, with subject-matter, does not permit of individual interpretation. The questions that are asked are not to be answered by force of memory alone, but necessitate personal observation of facts and careful exercise of reason. The equipment of the laboratory consists of a dozen compound microscopes of standard college pattern, two dozen dissecting microscopes, a full outfit for the preparation of permanent slides for illustrative purposes, and numerous other accessories. Ample material is provided for collecting, and a considerable herbarium has already been formed for purposes of reference and illustration. The students help in this work and valuable assistance is being rendered by American teachers in the provinces. Full credit is given for such contributions and duplicate specimens identified and returned if desired.

The laboratory occupies a room 50 feet by 30 feet, which is excellently adapted to its purposes. Lockers are provided each student for storing the individual outfits.

JOHN G. COULTER,
Special Teacher.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—SECOND AND THIRD YEAR.

Geography is treated as a nature study, founded upon a study of the earth's surface and the agents which have contributed their work to the fashioning of such a relief.

Chalk and sand modeling are extensively used in giving an accurate idea of land forms and drainage areas.

The study of the history of the earth's surface is based upon geology, indirectly upon meteorology, and more or less upon all the sciences, as indicated in the following outline:

The Earth:

1. Theories of formation.
2. Stages of change through which the earth has passed.
3. Present conditions—
 - I. Internal.
 - II. External

{	Lithospheric.
	Hydrospheric.
	Atmospheric.
4. Relation to other heavenly bodies.
5. Movements of the earth, and their influence.
6. Surface—
 - I. Cause of crustal unrest.
 - II. Agents of erosion.
 - III. Influence of surface and climatic conditions upon man and his progress toward civilization.

History is closely allied to structural geography.

When the student has acquired a working knowledge of structural geography he is ready for political and commercial geography, which are treated from an historical standpoint.

KATHRYNE T. BOLTON, *Teacher.*

PHYSICS—FOURTH YEAR.

In this subject each head or subject is reckoned as a coordinate and logical part of the entire system of physical phenomena of nature, a large part of which in an unclassified form is already in the possession of the pupil.

To develop order, system and a logical habit of thinking are emphasized as well as the presenting of new truth. The pupil is required to give reasons for all statements made. The work is done through the means of the laboratory, supplemented by the recitation periods. In the entire work of the pupil nothing indefinite or partially stated is permitted, but as quantities are considered, the most definite results which the pupil is able to secure from his own experimentation are required, which in most cases take the form of mathematical statements. The apparatus is put into the pupil's hands, and, regardless of the results of others or statements of any text, he is required to demonstrate for himself all the principles which he studies. Often an experiment is performed a number of times before approximately correct results are obtained.

Each pupil is required to keep a record in a permanent notebook of all experiments performed. Conclusions are recorded only after very careful deliberation and comparison of ultimate results with those of a coworker, in order to eliminate the possibilities of error.

DANIEL R. PERKINS, *Teacher.*

FILIPINO HISTORY—SECOND YEAR.

In general this course aims to present the history of the Philippines from the Filipino point of view.

It is attempting to develop:

1. The character, customs, beliefs, and institutions of the Filipinos at the time of the conquest.
2. The modification of this primitive civilization by Spanish influence.
3. The nature of the new ideal introduced by the transition to American rule.
4. The possibilities of the islands and their people for the future.

It is proposed to distribute the discussion as follows:

Two months to 1, four months to 2, and three months to 3 and 4. This will carry the work to the year 1800 by Christmas.

The instruction at present is by informal lectures. The material portions are copied by the student from condensed statements placed on the blackboard. Occasionally extracts are read from the more important documents. Recitations and frequent written tests are required.

PRESCOTT F. JERNEGAN, *Teacher.*

MATHEMATICS.

The treatment of the branch of this subject has been in general the same as with American pupils. The aim has been to secure skill in numerical computations and a proper understanding of the reasons for the steps in the solution of problems.

Where a choice is possible, the attempt has been to lead the pupils to select the natural method of solution rather than to familiarize them with a variety of methods. Especial attention has been given to the metric system and its applications. American units of measurement, except those in most common use, have been omitted.

MABEL BONSALE, *Teacher.*

INSULAR TRADE SCHOOL.

The following annual report is submitted by Principal R. P. Gleason:

Perhaps a word at this time regarding the beginnings of the school will not be amiss.

During the latter part of September and early part of October, 1901, requisitions were sent in for the establishment of the departments of carpentry, drawing, and plumbing. Soon after four sets of carpenter tools of very heavy and poor pattern were secured in Manila, and some work in carpentry was done in the spring of 1902. During July, 1902, the instruments and supplies arrived from the United States for the drawing department, and classes were begun which, from the first, were very successful and well attended. In early August the tools for the carpenter shop arrived, and some of the plumbing tools, but it was not until June of this year that the order for plumbing tools was completely filled.

The following is a list of the departments in the trade school with the dates of starting: Telegraphy, February, 1902; drawing, July, 1902; English and mathematics, July, 1902; carpentry, August, 1902; plumbing, January, 1903.

Thus it will be seen that, excepting the class in telegraphy, the trade school has really been in operation but one year.

TELEGRAPHY.

The telegraphy department on November 1, 1902, had about 20 young men who were prepared to enter the telegraphy division of the Philippine Constabulary as operators, but owing to dissatisfaction in regard to their pay, only 5 could be found who would enlist, and many withdrew from the school. Since then, understanding better what would be expected of them, an older and steadier lot of students have presented themselves for work in this department, and what seemed at first a death-blow to the telegraphy class has really proved a gain.

Up to the present time 23 have graduated and have enlisted in the telegraphy division of the constabulary. They begin as second-class privates, at 30 pesos a month, with \$4.16 clothing allowance monthly. From this they go through the grades of first-class private, at 40 pesos; corporal, at 50, and sergeant, at 60 pesos a month.

Of the 23, 2 are already sergeants, 1 is a corporal, 12 are first-class privates, and 8 are second-class privates. The latter have all enlisted within a month.

One entire line in the province of Zambales, that from Alaminos to Subig, is operated entirely by graduates of this school.

It may be of interest to note the fact that the Tagalogs do not seem to be interested in this work; also that most of our recruits come from Zambales and the Ilocos provinces.

A requisition for electrical supplies and materials is now being filled, and it is hoped that in a short time the students of this department may be given instruction in electrical work that they may understand some of the underlying principles of electricity.

DRAWING.

The mechanical and architectural department has been perhaps the most popular of all the departments. All students taking either carpentry or plumbing are expected to take drawing, and the drawing of these students is closely related to the work in the shops.

There are also some special students who are devoting all their time to drafting, excepting that devoted to English and mathematics.

Two men who were students of this department last year are now teachers of drawing in the Manila public schools; one is a draftsman at the biological laboratory on Calle Iris, and two were draftsmen in the office of the coast and geodetic survey, but one of these is now assistant instructor of drawing in the trade school.

CARPENTRY.

The carpentry department has not as yet sent out any students, but the classes are well filled with an older and more earnest body of young men, and in the near future we shall have some good men to take positions.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING.

The plumbing and tinsmithing department has been greatly hampered by lack of tools and supplies, and, as plumbing is a trade not generally known among the Filipinos, the classes have not been large, but an interest is growing, and when properly equipped there will no doubt be a good attendance. At present we have 11 pupils, and one man has already been given a position as a worker in the plumbing department of the bureau of architecture.

The work in this department has been most practical—for example, the making of drawing models of zinc; the laying of water pipes to the various rooms, so that a supply could be obtained for washing purposes; also making such things as are needed in the school.

ACADEMIC BRANCHES.

English and mathematics are required with every course and are made as practical as possible.

It will be seen that, though the trade school has been in existence but a year, results have been obtained, for, because of work done in the school, 29 young men have secured good positions in various lines of industry.

Besides the departments already mentioned, outfits have been ordered for blacksmithing, wood carving, electricity, stenography, and typewriting. Of these the wood-carving tools have arrived, and a Filipino wood carver from Paete, Laguna, is

expected daily. The requisition for tools for blacksmithing and electrical work has only partially been filled, and that of stenography and typewriting is still in the office of the general superintendent awaiting action.

The trade school needs most urgently new quarters in a more central location and needs a larger equipment, especially in the way of wood and iron working machinery, to be run by either steam or electrical power, preferably the latter.

Races represented.

Race of father.	Race of mother.	Day classes.	Evening classes.
Bicol	Bicol	2	.....
Chino-mestizo	Tagala	1	.....
Ilocano	Ilocana	29	28
Do	Zabalena	1	1
Do	Zamboangueña .....	.....	2
Do	Tagala	2	1
Pampango	Pampanga	3	4
Spanish	Spanish .....	.....	1
Spanish-mestizo	Ilocana	1	1
Do	Tagala	3	.....
Spanish	do .....	.....	1
Spanish-mestizo	Spanish-mestizo	3	1
Tagalog	Tagala	93	57
Do	Ilocana	1	.....
Do	Visaya .....	.....	1
Visayan	Visayan	1	5
Do	Pangasinan	1	.....
Zabaleno	Zabalena	7	6
Do	Pangasinan	1	1
Total		149	110

Statistical report for July, 1903.

Total enrollment from June 15 to August 1, 1903	149
Average enrollment	119
Average daily attendance	105
Per cent daily attendance	88.6
Total number of school days	23
Total number neither absent nor tardy	34
Total number absent once only	17
Total number tardy once only	5
	22
Total number nearly perfect in attendance	56
Number enlisted as second-class privates, telegraphy division, Philippine Constabulary	3
Number left (no reason given)	10
Number left, sickness (self or family)	5
Number left to go to work	5
Dropped on account of irregular attendance	11
Total number left school	34

Number attending different classes.

	Day.	Evening.
Arithmetic	110	.....
Carpentry	51	21
Drawing	67	34
English	110	.....
Plumbing	11	17
Telegraphy	37	38

EXHIBIT D.

STATION LIST OF INSULAR TEACHERS.

List of teachers and their respective stations.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Abbot, Frederick W.	Five months' leave since Aug. 17, 1903	
Abbott, Lillian	Cotabato	Cotabato.
Abbott, Ned C.	do	Do.
Abel, William	Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya.
Abellera, Juan	Cava	Union.
Abisn, Juan	Trade school	Manila.
Adams, F. R.	Davis	Bohol.
Adams, Flossy B.	City schools	Manila.
Adams, Isaac	San José	Batangas.
Adamson, Ralph W.	Agusan	Cagayan.
Albertson, E. Joe	Tarlac	Misamis.
Albright, Henrietta M.	Cebu	Tarlac.
Allen, DeWitt C.	San Carlos	Cebu.
Ames, B. F.	do	Pangasinan.
Ames, Katherine J.	Indang	Do.
Anderson, C. J.	Alcala	Cavite.
Andrews, Claude E.	Lingayen	Cagayan.
Anglemyer, T. D.	Santa Cruz	Pangasinan.
Ansbro, Lucinda	Pototan	Laguna.
Aschenbrenner, Geo. W.	do	Iloilo.
Aschenbrenner, Olive M.	City schools	Do.
Ashmore, Florence	Iba	Manila.
Atkin, Otho (D. S.)	Ilog	Zambales.
Bachelor, W. K.	In United States awaiting transportation.	Negros Occidental.
Bachelor, James O.	City schools	Manila.
Badger, Viola	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental.
Bailey, F. J.	Nautical school	Manila.
Baker, Claiborne B.	Camalig	Albay.
Baker, Clarence E.	do	Do.
Baker, Mary Andersor	Zamboanga	Zamboanga.
Baker, D. B.	Boac (Marinduque)	Tayabas.
Baker, E. E.	Castillejos	Zambales.
Bakken, Ivor O.	Lucena	Tayabas.
Balch, H. H.	City schools	Manila.
Balfe, L. I.	Binangonan	Rizal.
Ballard, Grace D.	Sorsogon	Sorsogon.
Bancroft, C. R.	Tuguegarao	Cagayan.
Bard, H. E. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Bard, Isabel Wilkie	San Fernando	Masbate.
Barlet, Louis	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Barnaud, Albert J.	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Barnes, Arthur W.	Cebu	Cebu.
Barrow, John V.	San Fernando	Union.
Barry, James D.	Nautical school	Manila.
Basa, Juan	City schools	Do.
Bassett, Kate L.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Baugh, N. Richmond	Jaro	Leyte.
Bear, A. A.	Laguan	Samar.
Beard, W. B.	Normal school	Manila.
Beattie, G. W.	Boac (Marinduque)	Tayabas.
Behner, F. G.	San Francisco de Malabon	Cavite.
Behrens, Carl D.	Cuyapo	Nueva Ecija.
Belknap, C. A.	Tuguegarao	Cagayan.
Bell, Holland E.	do	Do.
Bell, Mary	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Bennett, Rose C.	Cebu	Cebu.
Bent, Cecil	Calamba	Laguna.
Berry, Mary C.	Dumagueta	Negros Oriental.
Berry, Rebecca E.	Caramoan	Camarines.
Berry, William R.	Magarao	Do.
Bewley, Luther B.	Mangaldan	Batangas.
Bijasa, Braulio	Bais	Pangasinan.
Blackman, Roy B.	On leave (indefinite) since Nov. 16, 1902.	Negros Oriental.
Blackney, Ralph R.	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Blakeslee, B. N.	Pasig	Rizal.
Blandin, Elizabeth F.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Bleasdale, B. G. (D. S.)	Normal	Manila.
Bliss, Charles K.	do	Do.
Bobbitt, John Franklin	Danao	Cebu.
Bobbitt, Sarah A.	Cabadbaran	Surigao.
Boe, Anna C.	Iriga	Camarines.
Behner, G. H.		
Boling, William E.		

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Bollman, O. H.	Baguio	Benguet.
Bolton, Kathryn	Normal school	Manila.
Bondurant, Olney	San Narciso	Tayabas.
Bonelli, L. H., jr.	Concepcion	Tarlac.
Bonner, Fred D.	Subig	Zambales.
Bonsall, Mabel	Normal school	Manila.
Bordon, Thomas E.	Tanauan	Batangas.
Bordner, H. A. (D. S.)	Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya.
Bordner, Mrs. Maude M.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Bousquet, Julia	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Bowler, Thomas W.	Daet	Camarines.
Bowler, Lillian M. H.	do	Do.
Bowler, William L.	Capiz	Capiz.
Bradlee, Samuel D.	Lagonoy	Camarines.
Bradley, Bryan	Cuenca	Batangas.
Bradley, W. R.	Five months' leave.	
Bradley, Mary	do	
Bratton, E. Wallace		Iloilo.
Braucht, F. E.	Mexico	Pampanga.
Braucht, Rose M.	do	Do.
Brennan, William	Batac	Ilocos Norte.
Brenizer, Beth	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Briggs, Carrie J.	Surigao	Surigao.
Briggs, G. N. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Brink, Gilbert N. (D. S.)	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Britan, H. D.	Lueban	Tayabas.
Brogan, Anthony	Cavite	Cavite.
Brown, C. C.	Borongan	Samar.
Brown, Harry H.	Malabuyoc	Cebu.
Brown, Harry L.	Canoan (Sequijor)	Negros Oriental.
Brown, William A.	Larena (Sequijor)	Do.
Brustgruen, F. B.	Trade school	Manila.
Brownson, Edward J.		Rizal.
Bryan, Mary R.	City school	Manila.
Buck, Hammon H. (D. S.)	Cavite	Cavite.
Buck, W. A.	San Miguel	Iloilo.
Buckley, Kathryn Lee	Silay	Occidental Negros.
Buenaventura, Escolastico	San Roque	Cavite.
Buffington, Frances C.	City schools	Manila.
Burdick, Clark Hull	Ibaan	Batangas.
Burnell, A. L.	Tuguegarao	Cagayan.
Burns, Pius E.	Abulug	Do.
Burt, William B.	Bauang	Union.
Butler, Hampton M.	Gerona	Tarlac.
Butler, Mrs. M. A.	do	Do.
Butler, John H. Manning	Alaminos	Zambales.
Buttles, E. H.	Sibulan	Negros Oriental.
Butts, Frank A.	Orani	Bataan.
Butts, Mrs. F. A.	do	Do.
Byrne, Michael James		Capiz.
Calhoun, Carson	Davao	Davao.
Cameron, Charles R.	San José	Antique.
Cameron, Norman W.	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Campbell, B. E.	City schools	Manila.
Cambell, H. Morgan	Bautista	Pangasinan.
Campbell, Louis J.	City schools	Manila.
Campbell, S. A. (D. S.)	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Carl, A. A.	Pagbilao	Tayabas.
Carberry, Thomas J.	San Pedro Tunasan	Laguna.
Carroll, James W.	Dao	Antique.
Carruth, W. M.	Santa Rita	Pampanga.
Carstens, C. F.	Batangas	Batangas.
Carter, Anna H.	Normal school	Manila.
Carter, Pearl B.	City schools	Do.
Cassidy, Albert F.		Rizal.
Caruthers, S. S.	Pasig	Do.
Caulfield, Mary G.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Caulkins, G. W.	Gubat	Sorsogon.
Chapman, W. E.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Chapman, W. Huse	Porac	Pampanga.
Chapman, W. I.	Bago	Negros Occidental.
Cheesborough, J. W.	Santo Tomas	Batangas.
Childs, Juliette N.	City schools	Manila.
Christensen, John A.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Cid, Estaban	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Christie, Emerson	Zamboanga	Zamboanga.
Clancy, D. E.	Loog (Tablas)	Romblon.
Clapper, Frank	Paete	Laguna.
Clark, Alice J.	City schools	Manila.
Clendenin, Lillie A.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Clancy, G. G.	Loog (Tablas)	Romblon.
Clinton, Guy	City schools	Manila.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Clute, R. L.	Ayala	Zamboanga.
Cobb, Ira D.	Cuyo	Paragua.
Cobey, William E.		Negros Occidental.
Coddington, E. A. (D. S.)	Capiz	Capiz.
Colbert, William J.	Nautical school	Manila.
Cole, Harrie N.	Palo	Leyte.
Cole, Mary S.	do	Do.
Coleman, James J.	Iba	Zambales.
Coleman, Mary Effie	Normal school	Manila.
Coleman, Powell B.	Guijulugan	Oriental Negros.
Collins, C. B.	San Jacinto	Masbate.
Collins, Edith M.	do	Do.
Colton, M. A. (D. S.)	Batangas	Batangas.
Colton, Susan A.	San Roque	Cavite.
Conant, C. Everett	Sibonga	Cebu.
Condes, Perfecto		Batangas.
Conner, Norman G.	Dupax	Nueva Vizcaya.
Connolly, Clara L.	Hagonoy	Bulacan.
Connolly, James F.	do	Do.
Connor, William J., jr.	Bugason	Panay.
Contreras, Felipe		Batangas.
Cool, Charles D.	Sinait	Ilocos Sur.
Coon, William W.	Bulacan	Bulacan.
Corcoran, E. J.	Oas	Albay.
Corley, A. H.	Gamu	Isabela.
Corley, F. F.	Enrile	Cagayan.
Corley, J. Edgar	San Juan	Union.
Corley, Loula K.	do	Do.
Coulter, John G.	Normal school	Manila.
Coulter, Florence W.	do	Do.
Covell, Alice H.	On leave since Feb. 5, 1903	
Covell, C. H.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Crans, Mary B.	Malolos	Bulacan.
Crocker, Annette L.	City schools	Manila.
Crone, F. L.	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Crosby, Alansan L.	Dingras	Ilocos Norte.
Cross, Flora	Bulacan	Bulacan.
Crow, Joseph W.	Nabua	Camarines.
Cullen, Joseph A.	Cajidiocan (Sibuyan)	Romblon.
Cullen, Michael J.	Norzagaray	Bulacan.
Curnutt, Roy W.	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Curtis, May B.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Cushman, W. J.	Botolan	Zambales.
Cushman, Mrs. Minnie	do	Do.
Cutler, H. E.	Tini	Albay.
Dakin, W. S.	Bais	Negros Oriental.
Dalrymple, A. V.	Camiling	Tarlac.
Daniel, J. Frank	Cebu	Cebu.
Daniel, Ruth House	do	Do.
Davis, J. L.	Trade school	Manila.
Dawson, W. B.	Araceli (Dumuran)	Paragua.
Day, Anna C.	Apalit	Pampanga.
Day, Leora.	City schools	Manila.
Dehuff, J. D.	Jaro	Iloilo.
Demmer, Daisy A.	Bigaa	Bulacan.
Demmer, John	do	Do.
Dennis, T. E.	Taal	Batangas.
Dent, Stephen S.	Talisay	Negros Occidental.
De Paschallis, Paul	Jaro	Leyte.
De Rackin, Lavina T.	City schools	Manila.
Derbyshire, Charles	Iba	Zambales.
Dever, Myrtle E.	Guinobatan	Albay.
De Vore, B. F.	Four months' leaves since Aug. 11, 1903.	
De Witt, Clyde A.	Naic	Cavite.
Dibble, Ida T.	Maasin	Leyte.
Dietrich, Edward	San Juan (Sequijor)	Negros Oriental.
Dilley, James W.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Dinneen, Charles A.	Gigaguit	Surigao.
Dinwiddie, Caroline B.	Cervantes	Lepanto.
Dodds, Effie R. B.	Zamboanga	Zamboanga.
Doherty, Frederick V.		Cebu.
Dolby, John W.	Guagua	Pampanga.
Donaldson, Anna M.	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Donaldson, Clara R.	do	Do.
Donaldson, Eleanor L.	do	Do.
Donnelly, Laura L.	Davao	Davao.
Donohue, Celsus	Paoay	Ilocos Norte.
Dougherty, Jeannie W.	Cebu	Cebu.
Duggan, Jeremiah R.		Negros Occidental.
Du Hadway, Raymond	Lipa	Batangas.
Dunkin, Fannie E.	Pasig	Rizal.
Dunlap Anna	San Fernando	Pampanga.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Dunster, M. E. Gordon	City schools	Manila.
Durham, Jessie L.	do	Do.
Eagan, John		Rizal.
Eastman, A. F.	Dingle	Iloilo.
Eastman, A. Ralph	Tabaco	Albay.
Eastman, Jennie M.	do	Do.
Eastman, W. Hazen	Morong	Rizal.
Eaton, Joseph J.	Five months' leave since Aug. 17, 1903.	
Edmonds, William	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Edwards, J. C.	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Edwards, Snowdie B.	do	Do.
Edwards, T. H.	Cagayan	Misamis.
Egan, Katharine A.		Negros Occidental.
Egan, G. M.	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Egan, Francis E.	Naguilian	Union.
Egbert, Adelaide	City schools	Manila.
Eichenberg, E. F.	Imus	Cavite.
Elayda, Inocencio	Iba	Zambales.
Eppstein, Emily (nee Keith)	Cebu	Cebu.
Epes, B. J.	Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya.
Estrella, Eusebio P.	Pagbilao	Tayabas.
Etsler, Clarence B.	Gasán (Marinduque)	Do.
Evangelista, J. E.	Punta Gorda	Bataan.
Evans, Emma L.	Calumpit	Bulacan.
Evans, Glen W.	Borongan	Samar.
Evans, J. H.	Calbayog	Do.
Evans, Kate M.	do	Do.
Everett, H. L.	Bocaue	Bulacan.
Evidente, Maximo		Laguna.
Ewing, Edward S.	Gumaca	Tayabas.
Fairchild, James A.	Baliuag	Bulacan.
Fallon, Charles J.	Castellana	Negros Occidental.
Farnum, Ernest S.	Irocin	Sorsogon.
Farrell, Lovine	City schools	Manila.
Farrow, Clarence B.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Faurote, May	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Fay, Cora E.	Zamboanga	Zamboanga.
Fee, Mary H.	Capiz	Capiz.
Felton, G. W.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Fillmore, Parker H.	Tiguan	Camarines.
Finlay, Charlotte	City schools	Manila.
Finlay, Harold L.		Bulacan.
Finlay, Ida	City schools	Manila.
Finnigan, John H.	Tayabas	Tayabas.
Fisher, Edwin E. (D. S.)	Albay	Albay.
Fiske, J. L.	Alang-Alang	Leyte.
Fitzgerald, Maurice V.	Dagara	Albay.
Flaherty, Joseph L.	Mabalacat	Pampanga.
Flint, Maude	Five months' leave since Sept. 5, 1903.	
Flint, Moses D.	Alfonso	Cavite.
Foley, Lettie E.	City schools	Manila.
Ford, Stephen W.	Sorsogon	Sorsogon.
France, E. E.	Nampicuan	Nueva Ecija.
Frank, Charles	Capangan	Benguet.
Franke, Walter E.	Florida Blanca	Pampanga.
Franks, C. W.		Bulacan.
Frauenholz, Lina A.	City schools	Manila.
Freeman, Helen M.	Normal school	Do.
Freeman, Thomas J.		Tayabas.
Freeman, W. A.	Daet	Camarines.
Freer, W. B. (D. S.)	Nueva Caceres	Do.
Freet, J. B.	Bauan	Batangas.
Friedel, Reuben F.	Lemery	Do.
Fugate, James R.	Sequijor (Sequijor)	Negros Oriental.
Fuller, Charles C.	Cabangan Nueva	Isabela.
Fuller, Lillian	Bauan	Batangas.
Gale, Minnie H.	City schools	Manila.
Gallagher, James U.	Tuguegarao	Cagayan.
Gallup, W. W.	Candon	Ilocos Sur.
Gambill, J. M.	Macabebe	Pampanga.
Gammill, J. A.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Garbutt, Amy D.	Candon	Ilocos Sur.
Garbutt, G. E.	do	Do.
Gard, Allen	Batangas	Batangas.
Garrett, Mrs. Sadie C.	City schools	Manila.
Gearhart, Roy H.	Tagoloan	Misamis.
Garvan, John M.	Tandag	Surigao.
George, Della C.	City schools	Manila.
George, Frank J.	Manaoag	Pangasinan.
Gibbens, L. T. (D. S.)	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Gibbons, Edmund J.	San Fernando	Union.
Gilbert, Bertha F.	City schools	Manila.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Giles, Percy C.	Iligan	Isabela.
Gilkyson, T. W.	Obando.	Bulacan.
Gillette, Harriet F.	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Gilman, Maria L.	City schools	Manila.
Gladwin, Susan T.	Palo	Leyte.
Gleason, Nellie M.	City schools	Manila.
Gleason, Ronald P.	Trade school	Do.
Glick, Frank L.	Nueva Caceres.	Camarines.
Glubetich, Kathrynne.	City schools	Manila.
Goddard, C. H.	Mariveles.	Bataan.
Goodale, Albert O.	Magsingal	Ilocos Sur.
Goodhart, Mrs. Rachael	Santo Isabel	Bulacan.
Goodin, H. B.	Lingayen.	Pangasinan.
Goody, Alfred S.	Tuao	Cagayan.
Gordenker, Alexander.	Maria (Sequijor)	Negros Oriental.
Gough, Adelaide.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Graft, Margaret.	On leave	
Graham, Clarissa M.	City schools	Manila.
Graham, J. M.	Virac (Catanduanes)	Albay.
Gravatt, P. M.	Ormoc	Leyte.
Graves, Samuel Monroe.	Sumag	Negros Occidental.
Gray, Elizabeth L.	City schools	Manila.
Gray, Frances H.	Batangas	Batangas.
Gray, H. S.	Mangaldan.	Pangasinan.
Gray, Lucille M.	San José	Zamboanga.
Gray, R. S.	do	Do.
Gray, Wayne.	Carigara	Leyte.
Grayum, Florence	Cebu	Cebu.
Gregg, Virgel H.	Bangar	Union.
Green, Victoria A.	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Griffin, Joe J.	Calamba	Laguna.
Grossman, A.	Paombang	Bulacan.
Guerin, C. W.	Balanga	Bataan.
Guerin, Sallie.	do	Do.
Gunn, Belle P.	Misamis	Misamis.
Gunn, George D.	do	Do.
Guyer, H. E.	Basey.	Samar.
Gwartney, John G.	Liloan	Cebu.
Gwartney, Mrs. John G.	do	Do.
Hagberg, J. B.	Legaspi.	Albay.
Hager, Albert R.	Normal school	Manila.
Hahn, Anna E.	San Francisco de Malabaoan	Cavite.
Hall, Alton L.	Pontevadra.	Negros Occidental.
Hall, G. L.	Santa Lucia	Ilocos Sur.
Hall, Quin T.	Pontevadra.	Capiz.
Hall, Grace Lyon.	do	Do.
Halsey, C. I.	Santa Cruz (Marinduque)	Tayabas.
Hammond, E. H.	Bauan	Batangas.
Hanlin, C. H.	San Fernando (Ticao)	Masbate.
Hanlin, Edward H.	Mobo.	Do.
Hardeman, Grace	Lingayen.	Pangasinan.
Hart, Charles D.	Cuyo (Cuyo)	Paragua.
Hart, J. F.	San Felipe	Zambales.
Hatheway, J.	Tanjay	Negros Oriental.
Hawkins, H. J.	Silang	Cavite.
Hay, Edward Reuben.	Santa Cruz	Do.
Hayes, Caroline.	Tanauan	Batangas.
Hayes, J. P.	San Miguel.	Ilocos Norte.
Hayford, F. L.	Larena (Sequijor)	Negros Oriental.
Hazelton, Mortimer J.	Bangui.	Ilocos Norte.
Healey, Marian Redfield		Manila.
Hemenway, H. D.	In United States awaiting transportation.	
Hemenway, F. E.	Cataganan	Masbate.
Hennesy, Anna M.	Santa Rosa	Laguna.
Herrick, V. Louise	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Herrnleben, Henry	Los Banos	Laguna.
Hewitt, Harry	Trade school	Manila.
Higley, Levi C.	Lipa	Batangas.
Higley, Lulu Long.	do	Do.
Hilts, Hattie I.	City schools	Manila.
Hilts, W. H.	do	Do.
Hitchcock, Arthur K.	On indefinite leave since Nov. 17, 1902.	
Hobbs, W. D.	Boac (Marinduque)	Tayabas.
Hoffman, Sarah (see Osgood)	Cabuyao	Laguna.
Holder, W. W.	Masinloc	Sambales.
Holmes, H. B.	Sambuan	Cebu.
Hoover, C. L.	Paniqui	Tarlac.
Hoover, Mrs. C. L.	do	Do.
Houston, Edith P.	Balayan	Batangas.
Houston, Samuel T.	do	Do.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Howell, Ray	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Howland, Charles A.	San Esteban	Ilocos Sur
Hoye, Charles E.	San Mateo	Rizal
Hoyles, Eurette A.	Malabon	Do.
Huff, Marion	Angeles	Pampanga.
Hughes, Marie Louise		Capiz.
Hunter, Bedford B.	Iguig	Cagayan
Hunter, N. Leona	City schools	Manila.
Ingersoll, Mrs. B. E.	City schools	Do.
Ingersoll, Bruce E.	Nautical school	Do.
Irey, Will S.	Santo Tomas	Pampanga.
James, Ezelu Hillier		Bulacan.
Jacobson, Alfred	Aliaga	Nueva Ecija.
Jenkins, Edna	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Jenkins, John H.	Romblon	Romblon.
Jernegan, Prescott F.	Normal school	Manila.
Johnson, J. W.	San Fernando	Union.
Johnson, Maude L.	Daet	Camarines.
Johnston, Ella	City schools	Manila.
Kaminer, W. O.	Camaling	Tarlac.
Kelley, Alice M.	Bua	Benguet.
Kemphorne, W. B.	Taal	Batangas.
Kenagy, Harvey H.	Maragondon	Cavite.
Kennedy, Roy D.	In United States awaiting transportation.	
Kent, Edna B.	City schools	Manila.
Kenworthy, Thomas H.	do	Do.
Kerr, Edwin S.	San Fernando	Union.
Kindley, George C.	Sariaya	Tayabas.
Kindley, Mabel	do	Do.
King, H. L.	Polo	Bulacan.
King, Patrick F.	Bacoor	Cavite.
Kirby, Donald M.	Lingayen	Pangasinan.
Kirtland, Annie S.	Penaranda	Nueva Ecija.
Kirtland, J. E.	do	Do.
Knapp, Nellie E.		Ilocos Norte.
Knight, E. C.	Isabela	Negros Occidental.
Knight, Sara C.	City schools	Manila.
Knights, Gertrude E.	Normal school	Do.
Knights, Alice	City schools	Do.
Kniseley, J. M. (D. S.)	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Krauss, Mary	Caridad	Cavite.
Lamson, H. G. (D. S.)	Masbate	Masbate.
Latorre, Hugo	Lipa	Batangas.
Latson, Elmer E.	Basey	Samar.
Laughlin, Stewart	Pasig	Rizal.
Lawrence, Fred T.	San Miguel	Bulacan.
Lawson, J. B.	Catbalogan	Samar.
Lawton, Marion A.	Narvotas	Rizal.
Lee, Emily Griggs	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental.
Lee, Samuel T. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Leek, W. H.	On leave five months.	
Leepere, Mary E.	Calapan	Mindoro.
Leonard, Mrs. Thos. J.	Capiz	Capiz.
Leonard, Richard	San Roque	Cavite.
Levering, Mrs. Martin M.	Cebu	Cebu.
Lewis, Opha C.	Malolos	Bulacan.
Lewis, W. A.	On leave (indefinite) since Nov. 16, 1902.	
Lincoln, Bertha	Jolo	Jolo.
Lisk, Louis H.	Oroquieta	Misamis.
Long, Howard	Placer	Surigao.
Long, Lily Fiske	do	Do.
Long, Susan T.	Canaman	Camarines.
Longest, C.	Barugo	Leyte.
Lorentzen, C. S.	Mauban	Tayabas.
Loughery, P. F.	Iligan	Isabela.
Low, Frank P.	San Narciso	Zambales.
Lurton, Blanche	Caloocan	Rizal.
Lutz, F. R.	City schools	Manila.
Lutz, Laura	do	Do.
Lutz, W. E. (D. S.)	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Lynch, Grace	Molo	Iloilo.
Lynch, Willis	do	Do.
Machado, Dolores	Cebu	Cebu.
Magée, Charles H. (D. S.)	San Fernando	Union.
Magoon, Alice M.	Iba	Zambales.
Manalo, Pedro	Pasig	Rizal.
Manion, J. W.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Manning, Harold M.	Cebu	Cebu.
Manning, Roxana D.	do	Do.
Marquardt, Alice Hollister	Tanauan	Leyte

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Martin, W. F.	San Luis	Pampanga.
Marquardt, W. W.	Tanauan	Leyte.
Martin, James F.	Binalonan	Pangasinan.
Martin, Isavene W.	Meycauayan	Bulacan.
Mason, John W.	Magallanes	Sorsogon.
Maxfield, B. L.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Maxson, C. H.	Molo	Do.
Maxson, Minnie	do	Do.
McBee, John C.	Aparri	Cagayan.
McCall, Olive L.	Cavite	Cavite.
McCarthy, Josephine	Jaro	Iloilo.
McClellan, Mary B.	City schools (temporary)	Manila.
McClintock, Samuel (D. S.)	Cebu	Cebu.
McClure, C. A.	Buenavista (Guimaras)	Iloilo.
McConachie, L. G.	Magdalena	Laguna.
McDermotte, Laurence	Santa Cruz	Do.
McDonald, Clarence	Barcelona	Sorsogon.
McDonald, Ellen	Iloilo	Iloilo.
McGee, Fannie	City schools	Manila.
McGrew, B. J.	Atimonan	Tayabas.
McGrew, Grace D.	do	Do.
McKee, C. Romney	Bacarra	Ilocos Norte.
McKee, H. H.	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
McKee, Jessie H.	do	Do.
McKellow, A. J.	Tayasan	Negros Oriental.
McLaughlin, Robert J.	Binalonan	Pangasinan.
McLeod, R. G.	Pila	Laguna.
McManus, John A.		Cebu.
McMillan, J. L.	San Fernando	Pampanga.
McQuaide, T. J.	Romblon	Romblon.
McReynolds, John Alex	Sara	Iloilo.
McVay, Sara L.	San Fernando	Pampanga.
McVay, Sebern S.	do	Do.
McVenn, Gertrude E.	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Mead, H. S.	Panitan	Capiz.
Meally, R. M.	Aringay	Union.
Mellen, Caroline.	Opon	Cebu.
Mercer, George E.	Cadiz Nuevo	Negros Occidental.
Miller, Alice M.	City schools	Manila.
Miller, Arch W.	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.
Miller, Carleton	Mercedes	Zamboanga.
Miller, E. C.	Binan	Laguna.
Miller, Edward J.	Panay	Capiz.
Miller, John Maurice	Ginatilan	Cebu.
Miller, Verne E.		Ilocos Norte.
Milligan, S. S.	Lipa	Batangas.
Millington, William H.	Mandurriao	Iloilo.
Mitchell, E. Winifred	City schools	Manila.
Mitchell, John R.	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.
Mitchell, Mary H.	Gapan	Do.
Mitchell, Sydney K.	San Roque	Cavite.
Moir, Mrs. Percy M.	Cavite	Do.
Montavon, William F.	Malabon	Rizal.
Montavon, Mrs. W. F.	do	Do.
Montgomery, Eva	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental.
Moon, R. L.	On leave (indefinite) since Nov. 1, 1902.	
Moore, Blaine F.	Moncada	Tarlac.
Moore, Carl M.	Surigao	Surigao.
Moore, G. W.	Baleno	Masbate.
Morrow, Horace E.	Cuyo	Cuyo.
Muerman, Ethel C.	Lucena	Tayabas.
Muerman, J. C. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Mullen, C. N.	Lapog	Ilocos Sur.
Mullen, Elizabeth	Bauan	Batangas.
Murdoch, Estella M.	Zamboanga	Zamboanga.
Murphy, E. J.	Gapan	Nueva Ecija.
Murphy, H. H.	Colasi	Antique.
Nason, W. C.	Narvacan	Ilocos Sur.
Neal, B. E.	Calasiao	Pangasinan.
Neal, O. L.	do	Do.
Neale, Charlotte E.	Cavite	Cavite.
Neely, Robert H.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Neibert, H. E.	Jaro	Leyte.
Nelson, Lucinda P.	City schools	Manila.
Nethercott, Hugh	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
Newsom, Levona P.	Lingayen	Pangasinan.
Newsom, S. C. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Nichols, Wilfred W.	Alimodian	Iloilo.
Nieva, Pacita		Tayabas.
Nigg, Charles	Angat	Bulacan.
Nihill, Thomas J.	Liloan	Cebu.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Noble, H. Lawrence	Normal school	Manila.
O'Brien, Edward	Odiongan (Tablas)	Romblon.
O'Hara, James	Antipolo	Rizal.
Oliver, E. W.	City schools	Manila.
Olson, C. W.	San Jose	Nueva Ecija.
O'Reilly, G. A. (C. S.)	Manila	Manila.
O'Reilly, Peter S.	Bangued	Abra.
Orsborn, George E.	Bay	Laguna.
Osborn, J. W.	Magalang	Pampanga.
Osgood, George D.	Cabuyao	Laguna.
Osgood, Sarah Hoffman	do	Do.
Paddock, Nina H.	City schools	Manila.
Palmer, George M.	Baliuag	Bulacan.
Paras, Apolonia		Tayabas.
Park, Julia	Batangas	Batangas.
Park, Caroline	do	Do.
Parker, Edward A.	San Fernando	Union.
Parker, Luther	Arayat	Pampanga.
Parkes, Walter G.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Parks, A. W.	Paquil	Do.
Parsons, William	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Partridge, Mrs. Chas. A.	City schools	Manila.
Patterson, M. J.	Tagbilaran	Bohol.
Patterson, Mrs. M. J.	do	Do.
Paxton, E. S.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Pearson, Abby B.	Lingayen	Pangasinan.
Peed, Kate Ellis	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental.
Pereira, Anthony S.	Panitan	Capiz.
Perkins, Daniel R.	Normal school	Manila.
Peshick, Frank	Albay	Albay.
Pettit, W. W.	Five months leave since Aug. 17, 1903.	
Phillips, Henry M.	Cebu	Cebu.
Pierce, Will A.	Tanauan	Batangas.
Pierson, Charles J.	Guinobatan	Albay.
Pointer, W. J.	Binan	Laguna.
Polley, Mary E.	Santa Barbara	Iloilo.
Potter, Jeff D.	Nueva Valencia	Negros Oriental.
Powers, James B.	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Preuit, Wm. A. (D. S.)	San Fernando	Pampanga.
Price, Stella	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Priestley, Bessie B.	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Priestley, Herbert I.	do	Do.
Pruitt, George E.	Pozorrubio	Pangasinan.
Punsalang, Antonio	La Paz	Tarlac.
Pruitt, W. O.	Laguan	Samar.
Pruitt, Grace	Pozorrubio	Pangasinan.
Purell, Margaret A.	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Puno, Jayme	Bamban	Tarlac.
Putnam, Charles E. (D. S.)	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Pyle, Charles C.	Dagupan	Pangasinan.
Pyle, Mrs. Charles C.	do	Do.
Quintos, Juan	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Rand, Philina	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Randall, Thomas C.	Bulan	Sorsogon.
Read, Florence	Barasoain	Bulacan.
Read, J. Anabel	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Reade, J. M.	San Pablo	Laguna.
Reed, Grace Peterson	City schools	Manila.
Reed, Harry E.	Juban	Sorsogon.
Reifenrath, Minnie A.	City schools	Manila.
Reimold, O. S.	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Reyes, Francisco	Pura	Do.
Reynolds, Dota	Tanauan (temporary)	Batangas.
Rhodes, Agnes J.	City schools	Manila.
Rhodes, Thaddeus H.	do	Do.
Richardson, Lisette S.	Bauan	Batangas.
Rinker, T. O.	Maribojoc	Bohol.
Risdon, William N.	Opon	Cebu.
Ritchie, John W.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Ritchie, Pearl A.	do	Do.
Roane, W. T.	Baclayon	Bohol.
Roberts, H. W.	Capas	Tarlac.
Roberts, S. E.	Lingayen	Pangasinan.
Roberson, Frank	do	Do.
Robinson, Gertrude	Normal school (temporary)	Manila.
Rodwell, Jessie	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Rocha, Fernando		Bohol.
Rodwell, W. W. (D. S.)	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Rogers, Lalla Rookh	Pulilan	Bulacan.
Romano, Ambrosio	Trade school	Manila.
Rosencrans, William R.	San Fernando	Union.
Ross, Mira B.	Normal school	Manila.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Rouech, Ella	Corregidor	Cavite.
Ruiz, Francisco		Union.
Rubio, Luz Peres	City schools	Manila.
Ryan, Martin J.	Oton	Iloilo.
Russell, H. C.	San Nicolas	Ilocos Norte.
Russell, Florence E.		Do.
Sammons, Robert L.	Nueva Valencia	Negros Oriental.
Sanborn, Arnold M.	La Paz	Iloilo.
Sanborn, Emily	do	Do.
Sanford, Eugene B.	Bacon	Sorsogon.
San Miguel, Alberto	Tarlac	Tarlac.
Satterthwaite, G. W.	Dagami	Leyte.
Schell, C. D.	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.
Schell, Edith C.	do	Do.
Schiller, G. B.	Argao	Cebu.
Schneider, E. E.	San José de Lagonoy	Camarines.
Schwindt, W. A.	Ginigaran	Negros Occidental.
Schwindt, Mrs. W. A.	do	Do.
Scott, Clinton C.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Scouller, J. F.	Dao	Capiz.
Scruton, W. J.	Tanay	Rizal.
Sebree, Nellie B.	City schools	Manila.
Sercombe, Winifred	Normal school	Do.
Servando, Eduardo	Victorias	Negros Occidental.
Seybolt, Sue J.	City schools	Manila.
Sharp, Edward	Calape	Bohol.
Sharp, Walter J.	Tagbilaran	Do.
Shattuck, Frederick A.	San Vicente	Ilocos Sur.
Shea, Bernard	Badajoz (Tablas)	Romblon.
Shelton, Horace H.	Iriga	Camarines.
Shea, Josephine M.	Jaro	Iloilo.
Sherman, Barker B. (D. S.)	Tacloban	Leyte.
Sheehan, Edward P.	Asingan	Pangasinan.
Sherman, John C.	San Miguel	Iloilo.
Shearer, Lucy Bridges		Pampanga.
Sherrard, H. H.	Lipa	Batangas.
Shoens, George T.	Capiz	Capiz.
Shortess, E. S.	Masbate	Masbate.
Sicam, Vicente	Camiling	Tarlac.
Sifferd, Paul A.	Mangalorem	Pangasinan.
Simpson, C. H.	Santa Maria	Ilocos Sur.
Skinner, Asa L.	Januay	Iloilo.
Skinner, Mrs. Asa L.	do	Do.
Small, Arthur N.	Taal	Batangas.
Smith, Horatio	Solana	Cagayan.
Smith, Martha	Masbate	Masbate.
Smith, Nelson C.	Mao	Negros Occidental.
Smith, W. F.	Bontoc	Bontoc.
Smoyer, Jessie S.	Surigao	Surigao.
Snell, Joel A.	Candon	Ilocos Sur.
Sollars, Ellen M.	City schools	Manila.
Sollman, Florence H.	On leave (indefinite) since Sept. 19, 1902.	
Spalding, Gates L.	Santa Barbara	Iloilo.
Spencer, W. C.	Coron (Calamianes)	Paragua.
Spicer, Frank W.	Candaba	Pampanga.
Spicer, Mabel A.	City schools	Manila.
Squier, Annie L.	do	Do.
Stafford, B. L.	Four months' leave, beginning Aug. 1, 1903, without pay.	
Stanton, Mrs. E. M.	In Benguet, not drawing pay.	
Stein, Frederick W., jr.	Pagsanjan	Laguna.
Stein, Myrtle G.	do	Do.
Stephens, S. R.	San Fernando	Pampanga.
Stephens, Mrs. Sarah E.	do	Do.
Stevenson, Genevieve	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Stewart, T. H.		Do.
Stickney, Samuel	Goa	Camarines.
St. John, Guy V.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Stockton, Ethel	Binmaley	Pangasinan.
Stockton, Raymond	do	Do.
Stowell, B. D.	Bangued	Abra.
Sullivan, Celestine J.	City schools	Manila.
Sullivan, Mrs. C. J.	do	Do.
Summers, George R.	Cauayan	Ilocos Sur.
Sweeney, Thomas	Ivisan	Capiz.
Sweet, Jessie Brown	Pasig	Rizal.
Swift, Mrs. M. A.	Bayombong	Pangasinan.
Sweeney, Edward	Pateros	Rizal.
Tackett, Oliver P.	Santa	Ilocos Sur.
Taño, Jose		Tayabas.
Tarbell, J. E.	Paoay	Ilocos Norte.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Taylor, George E.	Baler	Tayabas.
Taylor, Bessie	San Fernando	Pampanga.
Taylor, R. W.	do	Union.
Teall, Alice L.	City schools	Manila.
Teall, R. J.	Nautical school	Do.
Theobald, H. C.	Batangas	Batangas.
Thomas, Bart E.	Cabangan Viejo	Isabela.
Thomas, H. E. S.	Oroquita	Misamis.
Thomas, Mrs. H. E. S.	do	Do.
Thomas, L. S.	Sagay	Do.
Thompson, Eastwood P.	Bacolod	Negros Occidental.
Thomson, Dora	San Isidro	Nueva, Ecija.
Thomson, T. W. (D. S.)	do	Do.
Tibbitts, Jennie M.	Pasig	Rizal.
Tormey, Ida M.	City schools	Manila.
Tormey, Mary T.	do	Do.
Townsend, Henry S. (D. S.)	Catbalogan	Samar.
Trace, Helen	Balayan	Batangas.
Trace, Russell	do	Do.
Travis, James W.	In United States awaiting transportation.	
Tredway, E. E.	Tanjay	Negros Oriental.
Tremper, George	Carcar	Cebu.
Tremper, Metta I.	do	Do.
Turner, E. G. (D. S.)	Baliuag	Bulacan.
Turner, Lillie Archer	do	Do.
Udell, Minerva	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
Usher, Daisy I.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Vaile, R. B.	San José (Antique)	Panay.
Vain, W. F.	Santa Cruz	Cavite.
Vallance, Charles A.	Sibonga	Cebu.
Van Buskirk, Ida May	On leave in United States	
Van Schaick, Guy (D. S.)	Cagayan	Misamis.
Vaughn, Mrs. A. B.	Betis	Pampanga.
Yedder, G. C.	Santo Domingo	Ilocos Sur.
Vickers, James C.	City schools	Manila.
Vogel, Ella King	Baliuag	Bulacan.
Wagenblass, Henry M.	Tuguegarao	Cagayan.
Wagner, A. H.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Wahab, Abdul	Jolo	Jolo.
Walk, George E. (D. S.)	Romblon	Romblon.
Walker, Amanda A.	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Wall, Isaac D.	Victoria	Tarlac.
Walton, C. E. A.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur.
Wardall, Ralph H.	Lucena	Tayabas.
Warren, James S.	Manapla	Negros Occidental.
Warwick, Lila G.	Iligan	Misamis.
Watson, J. C.	Lalloc	Cagayan.
Watson, Mary H.	do	Do.
Webb, Carrie E.	Pasay	Rizal.
Webb, J. H.	do	Do.
Webb, Minnie	Taal	Batangas.
Webster, E. E.	Six months' leave since Aug. 1, 1903.	
Wedgworth, W. A.	Daet	Camarines.
Weeks, Leslie A.	Tubao	Union.
Weise, Charles A.	Lubang Island	Mindoro.
Welch, Sophie W.	Dalaguete	Cebu.
Welch, F. E.	do	Do.
Wellington, I. R.	Guinobatan	Albay.
Wells, Jessie	Bacolod	Pampanga.
Wells, Rex W.	do	Do.
Werner, Maude St. John	Iloilo	Iloilo.
Whitaker, Emily L.	Isabela de Basilan	Zamboanga.
Whitaker, John H.	Isabela de Basilan	Zamboanga.
Whiting, George	Rosario	Cavite.
Wilcox, E. M.	Guinobatan	Albay.
Wilkins, Lydia K.	Iligan	Misamis.
Wilkinson, Lois	Cavite	Cavite.
Williams, Martha P.	Bangued	Abra.
Williamson, Katharine P.	San Fernando	Pampanga.
Wilson, Charlotte		Bulacan.
Winkleman, Charles L.	Calaoag	Tayabas.
Wise, Henry	Bacnotan	Union.
Wise, May S.	do	Do.
Wogan, H.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
Wogan, Mary	do	Do.
Wood, Orville V.	do	Davao.
Wood, Walter F.	Camalanuigan	Cagayan.
Woodson, C. G.	In United States awaiting transportation.	
Woodard, F. M.	San Fernando (Sibuyan)	Romblon.
Woodsum, Edith	Bacolod	Camarines.

List of teachers and their respective stations—Continued.

Name.	Town, etc.	Province.
Wright, Ben F	Masbate	Masbate.
Wright, George H.	Dulag	Leyte.
Yonce, G. V.	Santa Ana	Pampanga.
Young, Katherine M.	Surigao	Surigao.
Young, C. F. ....	.....	Tarlac.
Zamora, Pilar	Normal school	Manila.
Zumstein, Jenette.	Santa Cruz	Laguna.

EXHIBIT E.

CIRCULARS ISSUED TO DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS, OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 1, 1903.*Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 32, Series 1902—Provisions of Act 477.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., October 10, 1902.

Attached hereto is a copy of Act 477, making important changes in the school law of these islands; this act goes into effect on November 1, 1902.

Among the provisions to be noted especially is section 3 (o), on the last page of the act, providing that the office and storehouse of the division superintendent must be furnished by the province to which the division superintendent is assigned. There will be no authority for payment of these expenses by this office after the 1st of November, and arrangements should be made at once with the provincial authorities.

Act 232, providing for deputy division superintendents, is repealed by this Act No. 477, and hence there will be no deputy division superintendents after the 31st of October. The number of divisions will be 32, and only a certain number of the present deputy division superintendents can be appointed. This in no manner indicates that they are not worthy of appointment. Each deputy who is not appointed as division superintendent is to be assigned to duty as a teacher, either in elementary or provincial schools, by the division superintendent in charge of the new division within which each is stationed.

The provision for night schools contained in section 3 (I) provides for an average attendance of 15 or over, with certain restrictions as to reestablishment of night schools in case of discontinuance on account of small attendance.

Section 6 provides for a clerk for each division superintendent at a specified sum. Details as to nomination, examination, etc., are being arranged, and a special letter will be sent on this point and in reference to night schools in a few days.

Attention is called to the provision in section 9, that the division superintendent shall maintain his residence and keep his office in the town in which the provincial school is established.

In divisions which are divided by the present act the original division superintendent will make up his property account for the entire division, to include the 31st of October, and will turn over, by proper invoices, to the new division superintendents the public property within the limits of the new divisions, taking the receipts of the new division superintendents for such transfer and submitting same as vouchers on the quarterly property returns to the auditor. He will thenceforward account only for the property in his own division.

FRED W. ATKINSON,
General Superintendent.

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 33, Series 1902—Night schools.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, October 21, 1902.

Act 477 provides that from November 1, 1902, the general superintendent of education "shall have authority to establish night schools, but no night-school class shall be maintained at the expense of the city of Manila or the insular government in

which the average nightly attendance in each school month under each teacher is not at least 15 pupils over the age of 14 years. If it is found at the end of any month that the average nightly attendance of any class has been less than 15, such class shall be discontinued. The teacher of such class shall, however, be entitled to pay for each night of actual teaching during the month, even if the average attendance has been less than 15, but no class discontinued for lack of required attendance shall again be organized except with the consent of the division superintendent and unless at least 25 pupils shall have been enrolled and shall have signified their intention of becoming regular members of the class. Teachers of night-school classes shall be paid only for nights of actual teaching."

The pay for night school teaching is \$1.50 United States currency per night, school to be taught one and one-half hours per night, and payment will be made for only three nights per week, or thirteen nights per month.

The number of night schools shall not exceed 500, which are apportioned among the new divisions on the basis of two-thirds the entire number of teachers within the division (counting division superintendent and all American teachers).

Monthly reports of nights taught, with enrollment and attendance, will be prepared and signed by the teacher, and forwarded to division superintendent for review and approval, who in turn shall approve same by his signature and forward it to this office for payment.

To save clerical labor and to insure complete records in offices of division superintendents, these reports should be required to be made in duplicate, the division superintendent retaining one copy and forwarding the other.

No disbanded night school shall be recognized until the consent of the division superintendent has been obtained, he basing his action upon the strict provisions of Act 477.

The division superintendent has full control of night schools within his division, to the number hereby authorized, his certificate being reviewed by this office in the adjustment of accounts.

Clerks.—Section 6, in Act 477, provides for clerical assistance for division superintendents. By decision of the executive secretary, the clerks provided for by this act are to be appointed under the rules of the civil-service board. If persons who are desired for appointment are already in the classified service, the transfer of a definite person may be requested. In other cases, the requisition for clerk should state definitely the salary authorized, the sex, and qualifications of the clerk desired, stating whether the knowledge of Spanish, stenography, typewriting, or other specialties is imperative. The general superintendent will forward this requisition, on a proper blank, to the civil-service board, which will certify the three persons highest on the register for that grade, any one of whom may be appointed. It is probable that considerable delay will occur before persons possessing the desired qualifications can be obtained, as good clerical help is in great demand.

If former clerks to division superintendents desire to take civil-service examinations, approval will be given by this office. No assurance, however, can be given that they will be among those certified for appointment to division superintendents, unless they secure standing at the head of the register and other events cooperate.

FRED W. ATKINSON, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to New Division Superintendents, No. 34, Series 1902.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, November 28, 1902.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act 477, you have been appointed as division superintendent of schools for the ——— division, including the provinces of ———, at a salary of \$—— per annum. This appointment has been approved by the secretary of public instruction, and takes effect on November 1, 1902. You will immediately enter upon the discharge of your duties as such division superintendent, and will consummate such transfers of public school property to or from yourself as may be necessary and requisite to carry out the provisions of said Act 477.

Very truly, yours,

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 35, Series 1902.—Appointment of Clerks.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, November 8, 1902.

The following decision in reference to the examination of Filipino clerks for division superintendents is hereby promulgated for the information of all division superintendents concerned.

SAN FERNANDO DE UNION,
October 30, 1902.

F. H. EVANS,
Deputy Division Superintendent Schools:

Re Circular No. 33, inquire if Mr. Flores, who is desired as clerk to division superintendent, may take civil-service examination at San Fernando de Union.

[First indorsement.]

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, November 5, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the Philippine civil-service board, Manila, P. I., for information on the subject mentioned herein. Several division superintendents have reported that it was possible to secure Filipino assistants for the clerical work in the smaller divisions, and information is desired whether it is possible to provide an examination for such candidates, inasmuch as these positions are provincial positions and the candidates mentioned are residents of these provinces, and, being on the field, their services can be secured at a more favorable figure than by appointment from the general register.

FRED W. ATKINSON, *General Superintendent.*

[Second indorsement.]

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD,
Manila, P. I., November 6, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the general superintendent of education. It is desirable that as many Filipinos as possible be appointed to clerkships. This is contemplated by section 19 of the civil-service act. All applicants for clerkships under division superintendents should apply to provincial examining committees for form of application and information relating to examinations. Upon receipt of information that applications have been filed arrangements will be made immediately in each instance for examination. It is the purpose of this board to fill vacancies in each province by eligibles in the province in which the work is to be performed.

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

Provincial examining committees exist in all provinces not within easy reach of Manila, such examining committee consisting of the treasurer as chairman, the governor, and the secretary of the province, and in some cases also of the high school principal or teacher in the province. It is thus possible to make arrangements for the prompt examination of a certain person for a certain position, instead of being forced to make selection from the highest of three eligibles on the list resulting from a general examination.

FRED W. ATKINSON, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 1, Series 1903—Printing Apprentices.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, P. I., January 9, 1902.

The following communication was sent on July 12, 1902, to the division superintendents of schools then in service:

SIR: The department of the trade school devoted to teaching the art of printing and bookbinding will be maintained in connection with the public printing office, which is now in operation in Manila. This office is very well equipped with modern machinery and appliances, and it will be possible for boys to obtain here a thorough knowledge of printing. We are prepared to take about 20 boys, to give them instruction, and, if they show the requisite ability and character, to offer the best of them employment in the public printing office after they shall have acquired the requisite knowledge and skill. It is essential that the boys should be trustworthy, in good

health, and willing to learn to work. It is desirable that in entering upon this instruction they should be between 14 and 20 years of age. After looking over the field under your jurisdiction, I shall be glad if you will nominate one or two candidates. As soon as they shall have acquired sufficient knowledge and skill to become useful, they will be paid what their work is worth.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD MOSES,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

On December 16 Commissioner Moses stated that it had been found that the most desirable boys living in the provinces were unable to support themselves in Manila during the period of their apprenticeship. The following action was thereupon taken by the Philippine Commission:

On motion,

Resolved, That hereafter apprentices employed in the bureau of public printing shall be allowed, in the discretion of the public printer, not exceeding 15 pesos per month during the period of their apprenticeship. The committee on appropriations is authorized to introduce into the next appropriation bill the sum of 1,200 pesos for the payment of such apprentices.

In making nominations under the provisions of this circular and resolution, care should be taken to select those boys who will render the best service to the Government after learning their trade.

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 2, Series 1903—St. Louis Exhibit.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, P. I., January 18, 1903.

It is the desire of the department that the work of education in these islands should have a satisfactory exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Each division superintendent will therefore make, personally or through his teachers, a collection of the best examination papers, special papers, map drawing, art work, written music, etc., for the exhibit. Complete plans are being formulated and additional instructions will be sent out within a short time.

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 3, Series 1903—Ladron Expeditions.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, January 28, 1903.

You will at once send the following instructions to all teachers within your division:

Teachers are on no account to take any part in expeditions against ladrones, or others, under penalty of immediate dismissal from the service. Teachers should confine themselves exclusively to the work for which they were engaged, and should only have recourse to arms in their own defense in case of imminent personal danger. The duty of pursuing ladrones and preserving the public order has been confided to peace officers and the constabulary, and its performance should be left to them without interference on the part of the educational department.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

The instructions contained in the above paragraph must be rigidly followed.

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 4, Series 1903—Correspondence.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, January 14, 1903.

The attention of division superintendents is respectfully called to the following letter addressed to this office by the honorable the secretary of public instruction. Superintendents are requested to call the attention of the teachers to this matter.

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the custom of some division superintendents and teachers of sending communications direct to this office causes considerable delay in the transaction of business by reason of the necessity of indorsing such communications back to the general superintendent or the division superintendents for further information, or for such action as may be deemed proper. By sending communications direct to this office the division superintendents deprive the general superintendent of the opportunity to make such recommendation or statement as he may desire to make concerning the matter submitted to this office for determination, and the same may be said with regard to communications sent by teachers direct to the general superintendent rather than through the division superintendents, who should be given a fair opportunity to express their opinions on subjects affecting their particular divisions.

"In case of an emergency, of course, a communication may be sent direct to the office from which action is expected, but in all such cases a copy of the communication should be sent by the writer to his immediate superior. To the end that all communications except as above indicated shall hereafter be sent through regular channels, I have the honor to recommend that a circular letter to this effect be sent to all division superintendents and teachers."

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 5, Series 1903—Resignations, Leaves of Absence.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, January 19, 1903.

The secretary of public instruction has approved the following, in re teachers' terms of service:

Case I.—Does the two-year term of service for teachers begin on the date of contract, date of leaving home, or the date on which the teacher reports in Manila for work?

Decision.—The two-year term of service begins on the date the teacher reports in Manila for work.

Case II.—There are a good many teachers who have served practically two years and are obliged to leave the service or have extension of long vacation period for a visit in the United States.

Decision.—Such teacher shall be permitted to go to the United States at the beginning of long vacation, with regular vacation pay, and shall have extension of time, not to exceed two months, without pay; provided, first, that the general superintendent may grant the extra time without pay just prior to the long vacation instead of after the vacation, if, in his judgment, it is for the benefit of the bureau of education to do so; provided, second, that all vacation pay in excess of amount due the teacher on the last day of school taught this year shall be withheld until his return to the islands; provided, third, that all teachers availing themselves of this opportunity to visit the United States be required to sign a contract in the office of the general superintendent before leaving for the States, to remain in the service two years after their return to the islands, unless prevented by sickness.

The bureau of education will request for such teachers transportation on United States transports, but will not hold itself in any way responsible for securing such transportation.

Case III.—Teachers whose two years expire within the following school year.

Decisions.—(1) Teachers who do not wish to remain two full years will be required to resign at the end of this school term, with vacation pay proportional to the term of service, to be determined by the general superintendent; transportation will be requested to San Francisco.

(2) Teachers who do not resign at the end of this school term, but do resign at the end of the three months' vacation—hold them ineligible for civil-service examination and deny them transportation to San Francisco.

(3) Teachers who desire to remain full two years and no more—resignation to take effect on the last day of school taught, and transportation requested to San Francisco; provided two months' notice be given of proposed resignation to the general superintendent through the local superintendent.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BYRAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 5a, Series 1903—Resignations, Conventions.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, January 22, 1903.

With reference to the letter recently sent out bearing upon the resignation of teachers at the close of this school term or at the end of two full years of service in the islands, I have the honor to request division superintendents to ascertain as near as possible how many of their teachers desire to leave the department, and when they desire to do so. At the earliest possible date please send to this office the names of such teachers and whatever data you may have which will assist me in determining what is due each teacher at the time of resignation.

I will take this opportunity to announce to superintendents that there will be a meeting of division superintendents in the city of Manila for one week, the opening session to be at 9 o'clock Monday morning, March 23, at the Escuela Municipal, Calle Victoria, Intramuros. All superintendents are requested to leave their stations in time to be present at the opening session of this meeting.

With the greatest hopes that our coming together will result in great good, I am,
Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 6, Series 1903—Rizal Subscriptions.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, February 9, 1903.

Please forward to this office at your earliest convenience all funds that have been collected for the Rizal subscription.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents and Teachers, No. 6a, Series 1903—Teachers' Journal.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, February 13, 1903.

With reference to the publication of a teachers' journal, the secretary of public instruction thinks it inadvisable at the present time to establish an educational journal, but any matter which you may desire to publish may be sent to the general superintendent, to be forwarded, with his recommendation, to the secretary of public instruction, who, in accordance with the law, may, in his discretion, authorize its publication.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 6b, Series 1903—Deceased Teachers.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, February 13, 1903.

In case of the death of an American teacher in your division it is desired that you fill in the inclosed blank report and forward it immediately to this office. The statement should be accompanied by the attending physician's certificate.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 7, Series 1903—Vacation Normal Institutes.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, P. I., February 17, 1903.

If you have not already made definite recommendation to this office as to vacation and normal institute dates in your division for the coming year, please do so by wire at once. It is understood that vacation periods amounting to fourteen weeks a year, inclusive of the holiday period, are allowed. The exact dates will be determined by

local conditions. The institute may be held during either the first or the last part of the long vacation.

In explanation of the decision under Case II in circular No. 5, series 1903, it is understood that every teacher who comes under this rule, whether he returns to the islands or not, shall receive vacation pay "due" him; that is, the pay for the vacation period which will complete a total of fourteen weeks' leave for the year. Under normal conditions a teacher will receive pay for the twelve weeks following the close of school. In case he does not return to the service, vouchers and checks will be forwarded to the States.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents and Teachers, No. 8, Series 1903.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Manila, February 24, 1903.

I. Section 16 of Act 74 explicitly states that teachers shall not teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, and also explicitly sets forth the conditions under which religious instruction can be given by priest, minister, or religious teacher for one-half hour three times a week. It seems that in a few cases teachers have failed to strictly obey the letter of this law. It is understood, of course, that there is no restriction whatever upon anyone attending the church of his preference. This law has nothing to do with church affiliation or church attendance. While we have certain individual rights which must not be ignored, we likewise have certain social and institutional duties and responsibilities that are equally imperative, and it is to the teacher as a social factor that this law of noninterference applies. The general superintendent will expect full compliance with this law by Protestant and Catholic alike. Failure in such compliance will be considered sufficient ground for immediate dismissal.

II. Because of our great distance from the States, and the prevailing conditions here being so different from conditions there, it is very difficult for home people to correctly understand many things that we may be disposed to say to them in letters. They get a wrong impression, talk matters over very freely, and frequently allow letters to be published, thus multiplying the wrong impression many times. Recently I have had my attention called to two cases of this kind, which have resulted in great embarrassment to the authors of the letters and considerable annoyance to the Civil Commission and this office. Teachers are requested to exercise such care as the situation demands, both in their statements and by special direction to correspondents that all private communications shall be treated as such. Any misuse of matter sent to the States will be treated as if authorized by the party sending it.

III. No employee of the bureau of education shall, without the consent of the general superintendent of education, engage in any trade, business, or occupation except that for which he is employed. Failure on the part of any employee of the bureau to comply with this injunction may be considered just cause for dismissal.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular Telegram to Division Superintendents, No. 8a, Series 1903.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Manila, March 5, 1903.

Property accounts of all teachers should be adjusted before long vacation. Require teachers to make full report to you on supplies. Take personal check on articles in doubtful cases. Call for boards of survey on missing nonexpendable property.

BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular Telegram to Division Superintendents, No. 8b, Series 1903.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Manila, P. I., March 9, 1903.

Transportation to States available early in April. Wire careful statement number in your division going home then. How many of these go on leave of absence?

BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents and Teachers, No. 9, Series 1903.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, March 12, 1903.

Desiring to obtain definite information upon the use and results of nature study in the schools, the department requests answers to the following questions:

(1) In how far have nature subjects been used in your classes in the teaching of English?

(2) In how far has nature study been used for its own sake?

(3) What is your opinion of the desirability of nature study in elementary work in the Filipino schools?

(4) Are you personally interested in botany or zoology to the extent of caring to make notes and collections from the flora and fauna of your vicinity?

Copies of "Notes for the Amateur Botanist in the Philippines" are available for free distribution and will be forwarded by the department to teachers upon request. This publication gives full directions for the making of collections and has been printed especially for the use of American teachers. Collecting material will also be supplied to all teachers who are willing to cooperate in the collecting of Philippine plants. It is hoped that through the cooperation of the teachers a large working collection may be assembled at the botanical laboratory of the Manila Normal School, where it will always be available for public use and will serve an important educational purpose. Full credit will be given the collector upon all sheets deposited in the herbarium and in all publications.

Answers to this letter and any other communications in this connection should be addressed to the Teacher of Botany, Manila Normal School, Manila, P. I.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents and Teachers, No. 10, Series 1903.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, May 1, 1903.

The director of posts having made several complaints that members of this bureau have used the postal facilities contrary to law for shipment of large and heavy packages of school supplies, you are hereby requested to use every care not to abuse the franking privilege. In cases of doubt as to the limits of the law, consult the postmaster.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 11, Series 1903—St. Louis Exhibit.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the former circular from this office, under date of January 18, in reference to the educational exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition, and particularly to the circular recently sent you by Mr. Hager, special agent for the educational exhibit. Copies of the latter circular will be sent to all American teachers in the department, and I would respectfully urge that a prompt and vigorous action be taken by all along the lines suggested.

I inclose a form to be filled out by you and returned as promptly as possible. The data called for is very necessary in estimating the amount of material needed and the space required for the exhibit. You may be assisted in making this estimate by having the inclosed duplicate forms filled out by some of your teachers; but please do not allow this to delay the return of your estimate, even though it be only approximate. The time element is very important.

Space is given for noting plans for special exhibits, and suggestions along original lines will be very acceptable. You will be in no way limited by this preliminary estimate, but of course it should be as complete as possible.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 12, Series 1903—School Maps.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, P. I., May 26, 1903.

Inclosed you will find a part of a map of the Philippines, including the division over which you have supervision. A complete educational map of the islands is being prepared, and we desire to receive as promptly as possible data relative to the location of all schools in your division. Will you therefore kindly indicate in black ink the location of each school in your division that is under the supervision of this department, using the following symbols:

X School under supervision of department of education.

O School under department supervision in which an American teaches.

Kindly note on an accompanying sheet of paper the name of each place where there is more than one American teaching, stating number there engaged. Also state at how many of the places where there are now American schools there were formerly Spanish schools under the supervision of the Spanish Government.

A school may be indicated as having an American teacher if such teacher teaches there regularly, even though only part of a day; and if an American is to be placed in a school during the coming school year the school should be indicated as having an American teacher, as the map will not be published for some time. Drafting work is now in progress on the map, and you are respectfully urged to send in the requested data as soon as possible.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 13, Series 1903—New Teachers.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, June 12, 1903.

Two hundred teachers have been appointed in the States. Those who accept the appointment are expected to arrive in Manila about August 1. These will be apportioned to the divisions on the basis of the needs of the divisions, determined by the number and population of the towns that are willing to maintain and patronize the public schools. There will be no attempt whatever to distribute the teachers equally among the different divisions. The general superintendent will assign the teachers to the divisions, and the division superintendent will make the definite assignment within the division and report to the general superintendent.

In all school work many other things count for as much as a large attendance. Nevertheless, a large attendance is an important feature, and nowhere more than here in the Philippine Islands, where for centuries so much stress has been placed upon external appearances.

Special attention should be given by every teacher to the problem of getting the children into the schools. Wherever the teacher fails in this particular the division superintendent should ascertain what the difficulty is, strengthen the teacher if he needs it, and arouse the town from its indifference. American teachers must not be kept in towns which will not support the school.

So far as is consistent with reaching a large number of children the American teaching force should be concentrated. So far as possible division superintendents should not assign individual teachers to remote and inaccessible stations.

In this connection I wish to say that wherever there are flourishing secondary schools they should be the last to be slighted, if any of the schools must be. This does not mean the forced establishment of a secondary school where there is no real demand for one.

It is the purpose of the general superintendent to spend a large portion of this year in the provinces, with the view of studying the problem first-hand, of learning what the real difficulties of the teachers are, and of ascertaining from all legitimate and reliable sources how wisely and efficiently the teacher is meeting these difficulties.

At the beginning of this new school year I have pleasure in wishing for all superintendents and teachers good health and the highest degree of success in their work.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, *General Superintendent.*

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 14, Series 1903—Annual Reports.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, June 24, 1903.

You are requested to send to this office prior to August 1, 1903, a complete report on the schools of your division, dating back to September 1, 1902, if possible.

Special emphasis should be placed upon results already attained, the secondary school, normal institutes, the needs of the division, and the outlook in general.

I wish to embody these reports, or portions of them, in my annual report to the honorable the secretary of public instruction.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN,
General Superintendent.

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 15, Series 1903—Surplus Supplies.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, July 10, 1903.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that this office has in stock no more copy books, Ward Primers, Eggleston's American Histories, or Davis' Nature Studies, and only about 1,000 more Ward's First Year; and that no more of the above-mentioned articles have been ordered. Therefore, please do not send in nor approve any more requisitions for these articles. There are still on hand a few thousand covers for small books, and requisitions for the same will be filled promptly.

A large consignment of books and supplies is expected from the States soon, but the exact date of its arrival can not be ascertained. All requisitions for supplies expected in this consignment are being held and will be filled as promptly as possible upon its arrival.

In order to make the fullest use possible of all school property, it is respectfully requested that each division superintendent furnish this office with a list of all the serviceable books in his division which are not in use and are not needed, and which could be obtained by this office for use in other divisions.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN,
General Superintendent.

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 16, Series 1903—Night Schools.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, July 27, 1903.

Frequent reports have come to this office which indicate that a closer supervision of night-school work is essential. Teachers must be made to understand that results are demanded in this as in other departments of their work, and that, unless these results appear, their classes will be discontinued. Time service is not to be countenanced. Night schools are to be established or continued only in cases where there is a genuine demand for them on the part of the pupils. An examination of the monthly reports of the division superintendents shows that a reduction in the total number of schools allowed can be made without injury to the service. As you have already been notified by wire, after August 10 the number of night schools in your division will be limited to —. In this connection your attention is invited to a circular issued from this office, dated October 21, 1902. All the provisions of this circular will hold in future, with the one modification above suggested as to the number of schools to which the various divisions are entitled. In the readjustment which may be found necessary in effecting this slight reduction in the number of classes division superintendents will, of course, exercise their authority and discretion in cutting out schools least possible of effective supervision.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. BRYAN, General Superintendent.

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 17, Series 1903—Civil-Service Examinations.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, P. I., September 27, 1903.

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that by Act 589, which went into effect on the 1st day of this month, it is necessary for all teachers who desire

promotion to pass the civil-service examination in order that evidence of their fitness may be on file with the civil-service board. Details of this examination may be found upon pages 20 to 23 of the Manual of Information relative to the Philippine civil service for the year 1903, which may be obtained from provincial treasurers.

This examination is not competitive, and an examination of the lists of subjects shows that it is not markedly technical. By arrangement with the civil-service board a general examination for eligibility for promotion will be held early in the month of November. It must be clearly understood that successfully passing this examination does not thereby entitle any teacher to an increase over the salary he now receives, but it is absolutely necessary for him to qualify to obtain his promotion at all. No promotions can be made until this examination is passed; and it seems better to defer the question of all promotions until the claims of teachers generally can be considered. You will please call attention of all teachers desiring promotion to this statement of the law.

Application for taking this examination must be made upon the regular civil-service application blanks Nos. 2 and 17, and should be presented to the provincial treasurer prior to the date of examination, which will be announced later, but an early application is desirable.

I wish to urge upon all teachers generally to take this examination. They will then be eligible for promotion should the success of their work so warrant. It is impossible to state when the second regular examination can be held.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID P. BARROWS,
General Superintendent.

Circular to Division Superintendents, No. 18, Series 1903—Absence from Duty.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, September 27, 1903.

Question has been raised as to whether the illness of a member of the immediate family of a teacher is a good and sufficient reason for the absence of that teacher from his regular duties in order to attend at the sick bed. The following rule has been adopted with the approval of the secretary of public instruction:

Leave of absence to attend the sick husband or wife or other member of the family should be granted to a teacher, but no compensation should be allowed for such absence except in cases where the disease is contagious and thereby necessitates isolation of all members of the family and temporary separation from school work.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID P. BARROWS,
General Superintendent.

EXHIBIT F.

MINUTES OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION HELD AT MANILA, P. I., MARCH 23-27, 1903, AT THE ESCUELA MUNICIPAL, CALLE VICTORIA, INTRA- MURROS.

MANILA, P. I., *March 23, 1903.*

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by Dr. E. B. Bryan, general superintendent of education, in pursuance to written notification sent to all division superintendents on January 22, 1903, which notification contained the following programme, to wit:

Monday, March 23, 9 a. m.

Introductory remarks by the general superintendent.

1. Best Plans for Establishing and Conducting Barrio Schools. M. A. Colton, H. E. Bard.
2. The Provincial Secondary School—Organization, Aims, Course of Study, etc. S. C. Newsom, G. N. Brink.

Tuesday, March 24, 9 a. m.

1. The Advisability of Merging Municipal School Funds into a Provincial Fund, to be Apportioned among the Different Pueblos on Basis of School Attendance. H. H. Buck, J. C. Muerman.
2. The Vacation School for Native Teachers; Features to be Emphasized. G. W. Beattie, E. G. Turner.

Wednesday, March 25, 9 a. m.

1. The Encouraging and Discouraging Features of the Educational Work in the Islands, with Suggestions. H. S. Townsend, W. W. Rodwell.
2. School Supplies—Selection, Transportation, Distribution. G. A. O'Reilly, E. E. Fisher.

Thursday, March 26, 9 a. m.

Addresses by the honorable the secretary of public instruction and his excellency the civil governor.

Friday, March 27, 9 a. m.

Discussion of topics to be submitted during the week.

There were present the following-named division superintendents: E. E. Fisher, division of Albay and Sorsogon; W. B. Freer, division of Ambos Camarines; M. A. Colton, division of Batangas; L. T. Gibbens, division of Bohol; E. G. Turner, division of Bulacan; W. W. Rodwell division of Cagayan and Isabela; E. A. Coddington, division of Capiz; H. H. Buck, division of Cavite; H. E. Bard, division of Cebu; J. M. Kniseley, division of Ilocos Norte; G. A. O'Reilly, division of Ilocos Sur and Abra; G. N. Brink, division of Iloilo; F. H. Evans, division of La Union; B. B. Sherman, division of Leyte and Samar; H. G. Lamson, division of Masbate; H. S. Townsend, division of Mindanao and Jolo (except Misamis and Surigao); Guy Van Schaick, division of Misamis; T. W. Thomson, division of Nueva Ecija; H. A. Bordner, division of Nueva Vizcaya; G. W. Beattie, division of Occidental Negros; S. T. Lee, division of Oriental Negros; W. A. Preuit, division of Pampanga and Bataan; S. C. Newsom, division of Pangasinan; B. G. Bleasdale, division of Rizal; G. E. Walk, division of Romblon; G. N. Briggs, division of Surigao; C. H. Covell, division of Tarlac; J. C. Muerman, division of Tayabas, C. E. Putnam, division of Zambales; G. E. Garbutt, representing Governor W. F. Pack, division of Benguet.

There were absent the following-named division superintendents: M. S. Stone, division of Manila City; F. T. Clark, division of La Laguna; Governor R. S. Offley, division of Mindoro; Governor Wm. Dinwiddie, division of Lepanto-Bontoc; Governor W. A. Philipps, division of Paragua.

It may be noted that the first two above-mentioned absentees are relieved from active duty at the close of the present school year in view of their resignations, while the remaining three superintendents have other official duties which have precluded their presence at this meeting.

The general superintendent of education appointed Ernest Staples secretary of the convention.

The general superintendent opened the meeting with the following introductory remarks:

Dr. E. B. BRYAN. I take it that the need and the purpose of a meeting of this kind are so obvious in your minds that a statement of the purpose need not now be made by me. I shall not, therefore, go through the formality of telling you why you are here.

I can not tell the superintendents this morning how pleased I am, professionally and personally, to have so full a representation here at this opening hour.

This has been a year in many ways such as I hope none of you will ever be obliged to pass through again. You have had to contend with sickness of various kinds for many weeks and many months. Smallpox has been in your schools. For more than a year there has not been a day when there have not been deaths from cholera, and at least four superintendents have had the great sorrow of having one or more of their teachers murdered. I believe the first case of cholera broke out in Manila a year ago the 20th of this month, and from that time to this I think there has not been a day when the schools have not been molested, when the work was not hindered, or when the superintendents have not been discouraged by the ravages which have come upon these islands.

Notwithstanding this condition, you have done good work, if I may guess from my consultations with the superintendents and the reports that have come to the central office. The results have been, in most ways, very satisfactory. It is told more upon the attendance than in any other way.

I sincerely hope, for our own sakes personally and for the sake of the educational work in the islands, that we may not have this experience repeated. I think it is remarkable that, after such a year, every division, practically, should be represented here this morning. Not a superintendent has been lost; not a superintendent has had a long and severe sickness. We have a case of smallpox represented here this morning, and we also have a case of what was called cholera represented; but these

gentlemen have pulled through, and we are here at the close of the year's work for a week's interchange of ideas and experiences and to renew our vigors for the coming year's work and for the work of many future years—a decade of work, I should like to be able to state it.

I hope in the discussions this week that the superintendents will speak with perfect frankness and perfect freedom. Many people have asked if they might attend these meetings. I have seen no reason at all why any one should not do so. There probably happens in each division—and I am sure it sometimes happens in the central office—some little thing that we would not like the public to know; but, so far as the policy of the department is concerned, there is no reason why the people should not know what we have in mind and what the things are which we propose to do.

I hope, and I take it that you are of the same frame of mind, that this week's work shall be a week of instructive work, and I hope that the superintendents will speak their minds very freely, very frankly, very candidly. I wish to say that, so far as the central office is concerned, there is nothing that the central office does or proposes to do that is not open to the knowledge of the division superintendents. I want you to feel perfectly free to criticise, perfectly free to make suggestions, and perfectly free to lead off in any way that you think may be helpful.

The programme that has been arranged is already in your hands. There will be a forenoon session only. Considerable time will be required for me to confer with the division superintendents and go over the ground with each one of them as I wish to do, but I have arranged a little schedule which will enable me, during the afternoons of the present week, to give one hour to each of the 30 superintendents in attendance.

I have purposely avoided anything like a formal organization, because I want the greatest of freedom in our discussions; but I wish to appoint two committees. I wish these committees to report on Thursday morning, after the addresses by the honorable the secretary of public instruction, and his excellency the civil governor, the reports to be read before the convention, with the view of discussing them the following morning at 9 o'clock.

One is a committee on school laws. I have in my office all the school laws up to date, gathered together in form. (That probably strikes you as impossible, but I have them.) Attached to those school laws are some proposed laws which may be of assistance.

There is also to be a committee on recommendations and suggestions, not a committee on resolutions. There are a great many things in regard to plans, policies, etc., to which my attention ought to be called and to which the attention of the convention ought to be called. This committee will also render their written report after the addresses of the honorable the secretary of public instruction and his excellency the civil governor, and on Friday morning the discussion will take place in like manner as the report just mentioned.

The committee on school laws is composed of Mr. W. A. Preuitt, chairman, with Mr. C. E. Putnam and Mr. W. B. Freer as members.

The committee on recommendations and suggestions is composed of Mr. T. W. Thomson, chairman, with Mr. C. H. Covell and Mr. H. G. Lamson as members.

I think the only person who is absent this morning is the first gentleman on the programme. Mr. Colton is in the city, and I have no doubt he read in the Manila Times the statement that this meeting would convene at 10 o'clock, which, of course, is an error. We shall first, therefore, take up for discussion the second topic.

Before Mr. Newson begins to speak, I will say that you have observed that two gentlemen are billed to read papers on each topic and that there are two topics for each session. It will, therefore, be necessary to limit each topic to an hour and a half.

Mr. S. C. Newsom, superintendent of the division of Pangasinan, read the following paper on "The Provincial Secondary School—Organization, Aims, Course of Study, etc."

"The provincial high school has been, I think, largely an experiment during the session just closed. A number of these schools were opened at the beginning of the session of 1902 and 1903, a large number began work at a later date during the year just passed. There has been since that time little definitely decided upon, so far as I know, in the matter of general policy, courses of study, suitable text-books, requirements for admission, and other matters of fundamental importance. Hard and fast regulations, if desirable in educational systems anywhere, could not be enforced advantageously here. Before classification there must be something to classify and this must be given as close and discriminating a study as possible. In order to place these facts before this audience as distinctly as possible, I may be permitted to state rather minutely our experience at Lingayen.

"The high school of Pangasinan began work September 1, 1902, and has, therefore, been in session seven months. Our best efforts were exercised in securing as large attendance as possible. To advertise the school in every pueblo, and in all possible ways, through American and native teachers, presidentes and others who could be induced to take an interest in the matter has been one of the chief ends striven for. At the present time I believe all the native officials in Pangasinan, and the majority of those who can read know that a high school has been established in Lingayen and that a large attendance of pupils is desired.

"We began with an enrollment of 60 pupils. This increased rapidly, and at the beginning of Christmas vacation was more than 200. During the months of January, February, and March this has steadily grown till it reached 264 three weeks ago. Since the beginning of the session about 75 pupils have quit the school voluntarily or because they were advised to do so by the American teachers. New pupils of better intelligence and education have filled these places.

"The requirements for entrance have been so far very simple and easy; the ability to read and write English fairly well and some knowledge of arithmetic, but chiefly the intellectual character and promise of the pupil. The lower age limit of fifteen years has not been observed rigidly. Some of our best pupils are younger than this. It has been suggested that no new pupil coming from a town under the jurisdiction of an American teacher should be admitted without a written recommendation and statement from the American teacher. It is my opinion that in the future this would be a wise regulation, saving time and avoiding mistakes which once made are hard, if not impossible, to correct. Young Filipinos are stunned by new surroundings, and are slow to make themselves at home. Once started in a given direction it is difficult for them to face about. They are generally very willing to take an outsider's estimate of them, and will not struggle by hard endeavor to alter this. The American teacher in the pueblo knows, or should know, more about the individual pupils of that pueblo than anyone else. Their assistance in behalf of the high school has been invaluable.

"It has further been suggested that an attendance of at least one year in an elementary public school should be one of the conditions of entrance at the provincial high school. This regulation might be wise as a general rule, but there are many pupils whose presence is desirable that have never entered a public school taught by an American teacher. These are instances of Filipino students withdrawing from private schools for the purpose of entering the secondary school of their province. In every such case that has come under my notice the pupil is bright and ambitious, but has been very poorly instructed in English, and, indeed, in other subjects as well. Generally, he seems to have been attempting a grade of work entirely beyond his capacity and a line of subjects for which he is prepared neither by inherent ability nor previous education. Such students should be welcomed at the provincial school and the least possible obstruction offered to their entrance. The one point in this matter that seems to need emphasis just at the present time is that every Filipino, boy or girl, who wishes it, though he give only fair promise of being successful, should be encouraged to enter the high school and given a fair trial. Later on the standard can be raised and requirements made more severe, but it would be unwise, I think, to inaugurate this policy until the schools in question are firmly established, have made a distinct impression upon the Filipino, and are attended by a multitude of pupils.

"Once in the school, what studies shall be pursued and what length of course shall be offered? There are two plans that suggest themselves: One demanding two years' time; the other, four. If the two-year term is prescribed, the requirements for entrance should be made rather high and the work of preparation entirely completed in the public school before the pupil is admitted to the high school. This would require more work from the American teachers in the towns and closer attention to the work of individual pupils. It would also require a rather large supply of schoolbooks and apparatus and a greater number of teachers for elementary schools. The responsibility resting upon the American teacher in a pueblo and the character and quality of his work in regulating the schools there have, I think, been generally underestimated. When these responsibilities are not shirked, the task is arduous and exacting. There comes to mind a man who is at present wrestling with the problem of four hundred and more school children. He is assisted by five native teachers, only one of whom is at all proficient. This man is overburdened. He can not see his way out. He works hard, but there is too much ahead of him. None can fully appreciate these difficulties without actual observation and experience of them. Under the stress of performing a multitude of small duties there is little time for considering the special needs of a limited number of pupils who are prepared to do a higher grade of work.

"If a four-year course in the high school is determined upon, some of these difficulties are avoided, and other advantages will be secured. The high school offers the advantages that must always attend proper organization and concentration. It is more economical, and certainly more effective, to bring all pupils to a certain degree of advancement together and to plan the instruction offered accordingly. This, of course, can be pushed too far, and in these islands, with transportation facilities and local prejudices such as they are, it is well to remember it. The limits set by the boundaries of an ordinary province are, perhaps, as a rule, not too large. This matter can be determined easily on the merits of each individual school.

"The four-year course permits a more satisfactory classification of both pupils and American teachers. The larger attendance justifies the employment of a special teacher for nearly every subject. Greater solidarity and enthusiasm can be maintained in a school of 200 than in one of 100 pupils. The outsider, the average Filipino, can be impressed more effectively, and this is one of the chief things to be considered. A spirit of pride among the natives is easily aroused, I have observed, and the name of a thing goes far. It is true, let us hope, that the deed will go farther.

"The curriculum of the high school demands the most careful consideration. It seems that this should ultimately include academic and manual training, but it should be borne in mind that much we have been attempting to introduce is as yet new and unassimilated. An embarrassment of riches is certainly more desirable than poverty, but it is a question whether or not we have been furnishing opportunities for education faster than is necessary or desirable. It seems that instruction in the following list of subjects should be provided now: English, arithmetic, geography, history, elementary civics, mechanical and free-hand drawing, bookkeeping, Spanish, and typewriting. This material furnishes subject-matter for two courses: One for teachers, the other for commercial purposes or office work.

"Manual training, if properly taught, requires considerable outlay in the way of apparatus. A four years' course should include carpentry in all of its branches, foundry and blacksmithing and machine fitting for boys, and cooking, sewing, and hygiene for girls. An easy beginning can be made by introducing sewing and the simpler forms of woodwork. This will necessitate the employment of special teachers who understand well their branches and how to make their work attractive and at the same time effective. From a limited experience in two pueblos in Pangasinan, it does not seem that Filipinos are so averse to work of this kind as reports would indicate. It is without doubt true that in this branch of instruction very much depends upon the individual American teacher. No man or woman should be set to teaching manual training who does not find a deep interest in this kind of work. This, of course, applies to all teaching, but with peculiar and especial force to manual training. After the first glow of interest has subsided, largely attributable in the beginning to the newness of the subject, it requires, I think, genuine tact and skill to maintain the integrity of the work.

"The classification of pupils in the high school has proved difficult. Almost invariably there are deficiencies and irregularities of a peculiar kind that make it impossible to tell at once where a pupil belongs. It does not seem that any kind of entrance requirements can wholly obviate this. Some pupils find themselves immediately and advance rapidly for six weeks or two months; then, when the teacher seems justified in expecting much, the pupil comes to a dead standstill, or, worse, retrogrades.

"The Filipino has a well-developed language faculty, not at all in a strictly philosophical or scientific sense, but rather an intuitive power of quickly learning a tongue as an instrument of expression. What he hears or sees he can imitate with little difficulty and remarkable speed. He does not reason about the matter. There is no halting because of a multitude of ideas to which the new one must adjust itself. A new thought is not grasped fully nor completely, but the impression made, such as it is, is used with confidence as a means of communication. There is hardly a native who has not learned some English from the American soldier. Much was taught in a systematic way in the public schools by men detailed for the purpose, but in many cases words and phrases of questionable propriety and meaning have been picked up from the streets and tiendas. One of the first tasks the American teachers set themselves was to remedy this. Pupils have been quick in their response to this effort.

"Turning to the other cardinal subject, it must be said outright that the Filipino lacks skill in mathematics and also a natural taste for this branch. There are few whom I have observed that show anything more than a very mediocre aptitude for the simpler processes of arithmetic, and I infer, though neither algebra nor geometry has been introduced in the school at Lingayen, that we may not expect much achievement in this direction. Mechanical and free-hand drawing, typewriting, and bookkeeping have proved very popular and distinctly satisfactory results have been

obtained. We have attempted to connect these subjects as closely as possible with the study of English and a transmission of general information, but some of the work is remarkable when considered on its own specific merits. This is particularly the case in free-hand drawing. Incompetence in mathematics is more than compensated for in the artistic sensibility which seems to mark in an unusual degree all work done in part with the hands. A pupil soon learns to manipulate a typewriter to its fullest possibilities and exceptional taste is shown in neat manuscript, correct spacing, and the general mechanic of written work. Nearly everyone in the school wished to enter these classes, but it was found necessary, because of limited facilities, to curtail the number of those who might do so.

"The books we have used are as follows: Lyte's English, Baldwin's Second and Third, Robinson Crusoe, Big People and Little People of Other Lands, Carpenter's Geographical Reader—Asia, Selections from Heart of Oaks Nos. II and III, Selections from Mother Tongue No. II. The work in English has been of two kinds: One a thorough class-room study, the other rapid reading in connection with composition, conversation, and spelling. In arithmetic the most advanced classes have completed and reviewed fractions and have been studying percentage and interest. By the middle of next session we wish to introduce algebra. Bryant & Straton's text is used for bookkeeping. Mechanical and free-hand drawing in their elements are easily taught through models furnished by the teacher. A beginning in geometry can be made in connection with the exercises for mechanical drawing.

"It seems that in the future a line should be drawn in the matter of school supplies for the pueblo and provincial schools. So far as I know there has been no decision to this end. There are instances of pupils entering the provincial school who have studied, in some measure, nearly every reader furnished by the department. There is need of a book for each child in the class, but this should be mastered more thoroughly than has been the practice before it is discarded for a new one.

"In this connection I wish to suggest the advisability of requiring pupils in the provincial high schools to furnish their stationery and pencils. It would be necessary to arrange for their purchase through the department, as such articles can only be had in limited quantities in provincial stores. It is almost impossible to control the proper distribution of such supplies when they are used in quantities without cost or price, and I am confident the privilege has been and will be abused. If the pupils be required to pay a small price for these there will be a greater appreciation of them and a more reasonable economy in their use.

"Aside from the routine of text-book it is a pleasure to state that the pupils are eager for school organizations of all kinds. Just at present one of the absorbing questions at Lingayen is which of the two competing baseball teams shall be victor. The teams are fitted out with the usual baseball paraphernalia, and propose in the future to try conclusions with some neighboring high school. Interest in this is not confined to the pupils; a large audience assembles on the plaza to witness every practice game. Some weeks ago it was decided in debate that iron was more useful than gold. It was not found at all difficult to start a school paper, which has been published once per month. In all of these accessories to the regular school work the Filipino pupils display as much interest, though differing in its expression, as the American schoolboy. A certain boisterous quality is wanting, and there is less evident energy, but in its way the enthusiasm seems just as genuine.

"There is no need to discuss here the aims and advantages of education in its larger sense. However, there is one need in the schools of these islands which at present time is so pressing and urgent that it seems well to point out how it may be relieved and how the provincial high school may be made to serve better than any other agency as the chief agency. I refer to the lack of suitably qualified native teachers. In the Manila schools the case is doubtless otherwise, and there may be some variations in the different provinces, but so far as I have observed the native teacher who, unaided, is able to regulate a school satisfactorily is the rare exception. It is not so much a matter of scholarship, though this is meager enough, as it is ignorance of general school methods and management. The native teacher can not take hold of a condition of things which demands self-reliance and originality. With an American teacher to assume the responsibility and take the initiative the native can do fair work, but once left to himself he can not maintain the ground gained. The work comes to a standstill, or, worse, deteriorates. This has been demonstrated so often that further experiment is superfluous. Instances are multiplied where American teachers have been temporarily withdrawn from pueblos in which the schools were flourishing. Frequent inspection and continued and minute directions amounted to nothing. The conditions went from bad to worse until the schools were, as a presidente put it, 'como antes.'

"One thousand American teachers are not sufficient to regulate the schools of the

Philippine Islands, and it becomes an important question how their services can be most effectively and economically employed. I believe that a large part of their time, perhaps one-half, should be given to the instruction of native teachers and of those who wish and have sufficient intelligence to become teachers. Native teachers should, in the future, be chosen from those only who have spent a period in some provincial high school or the Manila Normal School. It will be good economy to make these provincial schools effective. I am of the opinion that a fair beginning has been made. It is quite true that the idea of a secondary school in each province appeals to the Filipinos, and I believe it equally true that if the policy which shall control their development is a generous one they will in time become the central feature in the educational system of these islands."

Mr. Gilbert N. Brink, superintendent of the division of Iloilo, read the following paper on "The Provincial Secondary School—Organization, Aims, Course of Study, etc."

"By limiting this subject to the provincial secondary school we are freed from the obligation of outlining the future or defining the scope of Manila's higher schools. We consider, then, the problem of secondary education solely in its relations to the provinces.

"Perhaps it will be well to state at the outset that the secondary school we have in mind is not the counterpart of the secondary school at home. The term 'secondary' is relative.

"The secondary instruction of these islands is correlated with the primary instruction given here, not with that given in the States. Hence this term as here used has for its antithesis the primary instruction that exists to-day in these islands. Not infrequently we are told that the terms 'secondary school' or 'normal school,' as applied to the provincial schools, are misnomers. This is true if we compare these schools with those of like name in the States, but it is not true if comparison is made with the primary instruction of these islands.

"We remember that only a short forty years ago Spain made her first provision for the education of the Filipino, and that since that time insurrections and revolutions have flourished and seriously hampered the educational work—that the preparation for us has been short and interrupted. There is frequently manifested on the part of Americans in these islands a spirit of impatience, of restiveness under the slow march of events. We feel that the people are blind to their best interests; that the progress made is far less than it should be; that for the amount of energy expended there is not a commensurate result secured. We in the educational department are no less liable to become impatient than those in other departments. We are in a hurry for our primary schools to develop into well-graded grammar schools.

"It will take time—years of constant, painstaking, sympathetic work in and through our schools to create that public appreciation of the public's schools which will make it the father's pride to keep his boy in school the whole year and every day in the year; to change the present shifting population of our schools to a constant population. When that time comes the schools will of themselves grade up to higher standards, and the secondary school of these islands may become the peer of its namesake in the States.

"A clear grasp of the significance of the provincial school is best gained by a survey of the field it is to occupy. We must first ask ourselves what other institutions exist that are doing secondary school work. Upon investigation we find, with a possible three or four exceptions, none that even pretend to do such work. The field is practically unoccupied. The extent of the field of the provincial school is determined by the need for such a school. This school is the goal toward which the brightest and most hopeful element in our primary schools is striving. If the interior primary schools accomplish nothing more than the preparing of 10 or 20 per cent of their scholars for the provincial school they are doing a work that is eminently worth while. They are the recruiting stations from which the secondary school draws the major part and best equipped of its pupils. The needs of these pupils define the limits of the field.

"Throughout our interior towns young men and young women are looking to the provincial school to give them larger advantages. It is to meet their needs that the government has established these secondary schools.

"Those who come to the provincial schools have different ambitions and different needs. Some desire to become teachers; for them we must provide normal work. Others wish to become business men; for them we should provide a commercial course. Another class desires to prepare for professional life; to them we must give a good general training that will not only enable them to enter later upon special studies in the professions selected but also enable them to intelligently meet the life of to-day in its multiple phases and departments. Again, there is a class of students

whose natural abilities suggest industrial work; for them we should have an industrial department in our provincial school equipped to train men for such work as is most urgently needed in these islands. And finally, though by no means least, if the bureau of agriculture does not arrange to establish agricultural schools in each province, a department of agriculture should be included in the work of the provincial school. The agricultural interests of these islands are of vital importance, and any system of education which leaves this interest out of its reckoning is incomplete and will fail at that point where the strongest support should be given. Schools fashioned along the lines of the Tuskegee Institute would be of untold benefit in this land where manual labor is thought demeaning, and a little learning lifts one above the plane of humble toil.

"This, in general terms, is the field of the provincial school.

"II. Given this field in which to work, what should be the aim or aims of the provincial school? I take it they should be no less than to cover the field—to meet to the full the needs of the pupils. It may be, it is impossible in the beginning to carry on all the work outlined above, but our ultimate aim should not be short of this. The field is open to us. The ground lies fallow. We can not hope to put it all under cultivation this year, but year by year we can add to the part that has been reclaimed other portions, keeping ever in mind the fact that eventually the whole field must be worked.

"Before leaving the discussion of the aims of the provincial school, let me state that it should be our aim not merely to cover the field but to cover it well. The modicum of excellence already secured should by no means content us in the coming years. Personally I feel that we should not cease to raise the standard of these secondary schools until a graduate from them is prepared to enter the usual collegiate courses of the States, for no pupil should be compelled to go to some distant center to complete his preparatory work. If, however, the standard for admission to the University of Manila (soon to be established) is made somewhat different from the average standard in the States, then the work of our secondary schools should be of such character and grade that their graduates would be accepted for admission to the work of said university.

"III. With the field of the school and its aims in mind, we can now determine how it will be best organized. For the present a very simple organization will prove most effective.

"First. The secondary school should be under the direction and control of the division superintendent, subject to the approval of the general superintendent of education. This is necessary because of the intimate relations existing between the school and the province. The superintendent of the division is the one best able to strengthen these relations and conserve the interests of the school, because he is that representative of the bureau of education who is in closest touch with the provincial officials. He is also the widest known among the constituents of the school. He alone comes in direct contact with fathers and mothers of the interior towns who have children either already in these schools or who should be in them. Furthermore, he is in direct touch with all of the American teachers, who are ever preparing more pupils for the provincial school. Thus, because of his relations to the provincial board, to the parents of the children, and the American teachers, he is the natural head of the provincial school. I may also note in passing that putting the school under his direction and control will result in making more complete the correlation and sympathy between the provincial school and the municipal public school, and make all but impossible a drifting apart of the one from the other.

"Second. The school should be under the immediate supervision of a principal, who should have all powers that usually belong to that position.

"Third. As the school expands and new departments are added, departmental supervisors should be added, who would be under the direction of the principal of the school. Thus commercial, industrial, and agricultural departments, when established, would be put under the personal care of a supervisor specially trained for such work.

"Under this organization there will be no doubt as to where the responsibility for any part of the work lies. The powers of each officer can be clearly defined and conflicts of authority practically made impossible.

"IV. We pass now to the consideration of the course of study that should be pursued in these schools. We must keep in mind, when framing the curriculum, the preparation or lack of preparation of those who present themselves for matriculation, for our work must begin where their preparation ends.

"There are two well-defined classes that present themselves for enrollment; those who come to us with previous training in English—in other words, those who come to us from our primary schools, and those who come without such training.

"This latter class, comprising as it does a large number of young men and women from 15 to 25 years of age, can not be sent back to the primary school because of the age of the students. We can not turn them away with the statement that they are not prepared for the work of the school, nor can we lower the standard of the secondary school by admitting them to its regular work without taking away much of its prestige with the people. The only alternative left us is to establish a preparatory department in which this class of students may prepare itself to enter the regular secondary school.

"We must be careful not to fix the entrance requirements of the secondary school so high that the primary schools can not give their pupils the preparation necessary for admission. Nor, on the other hand, will it be wise to make them so low that a part of the primary work will overlap that given in the secondary school.

"For the present I recommend that the pupil be required to complete the following work before he is admitted to the regular course of the secondary school.

"English—First half of Baldwin's 'Third Year' completed, or its equivalent. Language—Leyte's 'Elementary English' completed, or its equivalent. Arithmetic—Fractions, including decimals, completed. Geography—Tarbell's 'Elementary Geography' completed, or its equivalent. History—Montgomery's 'Elementary History of the United States,' to be used as a supplementary reader in the second year of the preparatory course.

"Pupils who have not completed the above work should be sent back to their towns to continue their work in the primary schools or admitted to the preparatory department of the secondary school, each case to be determined on its merits by the superintendent.

"I shall not attempt to give a detailed course of study here, as it would unduly lengthen this paper; but I do wish to speak briefly of its general features.

"The work of the preparatory department should be arranged in a two years' course, in which the burden and stress of work should be upon the subjects mentioned in the requirements for admission to secondary schools, though I would also include in this course music, writing, and drawing.

"The work of the secondary school should extend over a period of four years, the first two of which should be prerequisite to entrance in any special department of the school, except the industrial, for which we may or may not make the completion of the preparatory course a prerequisite to admission. The completion of the third year should be prerequisite to entrance upon special normal work.

"In addition to more advanced work in the subjects enumerated in the list of requirements for admission, the secondary school should take up elementary hygiene and physiology in the first year.

"In the second year physical geography should be substituted for general geography and Philippine history for United States history. Nature study should also be introduced, and elementary algebra should succeed arithmetic in the latter half of the same year.

"In the third year political and commercial geography should succeed physical geography and general history should succeed Philippine history. The nature study of the second year should be followed by botany in the third year. A course in civil government should now be introduced, with special attention given to the government of the Philippines and its practical problems. The work in algebra should now be alternated with elementary geometry.

"In the fourth year, algebra and geometry should be continued, elementary chemistry and physics introduced, botany continued or followed by zoology, and either American or English history read.

"Throughout the first three years of the secondary course, there should be a progressive study of the English language together with its literature.

"During the fourth year, those who are preparing themselves to become teachers should substitute professional work for any two of the following subjects, to wit, chemistry, physics, botany, or zoology. This work, during the first half of the year, should consist of a study of school management, with some simple text-book, and actual work in a training school. During the last half of the year an elementary psychology, such as Tracy's *Psychology of Childhood*, should be substituted for the course in school management. The work in the practice school should continue throughout the year.

"Any students who drop the regular course at the end of the second year in order to enter some special department of the school should be allowed to elect so much of the regular work as they can carry without interfering with their special work.

"It is recommended, also, that a course in Spanish be offered during the last two years. This recommendation is made after considerable thought on the matter. In the course of my visits to the various towns in my division I have been frequently

told by parents that the reason they send their children to Manila or to some private school at home, instead of to the provincial school, is because they wish them to have an opportunity to learn the Spanish language. Recently I requested the pupils of our provincial school to express their desire for, or indifference to, the addition of a course in Spanish to the curriculum of the school. About 180 voted for the course in Spanish, and 100 said they did not care. But aside from this, Spanish is, by no means, a dead language in these islands. It is the language of the influential class, the business men, and society, the large majority of whom will never learn English, for they have passed the age when one acquires readily a new tongue. The young men we are training to-day will, by virtue of that training, step into positions of responsibility and trust where a knowledge of the Spanish language will be of real value to them. Therefore I feel that we should give them the opportunity to acquire this language. I would not give this course prominence in our school work by making it obligatory; but I would make it an elective in the more advanced classes, and would provide for it the best instructor available.

"V. The question of the support of the school often causes the superintendent not a little anxious thought.

"During these years of reconstruction, when fields are untilled, business is unsettled, resources are uncertain, and income is fluctuating, a careful conservative policy of expenditure of public funds is imperative. This, if anything, is more apparent in provincial matters than in insular affairs, for unsettled conditions and untilled fields all but paralyze the industry of a province. The demands now made upon both insular and provincial funds are enormous. We are forced to remember this when appropriations asked for are not made.

"The present arrangement by which the burden of maintaining our secondary schools is borne jointly by the insular and provincial governments must be continued until there is a marked change for the better in the industrial life of the provinces. The insular government must continue to furnish the necessary teachers, books, and such special apparatus as is possible, while the province must provide the necessary grounds, buildings, and furniture.

"With ready and general support from the insular and provincial treasuries, with the good will of the people and the earnest cooperation of trained teachers, the future of the provincial school is assured. And it needs no prophetic eye to foresee their large and healthful development during the next decade."

Doctor BRYAN. We have now some minutes for a general discussion.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I want to say that I think the plan of industrial education in the provincial school most excellent. Many have asked for an industrial course and have expressed a desire to become master mechanics, master builders. It seems to me that an educational requirement would give dignity to such a course. As to the specific work of preparing the teachers, it seems that the importance of getting thorough instruction outweighs by far any specific preparation in the study of text-books. The Filipinos are great imitators and will best learn by example.

Mr. BEATTIE. There are just two points that I wish to mention in this connection. It seems to me that the function of this provincial school at the present stage is not so much to give instruction as it is to draw to our schools a class of persons who have received very little education in any language or in any school but who are too old to be attracted by the primary schools. There are many young people between the ages of 12 and 20 who are very willing to enter school for even primary instruction when they do not have to be classed with the small children. We have given special attention to this class. We receive them with very slight educational qualifications and we would not be able to get them in any other way. They are the initial class.

We found great difficulty in making our provincial schools truly provincial schools. About a year before the act was passed authorizing the province to spend money for buildings for a provincial school we endeavored to sustain a class a little more advanced than the regular primary school classes, and we offered to give instruction to any who would come in from any part of the province on very easy terms. We thought we needed a little money for the running expenses. We worked up a very good class in the town where the school was located. As soon as the law was passed authorizing the provinces to spend money for provincial schools we established dormitories for our boys and girls. The province rented a good building for the boys and another building for the girls, and a very capable Filipino woman was put in charge of the girls' dormitory, and the principal of the teachers' class has been in charge of the boys' dormitory. We received boarding pupils at 15 pesos a month. We have at the present time 18 full boarding pupils in the girls' dormitory and 8 who take one meal there and pay half rates. We have 10 full regular boarders in the boys' dormitory. By this means we have been able to get representatives from various parts of the province. We have made a success of it. Both are on a paying basis so far as the

living expenses are concerned. The province pays the rent of the building, and we get enough to pay the salary of the manager in the girls' dormitory and to pay the cost of operating, including all help required. It is a very valuable feature of our school, and it is going to attract, I am sure, in the coming year a number of pupils from distant towns.

Mr. BRINK. Upon both points which Mr. Beattie has taken up I heartily agree with him. As to the first, we have attempted to solve that by our preparatory department which I have mentioned. We have not been able to institute dormitories on account of lack of resources, but from our experience there I am thoroughly convinced that we can not do a better thing than to establish dormitories next year.

Mr. THOMSON. I wish to say that I heartily indorse everything that was in both the papers and also the additions by Mr. Beattie and Mr. Townsend. In my division we have in view a printing plant. If we fail to get it from the insular government, we will try the province; if we fail to get it from the province, we will get it. The question of funds has been mentioned. We are very poor in many of our pueblos, but improvements are going on, and we are doing a fine industrial work. We ask for an appropriation of \$5,000, and we are lucky if we get 20 pesos. I am in favor of more authority for the division superintendents. [Laughter.] Our industrial class is working on school desks. We pay from 60 to 80 cents (Mexican) for the manual labor and the furnishing of the material. We have 24 in the carpenters' class that are enjoying spending the afternoons in that work, and some of them—the poorer ones—work on Saturdays. They almost live on what they earn.

Mr. MUERMAN. The attendance at our high school decreased very rapidly. Upon investigation I found several peculiar objections—I believe this is an experience meeting. The first is that we do not go high enough in our provincial high school, and if they go to a private school they can take exactly what they wish; for instance, they can take Latin the very first year. It is not the quality of the medicine, but it is the taking. If we give no certificate from the lower schools to the provincial high school—that, however, I will say can be relieved by certificates under an examination approved by the principal of the high school permitting the children who take that examination to enter the high school upon that certificate. Another objection: A little girl's parents came to the American teacher one day wishing to take their daughter out of school. "We understand," they said, "that you Americans are to force our children, whether we want them or not, to go to the Manila high school or normal school, and we do not wish them to be forced at all." Fortunately, we had a good presidente, who explained the situation, and we had no further trouble on that score.

In the different provinces, of course, we meet with different conditions in regard to the study and use of Spanish. When I first went into the field I believed it absolutely essential to know Spanish, but my experience has taught me differently. The sooner we get rid of Spanish the better. I have met some opposition, and pupils will go to a private class to learn it, but I believe our teachers in the primary schools will take it in hand, and that there will be very little trouble in doing away with it in our high school. I am opposed to Spanish in the high school.

Mr. O'REILLY. I must state that I am heartily prepared to agree with the gentleman who last spoke. We have gone rather further than Mr. Brink suggested in placing this subject in our high school or in the normal. It was not because we felt that Spanish was a necessity in the education of the Filipino boy or the Filipino girl, but because there was a class of young men and young women whom we needed in our school, and who would not attend it unless they had the opportunity to study Spanish. If we do not provide Spanish and Latin and a few other courses in the way of accomplishments, they would enter the private school or the church school. I have found it advisable, almost necessary, to test from time to time the temper of the people and the community to find out what they want. In Vigan there were several strong private schools. The strongest was the Instituto Ilocano, connected with some college in Manila. It had an attendance last school year of about 200 students, including most of the "ilustrados" of the town. They would not, under the circumstances, attend any school where they could not have Spanish and Latin. Now, we just introduced both Spanish and Latin in the beginning, right at the start, in order to get in these pupils. We did more than that. This Instituto Ilocano had as its principal teacher an excellent teacher of both Latin and Spanish, and we just stole him—the general superintendent was kind enough to make that a possibility. He came over to our high school and brought with him about 80 or 90 of his best pupils. The Instituto now has about 30 pupils, and they are coming over after this vacation. We have found it necessary to teach Spanish, not because the Filipinos need it, but because they want it, and because they insist upon having it, and if we do not teach it some one else will.

I would ask the gentleman who spoke of dormitory plans what provisions were made which made it possible to follow that plan. Did the provincial board supply funds for renting and equipping dormitories?

Mr. BEATTIE. The province rented two buildings for the provincial school. The larger building was used for the class room, and another building was rented for the boys' dormitory. For the larger building the province paid 150 pesos, and for the boys' dormitory the rental was 90 pesos. The province also employed a woman at 37½ pesos. The province furnishes dishes, beds, and everything required for the dormitory.

Mr. NEWSOM. Under the conditions which have prevailed in my division I have failed to see any need for a dormitory. Previously to opening school I went to see the governor upon the subject. The governor consulted everybody with reference to boarding the pupils, and we found there would be plenty of room to spare, the rate being 10 pesos per month for room and board. Upon arrival every pupil looked out for his own dormitory.

What Mr. O'Reilly says concerning Spanish is true. If we do not teach Spanish some one else will. There is a demand for Spanish, but it does not extend to young children. More people speak English than they do Spanish, and better. We have very few pupils who speak correct Spanish, but we have a good number that speak good English. Young pupils should not be encouraged to take Spanish; it is only for those who are matured and who have learned Spanish in some measure and wish to continue it. In a few years we will have no need for Spanish, and the policy with respect to teaching it should be a waning one. The time will come when there will be no need for it.

Mr. EVANS. It seems to me that Mr. Newsom's plan is a good one. The use of the dormitory might compel the closing of school on account of smallpox among the students, whereas the other plan would exempt us from the possibility of having to close school at any time of the year from infectious diseases.

Mr. BRINK. There is one feature in connection with the use of Spanish that has not been brought to our attention here that I think is quite an important one. The native teacher has been of little consequence. His influence, in large part, will depend upon his standing in the town. I have found in my own work that my ability to get in touch with the presidentes, etc., depended upon my ability to use the Spanish language. My Spanish has some peculiarities yet. It seems to me that the native teacher we send out from our schools to take charge of schools who can not use the Spanish language because he has not studied it will be seriously handicapped.

Mr. SHERMAN. As long as the padre uses the native dialect it seems to me that the native tongue is the most important in the community. In his own tongue the native teacher can best approach and converse with the leading men of his town, and in that way overcome any difficulty arising from a lack of knowledge of Spanish.

I have not been fortunate enough to have a provincial school. I should have been glad if the provinces had been rich enough.

I wish to recommend that assessments and taxes be put into the provincial treasury instead of into the quarters where they are now going.

I also recommend a law requiring the towns throughout the island to contribute to the support of the normal school at Manila.

Dr. BRYAN. In the matter of schoolbooks and supplies, I wish at this time to invite representatives of houses to make whatever showing of books and supplies they may desire, for which purpose the halls of this building are at their disposal. This method will enable the division superintendents to examine this material at less expense of time and energy than in any other way. Mr. Cameron represents Heath & Co. The American Book Company is represented indirectly, in the absence of its agent, by the gentlemen at the American Book Store. Mr. Kendall, who is with us this morning, is a schoolman of many years' experience, and will be very glad, I am sure, to show you the goods of Ginn & Co. Mr. Silver probably knows the educational situation as well as most of us do, and he will be glad to exhibit his goods. Contrary to what seems to be the general opinion, I believe that "book agents" are our strongest allies, and these gentlemen are invited to assist us in our work.

At the close of the forenoon session I wish the superintendents would enroll with the secretary their city addresses.

We will now take up the first subject, "Best plans for establishing and conducting barrio schools," led by Mr. Colton.

Mr. Colton read the following paper:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is very easy to talk around and about this very large subject, thereby discussing the whole educational problem in the Philippines, but it is very difficult to attack directly. I think, then, that I had better dispose of my subject in the beginning, dismiss it, and leave myself free to talk of

whatever else I choose. A certain general was ordered to 'resume operations.' He inquired about the way to begin operations and he was told, 'The way to resume operations is to resume operations.' Now, the way to establish barrio schools is to establish barrio schools. There is often a great deal of cant in our profession, a great deal of mystification and palaver. The way just described avoids all that element. However, in my talk around and about barrio schools I shall have occasion to mention especially one of the indispensable requisites to such an establishment, namely, money or its equivalent.

"It is commonplace to say that all generalizations about the Philippines are false; but precisely because there is no type and no uniformity most intelligent generalizations contain some truth. I make this general statement because I can not undertake to give the exceptions to the generalizations I may see fit to make.

"First, let us consider what a barrio is. A barrio is an aggregation usually of from 200 to 800 inhabitants. It forms a certain very small part of a municipality, and one might almost say an unnecessary part, at least from the point of view of the present government organization. But some barrios have only a hundred inhabitants, and some have from three to five thousand inhabitants. The barrio contributes to the best of its ability to the support of the town, and receives precious little return. It gives all it can and receives usually practically nothing. Before passing on to consider the government of the barrio a word might be said of the economic situation of the average barrio. The land belongs in great measure to owners who live in town. It is true the barrio inhabitants are not forbidden the privilege of visiting town, but that is about all they get out of it. The people possess exceedingly little property and live from hand to mouth. Those who are tenants cultivate about one-third of the land which they could handle—that is, per man. The share going to the tenant varies according to conditions and the kind of crop, but he sometimes gets as much as half. He is usually contented to cultivate 5 acres, because that suffices for his absolute wants. Of course such a well-to-do barrio man as this would have a whole horde of servants and muchachos.

"The term 'government,' as applied to a barrio now, is rather a euphemism. The Municipal Code provides that a councilman shall have one or more barrios under his care, and he may name a sublieutenant in the barrio to represent him. The council may also by law make provision for the government of the barrio other than that mentioned; but, as a matter of fact, since there is no obligation, usually nothing is done. The *teniente* of the barrio receives no pay, and he is the government. Although not in theory, yet in fact, he is a despotism and a despot. In short, we have here the Spanish system continued.

"As the *teniente* receives no salary and has no police protection, it is small wonder that he sometimes compounds with evil doers, *ladrones*, and the devil. There are no police in the barrios. Sometimes the *muchachos* of the *teniente* are supposed to be *ex officio* policemen. Sometimes there are supposed to be irregular and unarmed volunteers. But this is a mere supposition.

"Now, either the insular government or the municipal government, or both, should provide regular police for the barrios. At least a patrol for a district composed of several barrios might be arranged. These police should live in the barrio or group of contiguous barrios. The municipal police rarely visit the barrio. The insular police, if there happen to be any stationed in the *pueblo*, live in the center of the town and make only very occasional visits to any given barrio. But a visit once a month will not insure quiet in a barrio. Schools can be run without absolute tranquillity in the barrios, but they can be best established and maintained by providing adequate protection to the people of the barrios.

"Nearly all of the money collected by the town is spent in the central town. Sometimes a little is spent in maintaining barrio schools. One reason that the barrios have received no more attention in a governmental way is lack of funds. One way of securing more money for barrio government and schools would be to unite some of the towns, many of which maintain their governments with difficulty now. The economy thus made would enable them to give more to the barrios. Nothing elaborate is needed, but something is needed, especially in the thickly settled districts. Scattered barrios of 200 inhabitants could expect little, but census districts 4 kilometers square, with from twelve to fifteen hundred people, might reasonably hope for something.

"When I speak of the town as opposed to the barrio, I mean what is known as the '*poblacion*,' i. e., the central part of a *pueblo*, exclusive of its barrios. Now, the proportion of the population living in the towns as compared with the total living in all the barrios varies with each town and with each province according to such conditions as density of population of the whole territory and the character of the agriculture and business in which the people are engaged, both in the towns and in the

barrios, but especially is it dependent on the kind of crop. For example, 'X' Province raises coconuts and rice, but principally coconuts. The cocoa tree needs little attention, so a larger proportion of the people in such a province would live in town and the barrio territory would be sparsely settled. But in 'Y' Province, the products being rice, sugar, maize, etc., the country or barrio districts are much more thickly populated, as the crops require more manual labor. The proportion of inhabitants in towns in 'X' Province might be one-third or more of the total population, but in 'Y' Province not more than a sixth or a seventh of the total population would be in the towns. In 'X' Province it might even be a question as to whether it would be wise to have any barrio schools at all, owing to the small and widely scattered population of the hamlets, which perhaps have from one to two hundred souls. In 'Y' Province not only are the barrios twice as large or more, but they are very often contiguous, so that in a district 2 kilometers square, or approximately a circular territory having a radius of a mile and a quarter, there would be a population of from a thousand to fifteen hundred. It is quite possible, then, to make school and governmental districts of about this size. In 'X' Province the barrios are too far apart to make any such districts. In the thickly populated province you will find some streets from 5 to 15 miles long, lined on both sides with practically continuous houses. Such a street would, of course, compose many barrios.

"The poblacion, or central town, is really only one of the barrios, which is chosen, on account of its superior situation, etc., as the seat of the town government. But is it just that this little population of the town, say three or four thousand, should monopolize the government and all its benefits and advantages to the exclusion of the 30,000 people who may inhabit the barrios? Often enough the poblacion is even smaller than one of its barrios. (I am not here considering such anomalous barrios as those of Zamboanga Province, so called, but of course much that I say applies even to them). Time was when the barrio furnished little to the town revenue, but now, with the land tax, it bears its full share of the burden of taxation. Shall it receive no government or schools? Is there no balm in Gilead for the barrio? What profit is it to the barrio of Mataasnaohoy that it has 3,000 inhabitants and raises a hundred thousand dollars' worth of hemp per annum? Not one cent is spent there by the government.

"A little comparison of the barrios with the country districts in many parts of the United States will show that the advantage from a school point of view lies with the Philippines. Many parts of the United States have only 30 or less inhabitants to the square mile, or, say, five children of school age. In such a case the problem is very difficult. But the American boy will walk much farther to school than the Filipino. Perhaps it is only reasonable to expect less of the Filipino, on account of climate and hereditary influences. A mile is considered a very long walk to school for a Filipino boy. As a rule, a mile and a half is about the maximum. And I say this after experience in territory which now forms seven divisions. Fortunately the Filipino inclines to living in villages or barrios rather than living, as do so many families in America, far from any other habitation. The first public school law of Massachusetts, passed in 1647, I believe, provided that each 50 householders should have a school, which ran only a small part of the year. We can not hope to do quite so much for some time to come.

"In the rural districts of America the head of the family very nearly supports the family, but in the Philippines the whole family works in a scattered and lackadaisical way. If anything, the women and children work more than the 'tauo' himself. At all events, they are wanted around to do odd jobs, such as bringing water for lazy parents. Then the system of binding out children; both orphans and others, into a sort of willing serfdom keeps many children out of school.

"The problem of rural schools in America is now being met increasingly by concentration or amalgamation of schools and transportation of children to school by government wagons. That solution is not possible in the Philippines, if it were desirable.

"In some towns an attempt has been made to make a large proportion of the barrio children attend the town school. This, although a success in certain cases, has not bidden fair to be a great success in general; but attending the town school is, and probably will remain, the main chance for the children in the barrios of a thinly settled province. The 'principales' are to be encouraged to assist their barrio clientele to send their children to the town school; but as this is only possible through a direct outlay on the part of the 'principales' for food of the barrio children living in town, it is not likely to become a very common practice. Where the towns have tried this scheme, it has undoubtedly resulted in some hardship on the barrio people, who are forced some to do without their children, others to support their children in town.

"In some towns the scheme has been tried of having the barrio children come in on some day of the week to the town school. This was, of course, not a success, and only succeeded in spoiling the work in the town school without any appreciable advantage to the barrio children.

"Even before the régime of the land tax, with the small amount of money available then, an attempt was made in some towns and provinces to put a school in every barrio. This could not be successful on account of the necessarily poor class of teachers available at the wages paid, usually from 2 to 8 pesos per month. It is true the people did sometimes make presents of 'camotes,' etc., to the teacher, and sometimes money was collected. And although it is not a verified fact, it is probable that money was still collected in such cases even after the teachers thoroughly understood it to be against the law. All this was entirely unsatisfactory, but the barrios each wanted a school, and the council disliked to deny them.

"The only thing we can do in the thickly settled territory is to make school districts containing, each, a group of three or four barrios. This will not be entirely satisfactory to all of the barrios, for naturally each wants a school within its limits. It is true also that until the barrios get used to this arrangement the outlying ones of the district will not lend all the assistance possible, for there is a great deal of jealousy between the barrios as well as between towns. In the thinly settled districts we can only place a school in a few of the larger barrios. Only a very few barrio people can afford to pay board for their children at school in town. Therefore, at best, in such provinces, probably one-half of the population will be without public instruction. Little or nothing can be done in those provinces where the land tax is not yet due, but even that tax is insufficient. Insular aid should be given in one or more of the following ways: First, by giving the provinces native teachers to be carried on the insular pay roll, say in the proportion, at least, of about 6 per 100,000 of population; second, by donating half the pay of barrio teachers up to a certain maximum limit of teachers; third, by donating 100 to 200 pesos for the purchase of materials to every barrio which would build its own schoolhouse, not to exceed a certain maximum number of barrios per 100,000 inhabitants or proportional part thereof. Such barrios should be aided as would donate labor or money to build their schoolhouse, and such as give promise of maintaining a reasonable attendance. This might cost a little now, but a dollar spent would be a dollar saved. For in a few years the influence on the barrio would be so good that less money would have to be spent for police, as the barrio people would soon learn that harboring ladrones was against their own permanent interest. (But, en passant, it must be admitted that now, when, as I have indicated, the barrio people are without police protection, it is to the present interest of the individual to keep quiet about any ladrones who may have passed his way. Furthermore, the barrio people are extremely ignorant—a dangerous ignorance where they are so ready to be led into mischief by irresponsible fellows).

"We have shown how large a proportion of the Filipinos live in barrios, namely, from two-thirds to five-sixths of the total population. Can we claim to introduce an American system if we educate the few and leave the many to ignorance? It would be dangerous in a state where we are, allowing so large a degree of self-government, to leave the mass of the population to their superstitions. The 'well-poisoning idea' is a good example.

"As I have hinted, town councils have, in some instances, obliged barrio parents to send their children to town school a long way off. Again those of the barrio people who possess a little property have been obliged to board their children at the town school. This latter method is hardly legal and is not to be advised except in a voluntary way in certain towns. In certain towns the people live in the pueblo more or less during the year, going out every few weeks to look after barrio affairs, and migrating to the barrio at planting season and harvest. This partly accounts for the large town population in certain provinces.

"I have already partly discussed the financial possibilities in the barrios. Most of the divisions have the land tax, but it is not yet collected in the province I now have. In many provinces and pueblos it will be insufficient on account of the small amount of land owned by private persons; in others insufficient because of the low valuation and rate per cent. Naturally the principales and councilmen desire a low rate and valuation from personal motives, as the tax, in their opinion, hits them very hard. The assessor boards have corrected some of the flagrant inequalities as between towns of the same province, but the taxation is unequal in different provinces. The assessment of the same grade of land varies sometimes from 100 to 200 per cent. There should be an insular board of equalization. Of course, again, the council apply the minimum tax required by law to the schools. If there is a case where they have applied the maximum I have not heard of it. This minimum

will not be enough even though we do not give a school to every barrio but make districts. Whatever aid is given by the insular government to the barrio or town schools should be arranged in a flexible manner so that the division superintendent can, either directly or by recommendation to the general superintendent, apply the assistance where it is most needed. One very common misstatement of Filipinos is that the land tax is for schools. The schools are made to bear the whole burden of this taxation, but that only proves the popularity of the idea of instruction. For, however little a Filipino may aid in practice, theoretically he is usually on the right side and descants often quite volubly on the necessity for education.

"In short, then, both for financial reasons and on account of the distribution of population, the barrio schools must be established one for each group of barrios forming a district. It goes without saying that the school should be placed at the point most accessible to the largest number. (A mile and a half, or say $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers, should be the extreme radius for attendance). The only variation from this should be where one of the barrios shows particular interest, and does more for the school in a material way, in which case it should be favored.

"There are, as a rule, no schoolhouses in the barrios. Let us, therefore, consider the difficult problem of how to get them. Little, if any, money can be given by the towns for this purpose, else there would be very little left with which to pay teachers. Even if the insular government should aid, the larger part must be done by the barrio itself, or by the group of barrios. A mass meeting should be held in the central barrio for the purpose of soliciting contributions of material and labor, or money. The presidente should preside at this meeting, but the native teacher, the *teniente*, and other persons of influence in the barrio should take especial part.

"A great deal of noise should be made. A brass band would help, if only there were any way to pay for it. As much ceremony should be used as possible, and the more dignitaries you can assemble the better. I do not say this in jest. The simple barrio people are impressed by these things, and so far as influence of externals goes, at least, are even emotional. As I am writing such a meeting has just been held in Balboc. The presidente first addressed the meeting, reproaching the barrio for not having done something toward a schoolhouse. Balboc is one of the two barrios which have schools, out of a total of forty-odd barrios in the town. The presidente told them that the only reason he had got the school placed in Balboc was that if he had put it in Sambat people would have said he favored Sambat because it was his barrio (the presidente having property there). But now Balboc had had a fair trial, and unless they showed some material enthusiasm he would get the superintendent to put the school in Sambat, his barrio or no. In fact, he said, the people of Sambat wanted a school very much, etc. A subscription was started, and 35 pesos, which is a great deal for Balboc, was subscribed.

"The pride of the people can be worked on by comparing them with other barrios. If necessary, the school can be begun in a rented nipa shack, necessarily unsuited to the purpose because of its small size, and later an exhibition can be given with some speeches and exercise in Tagalog. A magic lantern should be given each division. I asked for one in 1900, and was told later they had been ordered, but I have never received any. I shall mention, when discussing attendance, other means which may be used to enlist the sympathy of the children and parents in the work.

"I recommend that the insular government pay an extra 6 pesos per month to such of the barrio teachers as may be recommended by the division superintendent for teaching night school in the barrio, not to exceed a certain limited number of teachers per 100,000 inhabitants.

"The teaching of Tagalog or other native dialect would please the parents in many parts of the Philippines. Exhibition programmes should be especially arranged to show off progress in that dialect.

"The form and plan of the barrio schoolhouse should be as simple and inexpensive as possible. The best that can be arranged for even under most favorable circumstances for the ordinary barrio is a nipa and bamboo house of one large room, admitting plenty of light and air, with the ground for a floor. Sand and gravel should be strewn on the ground floor, and a ditch should be run around the house to carry off water. The benches can be made of bamboo on bamboo legs driven into the ground.

"The attendance depends upon a number of factors, such as (1) population and density of population; (2) attitude of people toward public school; (3) kind of work the barrio people are engaged in; (4) wealth or poverty of the people, e. g., often many children have no clothes; (5) in some localities fevers are prevalent; (6) in others the attitude of the church makes a difference. The chief, if not the only, objection to the public schools is that religion is not taught.

"A compulsory education law would probably be an advantage if the proper ma-

chinery were provided for enforcement. It should not be absolute at first, except in respect to the central part of all towns. It might be made applicable to any barrio upon notice being served by division superintendent upon the barrio so many days in advance, etc., but such application should only be made where facilities exist for enforcement and for accommodation of the children. There should, of course, be clear exceptions in favor of certain disabilities. Again, vacation should be given during certain planting and harvest seasons. Nearly all towns in general, and certainly where any encouragement has been given, have passed compulsory ordinances, which are more or less spasmodically or sporadically enforced. Their right to pass such ordinances would seem to be justified by implication in the law which provides that municipalities shall establish and maintain schools subject to the supervision of the division superintendent. Such schools could, of course, not be maintained without children. Moreover, without children there could be no supervision on the part of the superintendent. The moral effect of a compulsory law would be good, and in some parts of the Philippines the law is badly needed. The council should be given suitable power if it is considered that they do not yet possess it.

"Some ways of interesting the people and children in schools have already been mentioned. The native teacher can do a great deal by a house-to-house visiting of all the barrio people. Great enthusiasm can be aroused by the introduction of American games, especially of baseball. The organization of a bamboo band and glee club has been tried with success. Grade cards should be furnished by the department. An explanation of the meaning should be printed in the native dialect on the cards. They will greatly increase the interest of the children. A blank should be left on the back of the card for the parent to sign, if he can; if he can not read and write, his children can read to him. This has a very good effect both on study and on attendance. It has already been tried in several places, but the cards have been printed at the expense of the teacher.

"Coeducation seems to have little opposition in the barrios—partly because the children are usually very small, partly through necessity, and partly because foreign influence has secured less hold there. There would, of course, be no sense in building separate houses for the sexes in the barrios even if it were possible. In the large barrios, however, separation has sometimes become a 'costumbre del país.' Already we have done a great deal toward economy of house room and teachers' time by coeducation. In the barrios they often do the next thing to giving the girls a separate room, that is, they give them one end of the room or a separate bench. It is both necessary and politic to teach some little Tagalog or whatever may be the dialect of the territory in the barrio schools if the people desire it. They do not always desire it. Books should be prepared immediately. I asked for them several years ago, and have no doubt some have been prepared in some dialects already. Nobody who knows anything about languages expects to change the home language of the ordinary 'tauo' even perhaps in the dim future, much less in the near future. But what we can do is to make English the literary, official, commercial, and society language of all the Filipinos. The substitution will be the easier in that a foreign language already partially serves that purpose. Then the barrio man of adult years must be reached indirectly through his children, through younger men. There would be some direct influence if night schools were established in the barrios. The native teacher will serve best as a reformer, and being of the same faith and one of them, he furnishes a reassuring influence. At best, we Americans seem very radical to them. The barrio people are even more conservative than the town people. They have little law besides the 'costumbre.' If the native dialect is taught, it will seem their school rather than altogether an American school. But there is really a necessity for the dialect. They should all be able to read and write it for barrio business purposes. I believe, however, that one hour a day would be quite sufficient time to give to the dialect. In addition to reading and writing, it would be a decided advantage to teach some easy dialect grammar. A knowledge of forms in their own language would be of assistance in learning grammar in another language. The books for all this dialect work might be gotten up in pamphlet form at a small cost.

"A way should be provided by which the native teacher could acquire certain elementary economic and agricultural ideas. These he should impart in the barrio school. In a small way he should instruct the children about plants and how to cultivate them. The children might be induced, as they have been in some schools, to plant fruit trees and start garden patches. Gardens are almost unknown in the barrios. Vegetables and fruits grow wild somewhat. Yet at times people starve for want of something to eat or at very least live on roots. There is no need for this when land is plentiful and yields abundant return for a little labor. It would be a great step toward civilization if in this way we could do something to raise the standard of living. Some instruction is needed about the simplest modern tools and

implements, for example, the plow, to take the place of the primitive utensils now in use. The native likes to do his work in the same old way his father did. To correct this, we should begin early.

"The first and best native teachers should be given to those barrios which build houses themselves by contribution of labor and material. But how can that be done? Certainly no effective system of barrio schools can be established without the aid of the central government, or increased taxation. In the more thickly populated and better cultivated provinces something can be done, but nothing satisfactory. Now, such is the irregularity of the distribution of funds that even the funds which we have are not available in the right place. Insular aid should be given in such a way as to correct this unevenness and allow of placing of teachers where most needed. It seems to me that we can scarcely afford to have less than half of the population within reach of instruction. We have gone too far to draw back now. Besides, the barrio schools will require no very great outlay of money by the insular government; first, because the towns and insular government would share the expense; second, because so much of the territory of the Philippines is thinly settled and it is not practicable to put schools in a large number of these scattered and small barrios. Batangas Province has probably 60,000 inhabitants in its towns, including a half dozen nearby barrios where there are schools. The remaining 200,000 inhabitants receive no instruction whatever from the government. This is doubtless an extreme case, since the land tax has not yet been collected in Batangas. The attendance in the towns is very good; but what might it be altogether with 100 or 150 barrio schools! Batangas Province is divided into 216 census districts—35 urban and 181 rural—but even the 35 urban districts take in some of the barrios. These districts have from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants. The districts for councilmen, some 200 in number, are a little smaller but contain upward of 1,000 inhabitants. This might be a better basis for dividing the barrios into school districts, as in this division local conditions are, perhaps, more considered, such, for example, as the accessibility of one barrio to another, and there is already some little permanent recognition of this division. In the thinly populated territory only a few of the larger barrios could have schools because soon the point would be reached where the school return, or profit, would be incommensurate with the expenditure. In the apportionment of insular assistance, then, it would be more profitable to give in proportion to the barrio population rather than in proportion to the total population; it would be at least reasonable to give a certain equal sum per province.

"One of the greatest difficulties with which I have had to contend for nearly three years has been the securing and keeping of even half competent native teachers. In the provinces near Manila the competition with other trades and professions is greater, and these provinces lose most to Cavite and Manila shops, arsenals, stores, and even schools. But the more distant provinces have still quite too much competition with the scouts, the constabulary, the civil service, clerkship in stores, etc. Especially the civil service pays salaries which seem fabulous compared with the salaries which teachers have been receiving. This is particularly true of Batangas now, as it has no land tax yet, but it is almost equally true of other territory with which I am familiar where they have the land tax. But if it is difficult to secure good teachers for the towns, how much more difficult is it to secure good material for the barrios, since the salaries will be smaller and the barrio a much less desirable place to live in. When we can offer reasonable salaries for these positions, candidates will not be wanting. The vacation normal schools and the extra harvest and planting vacations which the barrio will have, will allow time and opportunity for the instructing of the Filipino teachers actually engaged in the work.

"The present conditions which lead native teachers to desert the schools or prefer trade and mechanical work to a profession are quite abnormal. Natives almost invariably prefer office work. Many are even now sacrificing their own financial interests in order to remain teachers. If there is promise of better wages, a better class of men can be obtained.

"In November, 1901, I started large classes of young men as candidates for teachers' positions in the barrios of Batangas Province. They studied with some enthusiasm while the insurrection was still going on in Batangas, and we fed them along on promises, then the collection of the land tax was put off, and these young men drifted away in large part into other business.

"A very large majority of our candidates are men now. But perhaps, from a point of view of economy, it would be well to encourage more women to seek these places, as they will work for less. That is, other things being equal, a larger number of competent women can be obtained for the same wages than men. As yet, they do not care very much for the barrio positions. They are afraid of the insecurity, and then they, like all the men for that matter, are very loath to leave home.

"Some general scheme of scholarships should be adopted in order to secure good teachers in each large barrio. Such candidates should, if possible, come from the barrio where they are to teach and should attend the nearest public grammar school.

"In my division I am requiring all candidates for barrio school positions to attend the vacation normal institute. Thereafter an eligible list, according to scholarship, will be made, and the places so distributed. I believe the vacation normal school should last not less than two months for the town teachers and three months for the barrio teachers. At least the barrio teachers should get so much instruction. Perhaps four months can be arranged for the barrio teachers by sending them to school during their barrio harvests and planting vacations. But these vacations vary even in the same division, so it would be difficult to arrange any special plan for their instruction apart from the work of the regular schools. The work in the vacation normal institutes is not sufficient for the barrio teacher, just as it is not considered enough for the town teacher, who has his teachers' class every day.

"The first plan I tried was the Saturday school—that is, the American teacher held a class for the barrio teachers half a day on Saturdays. As early as 1900 I had teachers attending such classes from a distance, sometimes as great as 12 or 13 miles. Although that has continued in certain places, in general it has proved unsatisfactory, because insufficient. And now only the impossibility of better arrangements should justify the retention of that scheme of instruction.

"A better plan is to have the barrio schools run only three or four hours in the morning, in order to allow the native teachers to attend classes in town. Indeed, some divisions have had only a morning session for all schools. This plan has some disadvantages, however. The session is rather short. It is the custom in many parts of the Philippines to eat at 10 o'clock in the morning, and if the session is held from 7 to 11 the children get hungry. As it is, we try to accommodate school hours to the household economy of the Filipino. Then, again, the children have to walk home in the hottest part of the day. This is a considerable disadvantage when fever is prevalent. Again, if we have only half-day sessions the children are likely to go to private schools the remainder of the day. This has several disadvantages. The pupil spends half his time on work in another language, and under conditions of lack of discipline which make him a menace to the good order of the school during the public school session. My experience has been that where that morning session has been tried the private schools had the advantage when a reversal was had to the double session. I know of no better way, however, to provide daily instruction for the barrio teacher than to let him hold only a morning session and attend the town schools in the afternoon. This is practicable up to a distance of 5 miles. But for that long distance the teacher must have a horse, and his salary must be large enough to enable him to maintain one. In the rainy season, a 5-mile ride, much less walk, every day is not altogether agreeable. In some districts barrio schools could be held from 6 to 10 o'clock.

"It would be of great advantage if the heads of the department and the bureau would give out an authoritative statement of their intentions concerning the native teacher. Coming from them, such a statement would have far more weight and would be more correctly represented than could be done by one of the division superintendents. Then, up to the present, I have been feeding my teachers on promises of better times to come, and they are now naturally becoming somewhat skeptical. The definition of courses, degrees, and requirements for eligibility would also be a great encouragement to them. Certificates should be given by the vacation normal schools.

"But, after all, the real difficulty lies not altogether in the mere instructing of the native teachers in English. That is a matter which the schools could accomplish for us if we could afford to wait. What is needed is trustworthy teachers, who, by practice, have learned how to enforce good school discipline. The native teacher is very weak, as a rule, and even in the town schools, where they have had the example and assistance of the American teacher, many have failed to learn how to keep good order. It may be said that the disciplinarian must be born, not made. And there is some truth in that, but a great deal can be learned from experience and actual practice under suitable conditions. We shall have the advantage in many cases of not having thrust upon us an old corps of so-called teachers, such as were employed in the schools in 1900 and 1901. We can choose young, teachable men. Teaching was a profession formerly more or less looked down on. We have changed all that, and the better class are desirous of employment as teachers. But if we get them from this class, we must pay for them. I would not make a plea for high salaries for the Filipino teacher of the barrio, but only that he be paid as well, considering the kind of work he does, as are other government employees and private employees. Why should clerks and day laborers receive better wages than teachers?

"The towns are often inclined to try to place a teacher in each barrio where they have sufficient money to do anything in the barrio. The result is that the barrio teachers receive anywhere from 2 to 5 pesos per month wages. Of course the teacher can not live on this, and he does not try to. He simply collects tuition from the parents. Even where the law on the subject is thoroughly well understood, this will be done unless an adequate system of supervision is arranged and suitable wages paid. Again, it is hard to draw the line between paying tuition and not paying it if the pay consists in a few cocoanuts or a few camotes. It is a 'costumbre del pais' to 'pound' the teacher somewhat as the Methodists 'pound' their preachers in certain parts of the United States.

"Very few American teachers have been available for the barrios either for teaching or for supervision. Pueblos of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants certainly should have at least one American teacher assigned to the work of supervising in the barrios. A better general basis of assignment would be the attendance. Each town whose barrios have an average attendance of 500 or more needs at least one American teacher. But one American teacher would scarcely be sufficient in a town whose barrios had more than a thousand in attendance. If only one American teacher could be assigned to the work in such a town, then he should have a good native assistant to aid in supervising and inspecting. Where even one American could not be assigned, a native should be appointed. Many will doubtless flout this idea. They will claim you can not find suitable natives. This is partly true. But why are natives appointed to the highest offices in the insular government if they are not competent? The whole idea of the government here is, as I understand it, to teach the Filipino by giving him an actual share in the government. Then no better way can be found to fit a native for the work of supervision than by giving him the actual practice under some American. I grant you it will be difficult to find the men, but good men are hard to find anywhere. To say that the Filipino can not do this sort of work and can not learn would be to admit that we are all out here on a fool's errand. It would be foolish to say that there are no trustworthy Filipinos. Their fidelity to their cause in many cases under great difficulties proves their possession of the quality. It is true that without a rigid system of supervision we can not be sure that on a given day just so many schools are running in so many barrios. But then that condition is largely the result of habit. Formerly it mattered very little whether school ran or not, just as it mattered quite as little whether the children attended. We can remedy the one with the other. One can see how much the native teachers in our towns have already learned about promptness and punctuality. But why all this haste to teach the Filipino if he is not going to be capable or trustworthy after he is taught? Disbelief in him will not help him along. But make him a part of a good system and he will be braced up by it. I know native teachers whom I would trust in supervision of the barrio teachers. Nobody denies that an American would be better at this stage of the development. The advantages of having an American are so well known and admitted as to need no discussion. But the native supervisor would have certain advantages as follows: (1) Ability to communicate with the patrons in their own language, instead of inability to communicate with them in any language; (2) being accustomed more or less to live as the natives do in the barrios, it would be no hardship to him to have to stay, eat, and travel in the barrios; (3) it would be a financial economy for the government. Some one will say, 'Yes, but it will be poor economy.' To him I would say I have heard very few complaints from superintendents to the effect that too many American teachers were sent them. There is, of course, a limit to the number of American teachers the government can furnish us. The conclusion is obvious. The amount of supervisory attention that the division superintendent can give will be small. The best he can do is to look after the supervisor, with only a look here and there at the supervised. Again, the American teacher assigned to the town schools can undertake little more without interfering with his present duties. Of course, if a native were set to supervising and inspecting the barrio schools, the American teacher could advise him, teach him, and give him a great deal of moral support, and could act as his immediate superior. The supervising teacher might be able to arrange a schedule of lessons for the native teachers in the most distant barrios, having then meet at some central point. Again, the American teacher does not necessarily have a horse, but it could be included in the agreement with the native that he furnish his own horse. Some of the traveling clerks of the provincial treasurers are natives, and they are apparently doing their responsible work somewhat satisfactorily. I merely mention this as collateral evidence of the ability of the Filipino, but that is scarcely necessary. Look, for example, at the success of the Filipinos as pilots on the small interisland steamers. Those are certainly responsible positions.

"When I say that practically nothing has been done in the way of barrio schools I am, of course, only speaking comparatively. In some few divisions I have no doubt excellent barrio work is now going on. I take it from what I know and have heard that much less than half of the Archipelago has any barrio schools worth talking about. In many of these provinces even the system is poorly developed or languishing. In the densely populated provinces or districts the barrios should furnish an average attendance of from two to seven times as large as the attendance in the town school. Very little has been done in the Tagalog country on account of lack of means and war. The American teacher has been nearly always placed in the central town, although the population of the barrios is anywhere from twice to ten times as large. Of course the barrio population is not so accessible to schools as the town population, even where there are now barrio schools established. There are a few exceptions to this. The barrios of Zamboanga Province, so-called, are really pueblos in everything but government, and many were so under the Spanish régime. In a number of provinces the barrio work has been begun and then been allowed to lapse for various reasons.

"The people would be better satisfied if religion were taught an hour a day in the public schools. That is the chief objection raised against the public schools; in fact it is almost the only one heard. I have mentioned the subject of books in the native dialects. Unless such books are furnished it is very difficult to keep the religious books out of school. It is no longer very difficult in the town schools, but the barrio schools are much farther from supervision.

"We come now to the question of private schools. It presents substantially the same phase in the barrio as in the town, except that the features are all worse. The commission apparently took care not to interfere with private schools, and I believe they should be allowed to flourish as the green bay tree, but not allowed to be a menace to public instruction. Private parties should be forced to maintain good schools or none at all. This could easily be arranged through a colorless examination which would make no distinction as between public and private school-teachers. The requirements would have at first to be very low. But it would be impossible to provide an examination low enough so that any considerable number of barrio teachers of private schools would pass. Especially in the barrios should we provide against these evils just as we provide a law regulating the practice of dentistry, pharmacy, medicine, and law. Barrio society should be protected. But the restrictions and regulations should be liberal. It will be observed that this will not seem to the people as a usurpation of authority by the government. Many Filipinos have mentioned the necessity. They are surprised that we are more careless than the Spaniards in this respect. I recommended some two years ago to the general superintendent that the requirements be somewhat as follows:

"First. That it really be a school in the number of hours taught, which should be not less than four; that a teacher really be present and at work practically all of the time instead of engaging in some other business or pastime, while the children remain idle or at play.

"Second. That it teach English, or in English, at least one-half of the whole time.

"Third. That all the common school subjects be taught in due time, and not merely religion and arithmetic.

"Fourth. That after such-and-such date no person be eligible to teach anywhere, either in a public or private school, who has not attended with reasonable success at least one session of a vacation normal public school, or no person who can not furnish evidence of an equivalent amount of instruction, or who can not pass a prescribed examination.

"Fifth. That the regularly constituted public school officials have the right of inspection only of the work done in English, and of the order kept, but provided that no supervision or inspection of religious instruction be allowed.

"I realize the delicacy which the Commission has about attacking this particular problem, but I believe the private schools themselves would greatly benefit by such legislation.

"We talk of self-government and of teaching it. Upon the school department has been thrust a very large part of this burden—a larger part than will be admitted by other branches of the government. The police department, meaning thereby the constabulary, is more independent of the municipalities, if not morally at least materially. For example, an inspector of constabulary rents a cuartel with insular funds. He does not depend upon the whims and caprices of councils and presidentes as we do in the school department. However, I believe the Commission did best to place the initiative thus with the council, and I, for one, would not change it. Of course, it has sometimes proven for the present disadvantage of the schools, but it will be for the permanent advantage of the government. With the coming revenue available from

the land tax this matter is simplified. But no adequate machinery or form has been prescribed by law whereby the council should secure the approval of the division superintendent. *Mais revenons á nos moutons.* If we are to teach the art of self-government in the barrio, should not the barrio have some representation, some voice in their government? As a rule, their proxy nonrepresentative representative comes from the town itself. The barrio should have government and schools. The funds, or equalization of funds, for this might come from uniting many of the towns, from placing certain native teachers on the insular pay roll. I am aware that there are difficulties about arranging either the government or the schools for the barrios, but most things that are worth doing are difficult.

"Some one will probably rise to remark that although I have talked around the barrio question volubly, I have not yet shown an easy way to establish these schools. To such a man I would say that that was not in the contract, which reads, 'the best way to establish barrio schools.' But I know the easiest way, and if the individual to whom I refer can not guess, I may tell him."

"Then, in conclusion, I can only repeat our first solution of the problem, namely, the way to establish barrio schools is to establish barrio schools. And as to the remainder of the subject, which refers to the best way of conducting them, why, the best thing you can do is to expend your greatest efforts on the training of the native teacher. This can best be accomplished with the teacher actually engaged in the work. And with all our effort time only can solve the problem."

"(NOTE.—The minimum school tax per cent was levied by the town councils in all cases except in a few towns in one division, where, by the way, the assessed valuation of the land is ridiculously low.)"

Mr. H. E. Bard, superintendent of the division of Cebu, read the following paper upon the same subject, "Best plans for establishing and conducting barrio schools:"

"The matter contained in this paper has grown out of my own experience in school work in the division of Cebu, and I am uncertain as to how wide application the plan proposed for barrio schools may have. I know comparatively nothing about conditions in many divisions. However, I have reasons to believe that they do not differ greatly from those prevailing in Cebu in so far as they concern this particular subject. I have taken it for granted that this problem is to be solved by the province, having no hope of assistance from the insular government."

"In the province of Cebu there are 57 pueblos and 585 barrios, or an average of 10 barrios to 1 pueblo. The number of barrios in the different pueblos ranges from 3 to 33, and their relative size and importance vary greatly. The barrio has no great political significance. It has no direct representation in the municipal council; each barrio has a 'teniente,' who may appear before the council and make recommendations, but he has no voice. The usual method of presenting the needs and the claims of the people of a barrio is through the councilman of the district of which the barrio constitutes a part. The 'teniente' is little more than a constable. He is responsible to a degree for the peace and order of the barrio. He is a sort of assistant to the councilman."

"Every pueblo is divided also into 'distritos,' or districts, the number of districts depending on the rank of the pueblo, whether it be of the first, second, third, or fourth class. Each district is represented by a 'consejal,' or councilman, and the whole number of councilmen, together with the president of the municipality, constitute the municipal council. A district may coincide with the barrio, or it may be larger, including several barrios."

"In one sense, the pueblo may be compared to one of our States, the barrio to the county, and the 'distrito' to the Congressional district. And in another sense, the pueblo may be compared to the county, and the barrio to the township, or town as it is usually called in the Eastern States. Again, the pueblo may be compared to the township, and the barrio to the school district. This last comparison suits our purpose better than any other. It is true that in many instances the barrio is larger and of more importance than the average school district. Almost every barrio has a 'centro,' a number of houses in close proximity, which constitutes a little town. Some of these towns are even larger than the 'centro' of the pueblo, or the 'poblacion,' the seat of the municipal government. The roads are not good and transportation is difficult, and in some cases there are more children to be accommodated. Yet it is the nearest analogy and affords the best guide to direct the work of devising methods of establishing schools."

"There is certainly a demand for schools in the barrios. Every barrio desires a school, or, at least, the name of having a school. Usually very little is required of the teacher, and the teacher, in turn, requires little of his pupils. A teacher may engage in almost any other work, either in or out of school hours. I know of one case where the teacher was engaged in dressing a pig at one side of the table while

his pupils were studying their catechism at the other side. It is a common thing to find a teacher sitting quietly by, smoking his cigar, or mending his net, or repairing other fishing tackle, or doing some other similar work. But more frequently he will be found at the tribunal or at some other common meeting place. A little nipa or even a mango tree will answer for a schoolhouse. However, it is not infrequent that the people of a barrio will do more toward providing a school building than the people of the 'poblacion.' In a number of cases the people of barrios have met together and put up a fairly good schoolhouse without the cost of a cent to the municipality. Many of the barrios in Cebu have barrio schools, if not supported from municipal funds, then by private contribution. Every plan for schools devised by the municipality includes an elaborate scheme for barrio schools. The Army established a large number of such schools. Some American teachers have caught the spirit, and they, too, are anxious to establish barrio schools. While I have been cautious about closing such schools, I have refrained from opening them except where the Filipino teacher could receive daily instruction from an American teacher and the school have the advantage of his more or less frequent visits and supervision.

"This demand for barrio schools is in many cases real and must be met in some way. Not a few understand that they are contributing to a school fund and get no immediate or direct return. The two chief difficulties in meeting this demand are those which confront us in all educational work here—the lack of competent teachers and of sufficient money with which to pay them. In the division of Cebu very few municipalities have the money to support the schools in the 'poblacion' as they should be supported, and it is always difficult and sometimes impossible to get sufficient teachers of even average ability. But conditions are gradually becoming better, yet it will be a long time before these difficulties are satisfactorily met, and it is necessary to take every vantage and to hold ourselves right up to the best and to meet the demands as rapidly as possible in the best way possible with the means at our disposal.

"We have compared the barrio to the school district. Looking at it in this way, when we speak of establishing barrio schools, taken literally, we speak of doing the district school system over again. This plan would do less violence to the present method than any other. In fact, it is just what many of the 'tenientes' want and what would please them most. They take a sort of pride in having their own schools and teachers. By this system, too, much has been accomplished in the States, and no doubt by this system much could be accomplished here, given the same amount of time and money. But we are under obligations to profit by past experience, and it would be folly to waste the time and money involved. The district school in the States is fast becoming, if it has not already become, a thing of the past. It is an expensive and inadequate system, and sufficed for many years chiefly because no better system was at hand.

"If the district school system has met with only partial success in the States we could hardly expect it to succeed greatly here. Notwithstanding the apparent wishes of the people and the comparative ease with which this system could be introduced, or, rather, carried on, as it is already practically introduced in the barrio school, I believe it would be a great waste, both of time and money, to continue such system. To attempt to establish barrio schools and place Filipino teachers in charge without a more immediate supervision than is possible for the division superintendent to give, as conditions are in most divisions, would be fruitless. The time has not come and will not come soon when we can place a Filipino teacher in full charge of a distant barrio school and expect good work. There may be some excellent exceptions, but probably not a great number. But this is what the district school system would mean—it would mean only a little more than the reviving somewhat the old Spanish system.

"In the division of Cebu, in only one pueblo has there been any large amount of work done in the barrios. We followed this plan: The schools were placed in charge of Filipino teachers. They were held responsible for the school almost as completely as an American teacher is held. They taught only in the forenoon from half past 7 to half past 11; in the afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock they met and received instruction from the American teacher. The American teacher was in charge of one barrio school and observed the same hours. The barrio schools in charge of the Filipino teachers received occasional visits from him and from the American teachers in charge of the schools in the 'poblacion,' which served more to keep the Filipino teachers up to their work than to assist them in their work.

"The following plan was arranged to be put into operation next year in a particular pueblo: The place has now one large school with two American teachers and six Filipino teachers. Three barrio schools are to be established. One of the American teachers will give all her time to the large central school, and will be, to a large degree, responsible for the work there. The other one, who is a splendid teacher

and a good organizer, will have charge of the three barrio schools and of all the Filipino teachers. Sessions will be held for the children from 8 to 12 in the morning, and for the teachers from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Every influence is to be exercised to get the brighter students to enter the central and better-graded school. In this particular case the barrios are not so far distant from the graded school but that children with proper incentive can attend. The Filipino children are more accustomed to walking than American children, and if they become interested they will come a long distance. In planning this barrio work we were influenced both by conditions and the township system of schools, which now more clearly characterizes the system in America than any other. The necessity of supervision by a competent teacher is absolute. If the children can not be brought to the teacher, the teacher must go to the children. And if there are not sufficient number of competent teachers available for each school, then a single teacher must give his services to as many different schools as he can successfully.

"The township school system in the States is everywhere taking the place of the district school system, and it is everywhere giving satisfaction. It is a system entirely in harmony with the spirit of the times. It involves larger and more commodious buildings and better equipments than the district school system, which mean a larger immediate outlay of money. It involves free transportation for children living at a distance, which in turn involves better roads than have yet been provided in some parts of our own country or here in the Philippine Islands.

"But this system has many advantages over the district school system. The district school system does not admit of proper grading or adequate supervision. Each school is a unit in itself and is practically independent of any centralizing influence. First-class teachers can not be secured, and poor teachers without any supervision are able to accomplish little. The district school system, considering what it is able to accomplish, is an expensive system. The township school system provides exactly for those things in which the district school system is lacking. Children are brought together in such number as to admit of grading. If second-class teachers must be engaged, there can be, at least, one good teacher to supervise and direct the work. Whereas in the district school system a teacher may have a few children of different grades, by this system he will have as many as he can handle of one grade.

"It is the purpose of the department, as I understand it, to establish and carry on in the Philippine Islands the American public school modified to meet the conditions. The two methods used in the States to place the free public school within reach of the children of the country districts and small centers are the two mentioned, viz, the district school system and the township school system; the one decadent, the other continually gaining ground; the one old, the other comparatively new, but both tried; the one inadequate, the other adequate; the one expensive, the other, while demanding larger immediate outlay of money, comparatively inexpensive.

"In devising plans to place the free public school within reach of the Filipino children of similar districts and centers the consideration of these systems enables us to see more clearly the work before us. We have the same problems, slightly modified, to meet that our forefathers had to meet. But if we profit by their experience we shall not try to meet them in the same way, that is, by establishing here an elaborate system of district schools, but rather begin so nearly as possible with the advantage gained from a century's experience.

"I would recommend, then, the township system, somewhat modified, to meet the present conditions. I would, first of all, establish a good school in the 'centro' or 'poblacion' and endeavor to reach and bring into this school as many of the children of the pueblo as possible with the means at my disposal. I would place a competent teacher in charge of this school. He would be a teacher who understands school organization and management as well as class-room work and simple teaching. I would pay Filipino teachers sufficient salaries to attract and to hold the best young men and young women in the community. If there were school funds at my disposal I would begin to establish schools in the barrios or country districts, but I would establish them only where there is a great and real need. Every barrio will not need a school. In fact, I would pay very little attention to barrio lines, but establish them in centers of population and where the largest number of children could be accommodated. As a rule, I would establish no school which could not have the advantage of the supervision of an American teacher, and the Filipino teachers in charge have the advantage of daily instruction by the American teacher. A session for children would be held from half past 7 to half past 11, or from 8 to 12 in the forenoon, and a session for teachers in the afternoon from 3 to 5, five days in the week. If conditions would admit, I would place as many as five schools under one American teacher, but such instances

would not be many. Each school would have a Filipino principal, who would be held responsible for the work in his school. The American teacher would be held responsible for the work in all the schools in his charge, and especially for the work of the Filipino teachers. He would spend at least one day in each school every week, and as much more time as the number of schools in his charge would admit. He would determine how he should spend the time; whether he should do actual teaching, or simply direct and assist the Filipino teachers. But he would understand that he is more than a visitor or an inspector visiting for the sake of reporting. He must be a real help to the Filipino teachers and to the schools. The schools must be real schools in which real school work is done. While it may look well on paper to have a large number of schools, it is a waste of both time and money to establish schools simply for the sake of having schools or of having the name of having them.

"Occasionally there is a barrio too distant both from the 'poblacion' and from any other barrio for the children to attend school there. If arrangements could be made for free transportation, I would consider this the thing to do; otherwise, I know of no adequate means of reaching the children of such barrios. It would have to be an exceptional barrio, and I would have to have an exceptional teacher to place in charge to justify opening a school there. All American teachers available will be needed for the work already planned. It is positively certain that there are not many Filipino teachers of whom we could expect good work in such a position. If the young men and young women who are now finishing their course in the Manila Normal School and some of the provincial high schools were available to put in charge of such schools, no doubt good work could be done. But there will be demand for their services elsewhere, and it is not probable that they would be willing to accept such positions at the salaries the average municipality would be able to pay. There will be many pueblos without American teachers. The normal school graduates, no doubt, will be wanted to fill these positions, who, in a sense, will take the place of an American teacher.

"There seems to be a tendency to reduce the number of pueblos and thus make some pueblos very large. Some, no doubt, are now so large that it will never be practical to do away with the barrio schools. I believe, however, that the danger will be in establishing too many of such schools rather than too few. It will take some time to place the free public school within the easy reach of all the children. We must become reconciled to this fact. If we can place some good schools within the possible reach of all who desire to take advantage of them, we shall have sufficient reason to be satisfied. It is better and will be fruitful of far greater and more satisfactory results to establish a less number of first-class schools than to establish many that are schools only in name."

Doctor BRYAN. Owing to the lateness of the hour we will now adjourn to 8.30 to-morrow morning.

Mr. THOMSON. As a member of the committee on recommendations, I wish to request the division superintendents here to write out a list of the recommendations they wish to see carried out and give them either to Mr. Lamson, Mr. Covell, or myself. This is a very important committee, and we want the assistance of all the superintendents. We of the committee desire to act rather as an auditing committee.

At 8.30 a. m., Tuesday, March 24, 1903, the meeting was called to order by the general superintendent of education.

Doctor BRYAN. The question of transportation for civil employees in the Philippine service has been bothering many of the civil employees since they were denied transportation accommodation of the army transports. If you have seen this morning's Cablenews you know that the Commission has provided a way to meet the question. The first page of the Cablenews contains a statement of the act of the Commission in regard to transportation. It occurs to me that the offer is a very liberal one and will meet with the hearty approval of all civil employees.

We have an hour this morning to devote to the discussion of the "Best plans for establishing and conducting barrio schools." I think the points made in the papers are doubtless definite enough in your minds, and that it is unnecessary to run over them again before entering upon the discussion. I shall be very glad for some one to lead off.

Mr. O'REILLY. The fact that barrio schools is one of my fads makes me feel justified in rising. Now, as I recollect the substance of what has already been said upon barrio schools, it is that while these schools are in general desirable that, owing to the absence of certain conditions, or the existence of certain undesirable conditions, they are not at present desirable in any considerable quantities. I, during the past year, have experimented very extensively, and somewhat successfully, with barrio schools. The objections as I recollect them were, or are, that proper funds for the payment

of teachers' salaries are not available; that proper and sufficient teaching material does not exist; that the municipality does not feel disposed generally to divide up with the barrio; that the barrio is used simply as a place from which the "ricos" and "ilustrados" in the municipality may draw on for resources; that the barrio, at present, has no special existence, has no political existence; and that the municipality, or central government, is disposed to keep the barrio in that condition. In 12 out of 24 towns in the province of Ilocos Sur I have had barrio schools established for over a year. Before the last long vacation this barrio work was rather scattered; the teachers were indifferent; their salaries were or were not paid, as the case might be; and the work was more or less unsatisfactory. We completely reorganized the barrio schools in these 12 towns, and at present we have about twice as many pupils in the barrio schools as in the "poblacion." The barrio teachers belong to about the same class as the pueblo teachers. The salaries paid are in general somewhat lower, but they are reasonably near those paid in the pueblos. We have barrio school buildings in all of these barrios, not elaborate buildings, but satisfactory as far as our present purposes are concerned. The cost was about 30 pesos each, and the results were satisfactory. Santa Maria had 1,600 pupils enrolled in the barrios and the pueblo. In February the percentage of attendance was 82. The smallest salary paid is 8 pesos; the largest, 10 pesos.

Another feature had to do with the question of supervision of these barrios. Of course, as Mr. Colton remarked, one of the prerequisites to the establishment and successful conduct of barrio schools is the possession of good teachers; of reasonably good native teachers. I am, perhaps, fortunate in having considerable teaching material on hand. I commenced that work last year during the normal institute. We had about 380 teachers in attendance. I made a special effort at that time to prepare something like a supplementary list of teachers. One of the great objections met was that the barrio is not important; it is not of sufficient importance to make the native teachers or native teaching material feel justified in leaving the "poblacion" and teaching in the barrios. Now, I made a special effort to increase the popularity of the barrio and of barrio work. That is absolutely essential right in the beginning. You can not get the sons and daughters of the "ilustrados" in the "poblacion" to go out and teach in a miserable little house with nothing but a few old "doctrinas." You must lend an element of dignity to the barrio and the barrio work before the teachers will come or before the central municipal government will be disposed to divide up. We have met with reasonable success in that connection. Some of our best girls and boys in the "poblacion" are now barrio teachers. We have adopted rather generally the half-day session in the barrio schools and in the "poblacion" schools as well. It has its objections, but it also has its benefits; and the greatest of these is that it makes it possible for us to maintain a normal institute nine months in the year. Every native teacher in the province is supposed to attend the teachers' class five days in the week. That would not be possible if we had a full-day session, or two sessions during the day. The morning session is from half-past 7 to half-past 11, and in the afternoon the teachers are supposed to come in and receive instruction. Last year that instruction had not passed beyond the form of instruction. This year the class idea has been strongly brought up, and the barrio teacher now realizes that he is a member of a class, whereas last year the teacher had rather an indefinite idea about it. It may be a distinction without a difference, but it impresses me as one worthy of consideration. They feel they are in school now, as well as teachers.

There is another feature of barrio work that is in some measure connected with our provincial normal work which might be worth mentioning, and that is a sort of extension of the normal school course which Mr. Bliss, the principal of the normal school at Vigan, and myself have commenced. Our effort is to extend the work of the provincial school or normal into the country, into the different towns and barrios. A short time, or a month, before the end of the regular normal session—that is, the end of the quarter, a synopsis covering the work of the normal school during that quarter is sent to all teachers and all "aspirantes" who are desirous of deriving any benefits from the central normal course. Those papers are sent to the American teachers, with instructions to distribute generally to all who wish to use them. Then, when the time for examination at the end of the normal quarter arrives, the examination questions, usually rather more difficult than those that are proposed to the regular normal students, are sent out to those same students.

Barrio work is by far the largest part of my work. In 12 of the 24 towns in the province of Ilocos Sur practically no barrios exist, or it is impossible to establish barrio schools there. In the other 12 there are strong and active barrio schools. For supervision we do not depend at all upon the natives. In the larger towns, we have sometimes two or three American teachers, and in other towns—I refer partic-

ularly to Santa Maria—we have only one American teacher, and he supervises all the barrio schools. How the teacher at Santa Maria does it, I do not understand. Of course, he is fortunate, and the school is fortunate. The American teacher makes a visit to each school about once a week. The length of time he spends in the barrio school varies with the conditions he finds. In some, he remains twenty minutes, in others it is necessary for him to remain one or two hours. Sometimes he engages in instruction. But we have nothing in the way of a system upon that. I have found it necessary, or advisable at least, to leave the American teacher with considerable latitude in that respect. I have selected men of ability and judgment. I think the highest class of men are necessary for that work. They must be restless workers.

MR. BEATTIE. It is a remarkable thing that in our relations and experiences we find things so entirely different from our own in many of the provinces, and then at other times we find things so closely coinciding. In my division the barrio school is our great problem, but we are having some very good work done in our barrios. We began with the barrios nearest to the towns, those not more than 2 or 3 miles away, making use very largely of the single session, with a visit once a week from the American teacher to the barrio. In the case of some of the more distant barrios, the barrio school is kept open on Saturday and closed on Monday, and the barrio teachers come into the school and spend the whole of Monday there. The American teachers spend their Saturdays visiting the barrio schools. The barrio school is sometimes held in the afternoon; in some cases it has a single session in the afternoon. These things have been done voluntarily by the American teachers, but they take so deep an interest in their work that they are willing to sacrifice their time in that way. In many cases the barrio consists of an "hacienda." There is not sufficient money to meet the expenses of the towns and the barrios, and we have been compelled to enlist the interest of the "hacenderos." One of them pays 25 pesos throughout the year to one of the barrio teachers and furnishes a schoolhouse on his "hacienda." He is a man of considerable wealth. The presidente of one town could not see how one-fourth of 1 per cent of the tax could be spent for school purposes, but it is all being used. When I saw him two weeks ago he offered to furnish a building and to pay 15 pesos a month for a teacher on his "hacienda."

MR. GIBBENS. As Superintendent Beattie has said, it is remarkable how conditions in the various provinces agree and disagree. When I first went to Bohol we had 35 pueblos, 20 in ashes. In order to encourage those who had been receiving instruction in English for over a year I sent out notices that schools would be opened and that an opportunity would be given for advanced work in English in Tagbilaran. The schools were opened with an attendance of 6 or 7, and was kept open until the 25th of April, including the sessions of the normal institute, but they kept coming in from day to day until 70 were enrolled, and at the close there were 117 in attendance, with a representation from 22 pueblos, including 7 of the burned districts. In extending the work to the pueblos we experienced great difficulty, and on the advice of the general superintendent we concentrated the work in and about Tagbilaran. Our policy is not to establish barrio schools at present, owing to financial conditions, but those already established we try to encourage and maintain. The only opposition which I have encountered with any municipal board was at Tagbilaran, where they wished to cut down the teaching force in the pueblo. We have not given enough supervision; we have not had available teaching force. My idea is to have the American teacher at least once a week to visit the barrios and to have the teachers receive instruction oftener than two hours each week. That is not sufficient. They will fall behind. Our only hope is in the secondary school where we may train the native teachers.

MR. RODWELL. I almost envy Mr. O'Reilly. It is almost impossible to get the average Cagayan who knows enough Spanish to do the work. In order to get good teachers in the barrios and in the "centros" of the towns I have to "buscar" around until I find an Ilocano who can do the work. The Ilocanos are the only workers that care to work in the Cagayan Valley. The schools in the Cagayan Valley have always been neglected. Very poor salaries have been paid. The profession of the school-teacher is looked down upon. The Ilocano seems to be a kind of a Yankee. He works, goes ahead, and tries to get some education. Where they get the right to vote, and the majority of them are Ilocanos, they run the town. The average Cagayan thinks that such work as teaching school should be left to the "pobres" or the Ilocanos. The question of barrio schools in the Cagayan Valley is simply a question of getting teachers. The towns that I have experimented with this year have been 5. One town, Tuguegarao, has a number of large barrios. I have succeeded in keeping 2 out of the 4 schools running throughout the year, and an Ilocano taught each 1 of them. The Cagayans could not be relied upon; if

there was a "fiesta" or a cockfight in town they were there. If the American teacher spends his time running about he will not be able to accomplish much. In my division it has been necessary for the American teachers to keep tab on the native teachers to keep them at work. The native teachers are controlled by private corporations who do not want schools; the *Compañía Tabacalera* is one of them. The most necessary thing is competent teachers, and the next is a land tax sufficient to provide for adequate salaries.

Doctor. BRYAN. Local conditions will determine largely what may be wise and what may not be wise. There are certain things that may be determined as fundamental. It seems to me that a discussion of this kind is very helpful, indeed, even if we do not come to a definite conclusion; so that I should be very sorry if we felt that a half hour used in a discussion of this kind has been in any sense wasted. The superintendents do not seem to come to a conclusion, and we must take the attitude that local conditions will determine largely.

Before taking up the next topic we will have a short recess.

Recess of ten minutes

Doctor. BRYAN. The first subject for to-day is, "The advisability of merging municipal school funds into a provincial fund to be apportioned among the different pueblos on basis of school attendance." Mr. Muerman will please lead off.

Mr. J. C. Muerman, superintendent of schools for the division of Tayabas, read the following paper:

"I take it for granted that you are familiar with the facts that called for a discussion of this subject; that you are all aware of the acts passed by the Commission. If not, you can not have the excuse of an overabundance of reading matter here so far away from that country so commonly designated as the 'Lord's'."

"And these 'acts' should make us pleased and glad—pleased to think we are deemed worthy of mention at times, and glad to think that they are no worse for us than they are."

"Money is no object to us here; therefore, we never have any; but taxes we must have, and for an equal honest distribution of these taxes we plead."

"The present municipal system is excellent for the strong municipalities, but how does it help the weak?"

"Let me mention two pueblos with exactly the same school enrollment—one with an income for the coming year of \$148.40 Mexican currency; the other \$3,962.70. The daily attendance in the poor pueblo is much better than in the richer one."

"I will not say that an equal distribution based on daily attendance will be a 'panacea for all the evils' of nonattendance, but it will be a step toward the idea that poor, as well as rich, need education."

"To make this law a just one, a minimum number of days' attendance must be established, and the school fund must be divided so that the construction and maintenance or salary fund are separate."

"By a wise act in force at present a division superintendent approves of all estimates made by the municipalities, and they help, aid, and assist in making these expenditures equal and just. This is not a hard task, but it is another question to have your presidentes do this, as you hoped they would."

"Now, the presidente knows the shape, size, and value of a peso just as well as any man in his province, and often a few pesos rightly expended by this gentleman will bring him more power and glory."

"We do not intend to say that our little dark-skinned brother is the only man who realizes that. As Thomas Nast once said, 'A public trust is a private snap.'"

"If we are here to help all, rich and poor alike, then we must admit the necessity of changing our present system. We must more equally distribute our school fund."

"I have here an estimate sent me for approval. I asked to have the assistant teacher's salary raised from 20 to 25 pesos. 'No can do, señor,' was the reply; yet the very same council asked me to approve of an expenditure of 300 pesos for oil for the night school. Now, talk about 'let there be light.'"

"I could mention one town that I do not believe has over 50 children. They have over 7,000 pesos in their school fund. By what present law can you use this to help others who so badly need it?"

"In the State of Washington this law is in force. The large cities oppose it; the smaller ones heartily approve of it. By a distribution of 22 cents per pupil (local currency) a day in my province would give us five more schools and four much needed barrio schools."

"By needed barrio schools I mean those towns that were municipalities and now are annexed to some larger pueblo. They have had schools before; many have had

an American teacher. These should be cared for before any other out-of-the-way place. Taxes were paid last year on over six millions; our attendance is nearly 8,000 with the added territory.

"The idea that the strong should help the weak is not a popular one here. You will often meet with the argument, 'We should all pay the same.' No difference what the property owned, all should be taxed alike. Nor can many see the justice of the present land tax. If a poor man pays his peso, a rich man pays the same. This to many seems just and right.

"For a while this new law would cause some confusion; but let it once be known that each pupil draws a certain amount each day that he attends school and that this was for the good of the pueblo, and all this 'town pride' we hear so much about would be used to the great advantage of the schools.

"Again the idea of a strong provincial government is gaining ground as it should. It would give more power to the treasurer of the province and provincial board, who are supposed to be impartial. Native teachers must be more carefully watched; reports more carefully made out. But we never will have a just distribution of our school funds until we have a law that will give to those pueblos who show an honest desire to improve a full and free compensation for their efforts. It will increase the attendance, make the presidente more responsible, as he, in turn, can influence the council, for they all want every cent of public money they can get. Make this dependent upon the interest shown, and you will guide the enthusiasm in the right direction. Our plea is not for the rich, but for the poor and ignorant, for the poor who can not help themselves.

"Conditions are different in each province, but certain general conditions are the same. A poor man is about the same in Mindanao as in Ilocos Norte.

"This helping of the ones who need help is comparatively a new thing where many are really slaves. We do not write this home, but it is true just the same.

"One town, in order to maintain its pro rata on a per cent of attendance, would be compelled to bring in more pupils than it has now; hence, some of the muchacho class would be brought in to fill up.

"I am well aware there are two sides of this question; but where public funds are considered the greatest good to the greatest number should be our motto. The educational bill of fare is before them; if they don't want to partake, they should not hinder those who are hungry."

Superintendent H. H. Buck read the following paper upon the same subject:

"The question of centralizing the school funds in the hands of the provincial authorities as opposed to that of leaving them to be disbursed by the municipalities is one that involves political as well as practical considerations. I shall first discuss it with a view to the former and afterwards take up the subject from the standpoint of actual operation and mention the difficulties that would probably be encountered.

"Americans or Englishmen, upon coming in contact with the so-called inferior races, are very prone to forget the principles of their Anglo-Saxon civilization or regard them as inapplicable to the existing conditions. It is natural that men of strength and originality, when confronted with weakness and inefficiency in others, should usurp prerogatives in defiance of the law, or else seek to change the law and make their usurpations legal, even if opposed to common justice and the principles of good government. In spite of the fact that the American people have manifested so clearly that it is their wish to establish in the Philippines a government of the people, many of those intrusted with the work, led perhaps by their very zeal for its accomplishment, lose sight of the end in view and advocate measures which, if followed, would lead away from rather than toward the goal. There is a certain imperialistic spirit that seizes upon the best of us, and makes us desire to bring about, by forceful measures, what will, in the natural course of events, require years to accomplish.

"Under the Spanish Government, local patriotism was carefully weeded out; differences of opinion which would be considered a matter of course in any Anglo-Saxon community were suppressed with a strong arm; the central government even interfered with such intimate affairs as a man's religious belief. Naturally, three centuries of such government could not fail to leave its impression upon a character so susceptible as that of the Filipino. It is difficult for him to grasp his rights and privileges and enjoy without abusing them. Still it is necessary for him to begin, and where shall he commence if not at home? The local government offers the Filipino an opportunity to express his wishes in regard to affairs with which he is familiar. In the town council he may discuss questions which were formerly denied him; thus his mind is developed and fitted to take part in more important deliberations.

"True, the vista must not open too rapidly, one power must lead to another, but there must be continual progress if the result is to be gained.

"Let us examine the present law and see wherein lies its defects. The land tax, two-sevenths of which must be spent for the support of the schools, is assessed by a local board under the supervision of a provincial board of equalization; thus the amount of valuation depends upon the local spirit. I was reminded of this once in a conversation with the secretary of Imus. After showing me the valuation as assessed by the local board, which was comparatively high, he remarked, 'We have purposely made the taxes rather high in this town, because we consider that four-sevenths of the amount collected will be spent here, and we need a great deal of money to pay for local improvements and to support the schools.' The natural results of this law are as follows: Where the people take pride in the local institutions and wish to see them flourish, the valuation is placed correspondingly high; on the other hand, in places where public spirit is lacking, the lowness of the assessment is the natural outcome. Any arrangement, therefore, which would remove the sense of local responsibility would tend to decrease the amount of taxes returned and lessen the willingness with which they are paid.

"The school taxes are collected by a representative of the provincial treasurer. After collection they are turned over to the municipal treasurer, to be disbursed by him upon order of the municipal council, subject to the approval of the provincial treasurer and the division superintendent. Regarding the salaries of teachers, it seems that the superintendent may take the initiative.

"During the early part of the past year the municipalities, through ignorance or disregard of the law, sometimes usurped the prerogatives of the treasurer and the superintendent, and disbursed the school funds without their approval. This, of course, led to friction, and in some cases the superintendent found it necessary to threaten the towns with legal proceedings. However, speaking for Cavite Province, the towns have been brought to recognize the limits of their power, and no more difficulties are to be anticipated from this source.

"An examination of the provisions of the law shows that the town is given considerable power of initiative, but that all disbursements are under the supervision of officers appointed by the central government. The towns find room for use but not abuse of their powers.

"In framing the school law, it was evidently the intention of the Commission to make the school a local institution, to make its support and progress a matter of local pride. Thus, two purposes are served: The people are instructed in one of the most important branches of self-government—that of collection and disbursement of public funds; and taxes, which might otherwise be burdensome, are more or less cheerfully borne, as the people realize that they are practically imposed and disbursed by their own representatives.

"As to the workings of the proposed law, I do not know whether it is intended to take any of the initiative from the towns, but if the funds are to be disbursed by the provincial authorities, that would be the natural outcome. Possession is nine points in law, and while it now requires a legal process on the part of the superintendent to coerce the town to incur any expense against its will, the tables would be turned and the town would be the plaintiff at law. Moreover, the fact that the apportionment would be made and the sum belonging to each town decided by one other than themselves would remove all sentimental value which the administration of their affairs would otherwise have.

"By the proposed measure, the taxes are to be apportioned according to the school attendance of each town. The proposition of making one community pay for the education of the children of another district is so clearly an injustice that discussion is unnecessary. Moreover, not all towns have American teachers. Would it be just to expect them to still furnish as large attendance in proportion as the more favored places? Every superintendent knows how great a factor in securing a large attendance is the personality of the teacher. Thus, after inflicting a town with a poor teacher, it would be still further punished by taking away its school money.

"Probably the most practical difficulty in the way of the new scheme is that of disbursing the money. Many of the towns are great distances from the provincial capital, and the usual hardships of transportation or mail communication would have to be overcome.

"In conclusion, I would repeat and emphasize the following points: First, the present law is admirably adapted to awaken the sense of local patriotism so necessary if the scheme of local government is to be successfully carried out; second, in spite of the fact that the land tax has been in operation barely a year, and in some of the provinces has not yet been put in force, great progress can be shown in all lines of education; third, if the proposed measure were to be carried out and like

measures adopted in all departments of the government, the people would have practically no voice in the administration of their affairs—a change so radically different from the principles to which the government is bound that it could only be excused as an extreme measure necessitated by the absolute failure of the present law.

“It must be borne in mind that America is charged with the duty, not only of giving the Filipino a clean and efficient administration, but of teaching him self-government—the only logical excuse we ever had for driving the Spaniard from the Philippines—and to do this it is necessary, in the language of the late secretary of public instruction, ‘to sacrifice, in a measure, the present for the sake of the future.’”

Doctor BRYAN. We will now devote some minutes to a discussion of this subject.

Mr. KNISELEY. I have remained silent up to the present moment, but I now wish to make a few observations. The subject of establishing the provincial high school has never been a problem with me; my problem is the difficulty of securing suitable buildings, furniture, etc. We had at the opening of this school year a sufficient attendance of well-graded and well-prepared pupils to occupy all the accommodations which the provincial board was able to furnish for us.

In regard to the barrio schools, we have not had any problem, because in our province the conditions of living, the nature of the crops, and the habits and customs of the people are such that the population is well concentrated within the central towns. There are few important barrios, the district being one in which rice cultivation is the principal industry. The municipalities have resources only just about sufficient, in the majority of cases, to run the municipal government, and in four of the fifteen pueblos there are not sufficient funds to pay the salaries, to say nothing of maintaining buildings and keeping the streets and bridges in repair, and the provincial board will be put under the necessity next year of doing something in order to maintain the municipal organization of those towns.

Mr. BLEASDALE. I am in favor of municipal funds for school purposes being put into the hands of the provincial treasurer, because I find that the presidentes misuse the power vested in them. In that manner we can secure prompt payment, which can not be obtained through the presidentes.

Mr. BRINK. We have no money. Every time I bring a presidente before the board for nonpayment of a teacher's salary I make an enemy, and I wish to advocate that the money be placed in the hands of the provincial treasurer for disbursement upon his warrant with the approval of the division superintendent.

Mr. NEWSOM. Abuses, doubtless, have taken place, but I do not think it necessary to follow the course outlined by the last two speakers. We have tried a scheme which will work well. It is to allow the division superintendent authority to audit the school expenses of the province. This can be done very satisfactorily where there is an American teacher who can make the pay roll. In case there is no American teacher a partial remedy can be found, I believe, in this way: In provinces where the population is dense and the pueblos not far apart an American teacher can take charge of two, three, or four pueblos. The other plan would, I believe, destroy the pride of a municipality, a thing of fundamental importance. It is very easy to arouse the pride by simply citing what some other pueblo has done.

Mr. BUCK. We have always had authorization for money spent, but sometimes mistakes were made through ignorance of the law, for I found that some of the presidentes had not read the school law.

Mr. EVANS. In Union Province we have the “presupuesto” method. The “presupuesto” is submitted to the division superintendent, who is at liberty to alter the same. Each separate item, except salaries, has a separate appropriation, and goes through the council and the division superintendent, the pay-roll salaries being checked over by the superintendent, and each month I can tell what our finances are. I agree with Mr. Newsom that the plan of disbursement by the provincial treasurer would destroy the pride of the municipality.

Mr. BARD. Unequal distribution is an important matter. The difficulties mentioned can be met in the ways proposed, and there should be no trouble with misappropriation. The greatest difficulty I have is the collection of the land tax.

Mr. TURNER. I believe that the “presupuesto” should be made out in the superintendent's office in duplicate, and transmitted through the municipal treasurer to the provincial treasurer. If the town is not burdened with an excess in the treasury, the “presupuesto” should cover for salaries and expenses the amount on hand. I believe if one pueblo has more money than it needs, money should be taken from it for the purpose of helping other pueblos that need it.

Doctor BRYAN. I would suggest this subject for the legislative committee.

Recess of five minutes.

Doctor BRYAN. I am afraid that Governor Taft and General Smith will not speak

more than an hour on Thursday morning, and that will leave us some time for a general discussion of needed legislation before the report is made. Friday morning the legislative committee will have drafted certain laws based largely upon the discussion of the previous morning, and that report will be read before the convention on Friday morning, and will be discussed with a view to revising it and putting it in proper form for consideration by the Commission.

The legislative committee expressed the opinion that its work was very important and that one day's time would not be sufficient. It requested permission to use the convention hall during the afternoons, which was granted by the general superintendent of education.

We will now take up the next topic, "The Vacation School for Native Teachers; Features to be Emphasized." Mr. Beattie will please lead off.

Mr. Beattie responded by reading the following paper:

"When the American teacher began his work in the Philippines he entered upon a field rich in possibilities, but with the word 'pioneer' stamped on everything that he touched. If the town was so fortunate as to possess a schoolhouse of any kind it was one planned according to the scale and dimensions of a régime that did not dream of general education. The text-books were full of words and illustrations foreign to the life and thought of the pupils. There was little in common in the languages of the teacher and pupils. The public schools were without standing in the estimation of the well-to-do class of Filipinos. The sentiment in many towns was hostile to the American, he he soldier or civilian, so that in many cases the attendance was meager. In other towns the novelty of a new toy drew so many ignorant children together that the teacher was overwhelmed. The American teacher to whom the children came willingly soon discovered the necessity of a larger native teaching force than the 'maestro' and 'maestra' accorded him by custom, and the teacher who did not find himself so welcomed, when he saw the crowds of children in the streets of his pueblo and observed the barrios and haciendas literally swarming with children, soon realized that the general education for the masses in these islands could only come with the development of a large body of intelligent, capable, and responsible Filipino teachers.

"The American teacher learned that in order to attain success he must be many times the character of the successful teacher at home—that he could not earn one-half of his salary in his schoolroom as a mere teacher. He must be the diplomat who could win the interest and cooperation of municipal officials and the residents of his town. He must be the statesman with plans and ideas that he would have adopted when the town had been won. He must be an organizer capable of managing and directing his force of five, ten, or more native teachers. He must be superintendent of construction when schoolhouses were to be built, and police commissioner of the town in order that the moral suasion of that force might be used in discouraging truancy—in short, he must possess all the qualities of a successful supervising principal.

"Of all the tasks given him, the development of an adequate teaching body was the most important and likewise the most difficult. The horseshoer of fifty years ago made his own nails before fastening the shoe in place. It became the task of the American teacher to make the individual native teacher as well as to select and organize his corps as a whole. The night school, the day school, the private school, and the homes were searched for promising young men and young women. Normal schools organized in the larger cities and provincial schools gave promise of relief to the situation three or four years in the future, but so far the native teaching force in almost every province, beginning with nothing, or at most with the two teachers to the pueblo, inherited from the old régime, has been developed by the American teacher from the material within his immediate reach. By slow and painful processes, during the hour set aside for the teachers' class, the native teacher or aspirante was taught the English language, the elements of arithmetic, geography, and history, and learned from observation of class work around him the methods of instruction pursued by his American teacher. His ideas, however, were vague. He had small notion of what others were doing. He did not receive official recognition or honor in the community because of his position. His salary was slow in coming, and was, as a rule, paid only after all other claims against the municipality had been satisfied. He had no conception of his place in the social structure. He did not realize that any special responsibility rested upon him or that the solution of the problems of his country depended upon him in any degree.

"At the end of the first year's work the native teachers were called together for instruction in summer schools in the different provinces, and their meeting in this manner was the most significant event of the story of their lives. Some of them had hardly traveled previously from their native towns to the adjacent ones, and a

journey to the capital of the province was an unheard-of affair. Some came on steamers, some in 'paraos' or lorchas. Others journeyed on horseback or jolted along in some vehicle drawn by the lumbering 'carabao' or 'vaca.' Many were in destitute circumstances because of arrearages of pay, and in not a few cases money for their expenses was loaned them by their American teachers. One of the native women teaching 50 miles from Bacolod passed eight days on a 'parao' because of unfavorable winds, and, finally, landing 18 miles from her destination, walked 5 miles of the distance before finding a vehicle on which to ride.

"The teachers scattered among their own people and found themselves homes for the weeks they were to spend in the capital. On the opening day the teachers were enrolled and separated into grades according to their knowledge of English. The provincial governor gave the opening address of welcome, and the Filipino teachers began to realize that they were participants in a movement that was being watched with interest by persons high in authority. The schedule was made so that singing and gymnastics, the most popular parts of the programme, came first, insuring prompt arrival at the time set for opening each day. The meeting places were so arranged that long trips from building to building between class periods were avoided, and the American teachers began work on the minute after each change of classes had been made, and so the habit of promptness was encouraged. The student teachers worked faithfully, both in and out of class room, and made marked progress. In their hours of common social mingling they talked with one another about their work at home, compared salaries, measured themselves by various standards, saw the outlook before them as teachers, and began to develop in small degree a professional spirit; their horizon broadened. Filipinos are good imitators, and throughout the past year I have been able to note the direct appropriation and application of lessons learned in the summer school wherever the teachers who attended are working.

"The vacation summer school is a transient feature of school work in the Philippines. In a few years all teachers in the islands will be thoroughly trained before assuming the responsibilities of their positions, and the summer meeting, if held, will be different in character. The present teaching force in a peculiar sense exemplifies Comenius's principle, 'We learn by doing.' Temporary though it be in its present form, its importance can not be overestimated.

"My own experience with this class of school is limited to two sessions last year, one in the province of Occidental Negros and one in the province of Oriental Negros, and the preparation for another in the former province to be held in the coming month, but doubtless my experience does not differ greatly from that of the other superintendents. The schools were organized with one American teacher as principal to discharge administrative functions and be the direct representative of the superintendent and another as secretary to keep the records and distribute textbooks and supplies. Last year the students were graded on the basis of their knowledge of English alone. This year the schedule is so planned as to admit of a rearrangement of grades for some of the other subjects, and in arithmetic at least the personnel of the classes will be very different. The English basis will probably be preserved, to a large extent, for the classes in geography and history. Last year the schools were classified in four grades. This season six grades will be employed. Two American teachers have been assigned to each subject and will present the same in forty-minute periods to three grades of students. Just as the American teacher must be judged by different standards here and at home, so what we are accustomed to regard as the most important factor in a teacher's school, the course of study, here sinks to a subordinate place. The students are so little advanced in thought and general intelligence, and, withal, the necessity of learning a new language has been such a handicap that so far the subject-matter to be taught, and the direct development of principles of education, have reduced themselves to minor proportions. The student teachers study diligently and make marked progress, but they are able to deal only with simple work.

"The vacation school has advantages of its own over the local teachers' class. Opportunity is given to see more class work and to observe the different methods employed by the other American teachers. Progress in English is much more rapid because the teachers are brought into contact with so many more English-speaking people than they find in their own towns. Rivalry is strong in the classes and stimulates to greater effort. The removal from familiar local surroundings, under favorable conditions, enlarges views.

"But after all is said concerning these ordinary features of a school I am convinced that the greatest good to be derived from the summer school is distinctively social. A recent contributor to the Outlook on Philippine topics has stated that the Filipino is more eager for social than for political recognition. Early in the session last year in Bacolod the American teachers gave a reception and 'baile' to the

attending Filipino teachers. The courtesy was acknowledged and reciprocated at the end of the session by a similar function planned and executed by the Filipino teachers in honor of the American teachers. The most cordial relations existed all the time between the two sets of teachers and a revolution was worked in the standing of the Filipino teachers of the province in their own estimation and in the estimation of the communities. It has ceased to be difficult to secure the services of the young people of the best and most intelligent families in the province as teachers. Last month one of the most influential men in one of my southern towns resigned a 60-peso municipal position to take a place as teacher at 40 pesos per month in the public schools of his town. The public schools have won the confidence of the people, and a number of the best and largest private schools have closed their doors from lack of patronage, while the public school records show an increase in every attendance each month since they were opened, except during the months when a portion were closed by the cholera epidemic.

"In looking forward to our vacation school work this year, we hope to do better and more advanced work than last year because we have had another year's work to build on. Our numbers have doubled in the year, and the quality of our recruits is superior to that of the newly enlisted ones of last year.

"Owing to the difficulties of transportation in Negros, only two-thirds of the Filipino teachers attended the summer school last year. This year, through the potent aid of the general superintendent and the honorable secretary of public instruction, one of the new coast-guard boats is to touch at all the important landings along the coast of Occidental Negros in order to transport teachers free to Bacolod. After the summer school the teachers are to be returned to their towns in the same manner. Furthermore, every native teacher has signed a contract this year to receive pay for twelve months if he attends the summer normal, and to take pay for but nine months if he is absent from the same. With these conditions, added to the general desire of the teachers to attend, I anticipate a full enrollment in the school this season."

Mr. E. G. Turner, division superintendent of schools for the province of Bulacan, read the following paper:

"Before entering upon a further discussion of this subject I desire to take the opportunity to compliment the large majority of American teachers for the excellent work they have done in these islands. Many of them have endured hardships characteristic of pioneer life; they have met discouragements and disappointments, yet they have been conscientious and faithful in the work assigned them. Many of them have failed to accomplish what they hoped to do; yet, like brave, heroic men and women, they are pushing their work to success.

"The Filipino teachers are to be complimented for the earnest and noble efforts they have put forth to learn the English language and better methods of teaching. Their progress has been marvelous. History does not furnish a parallel of a people or class of people who have made such rapid progress in the acquisition of a new language. Most of these teachers who have had a fair chance can talk and write freely and, in many cases, fluently on a variety of ordinary subjects.

"But the work of the native teachers is not yet completed; it is just begun, the foundation is laid, and they are now ready to build in a systematic manner, but they must be guided, directed, and instructed for some time to come. In order that the native teachers may accomplish this work more rapidly and in a systematic manner, normal institutes have been established, in which the teachers may receive not only a better knowledge of English, but also a training for their work.

"The chief object of these institutes is to better fit and prepare the Filipino teachers to teach English and to manage and conduct their schools along pedagogical lines, and anything that contributes to this end is entitled to a fair degree of consideration in these schools.

"Evidently the most urgent need of the public schools to-day is good Filipino teachers—teachers well trained and interested in their work for the work's sake and the good of the people. In order to meet this demand, the work of the institutes should be based on practical pedagogical principles so as to train the native teachers and indoctrinate them with the principles of teaching or unfolding the powers of the mind according to the laws of mental development of child life. The practical working and operation of these schools should impress its members that teaching school means more than hearing recitations. The results of these schools should be far-reaching in the solution of the educational problem before us.

"Some features should be dominant in these schools and form objective points toward which all true teaching tends. They need not be expressed in every recitation, but they should be felt as a moving force to a particular end.

"On leaving the institutes every native teacher should have a better working

knowledge of English, and be able to use it with greater facility and less mental exertion. He should be taught to think in English; that is, to associate words with ideas and not words with words. In order to learn a new language it is necessary to use it, study it, talk it, write it. Many of the native teachers, and not a few of the American, have gotten the erroneous idea that in order to teach the children English it is necessary to translate the English into their native dialect or into Spanish before the pupils can possibly get a correct idea or meaning of the English words. This principle requires the pupils to exert a double amount of mental energy and in return they receive a far less accurate knowledge of English. In many instances, the pupils must necessarily learn the words in their own language, then associate the English words with these newly learned words—a mere mechanical process. In other words, they are required to associate words with words and not words with ideas. Such a principle is erroneous, misleading, and detrimental to the mental growth of the pupils; it is contrary to all psychological as well as pedagogical principles. Such a method of teaching is condemned by practical experience. Undoubtedly the most advanced classes in the schools, both primary and secondary, are those whose instruction from the first has been English pure, simple, and direct. They have a correct knowledge of the English they have learned. They have gotten it from objects, actions, motions and pictures skillfully used by the teacher. The native teacher should learn that it is a waste of time and energy on the part of both teacher and pupil to spend one-half or even one-tenth of the recitation period in translations.

“The way to learn a new language is to speak it, study it, write it. Associate directly words with ideas. This should be felt as a dominant force in every day’s work, and if the native teachers acquire but one thing in these institutes, let it be a practical working knowledge of the simplest principles of the English language and ability to impart it in a concrete way to their pupils in daily work.

“These schools should enable their members to unlearn some of their present methods of teaching. Doubtless every superintendent present has seen within the last year teachers teaching little boys and girls 8 years old to multiply and divide millions by millions and other equally useless processes, which only serve to pass the time. Again, we hear teachers teaching reading, the pupils read paragraph after paragraph, and the only response from the teacher is ‘Next.’ The teacher, perhaps, is conscientious in his work and believes he is doing good teaching. Probably he is doing his best, but his best is poor indeed. He is using the antiquated methods of teaching. Under such teaching the pupils are deprived of that to which they are justly entitled.

“These teachers are entitled to the best methods of teaching that science and practical experience have to offer. To meet this end, we have arranged the subjects to be taught in our institute so as to give each class once a day a practical normal lesson in methods of how and what to teach. Every lesson, however, should be a lesson in methods, whether it be geography, history, reading, or any other subject. But these lessons will deal especially with the manner of teaching children and what to teach them. The subject-matter of these lessons will be taken from the subjects taught the children within the first and second years of school work.

“The teachers in charge of this work will not devote their time to the discussion of theoretical methods, but will perform in the class the actual work that the native teachers will be expected to carry out in their daily class work with the children.

“These classes will be training classes, in which the lessons will be presented in the simplest and most concrete way possible. Beginning with the simple, they will lead up gradually to the more complex. These classes are to teach the important lesson that all true teaching leads gradually from the known to the related unknown. This work in itself must be practical and adaptable; its characteristic features will be simplicity and concreteness. The teachers of these classes should be well acquainted with the best methods of teaching, and put in concrete form the applications of the laws of mental growth and development of child life. I am thoroughly convinced that the native teachers will learn far more English in these classes and will acquire a better knowledge of teaching than they possibly could by the study of some of the more advanced branches for which they are not prepared.

“Another feature that should be emphasized is faithfulness to duty. As is the teacher, so is the school. A school will never rise above the example of the teacher. Faithfulness to duty is required not only in school work but in life and life’s work. It has been more difficult to teach some teachers the value of faithfulness than to teach them English. There should be a unity of purpose between the teacher and the pupils. A lesson assigned should mean a lesson to be prepared. A promise made is an agreement to be fulfilled. Eight o’clock at school does not mean ten minutes after 8. Everyone should know that faithfulness is to be rewarded. The person

who is faithful, trustworthy, and does his duty under all circumstances, in whatever condition or position he is placed, is the one who is sought to fill the higher positions of life the world over. I am well aware that these are new ideas to the old Spanish régime of education; nevertheless, they are Anglo-Saxon ideas that have carried civilization to all parts of the world and are teaching humanity the dignity of labor and the true worth of man. Such ideas should form a part of the education of every person. These are the principles that must form the constitutional framework of a nation that expects to be truly great.

"Another thought should receive attention, viz, that education means more than a superficial knowledge of mathematics and history, and teaching means more than an avocation. Teaching should be represented as a profession worthy to be sought. Too many people look upon teaching as a low profession, or no profession at all; but, in fact, no other profession among men is more honorable than teaching. The true teacher helps to raise the moral standard of a nation and instills ideas that later shape the laws of the land. Everyone should know that it is noble to be a true teacher, and that the only valid reason for being a teacher is the good one can do for humanity. It is through the work of the teacher and the channels of education that come the energies that vitalize and make a nation truly great.

"There should be a unity of purpose and feeling between the teacher and the taught. The influence of the division superintendent should be felt in all the work. His attitude toward school work should be an inspiration to every teacher. He should guide, direct, and assist, and should ever be a help in time of need. The success of the normals depends to a great degree upon the division superintendent. His work should be characterized by fidelity and justice toward all. It should be thoroughly understood from his dealings with the teachers that everyone is expected to do his duty under all circumstances.

"I have now named some of the main features to be emphasized in the normals, but there are a few others that should not be overlooked.

"The Filipino people as a race are very imitative. They are not constructive in thought and they have but little originality. For this reason every instructor in the normals should use the simplest and most direct way of teaching in every recitation. He should be full of his subject. It should be studied and fresh in his mind. Objects and practical illustrations should be abundant. The instructors should keep in mind that they are teaching the children in the schoolroom through the native teacher. The members of these schools should be taught to think, think accurately and systematically, to see relations and express them in good English. Self-reliance is indispensable and must be nurtured and encouraged at every turn. An imitative mind is the result of improper training. Isolated facts should never be taught. Everything has a reason for its existence, 'what is the reason?' should spring up in every mind. Every lesson should lead to the unfolding or development of the mind in a logical and systematic manner; this is what I mean by good method.

"As to the particular branches to be taught little need be said. Every teacher and pupil should be well acquainted with the geography and history of his home land, hence much attention should be given these subjects. Arithmetic and number work have their place in every school. Music and drawing appeal to the æsthetic side of life, and the Filipino people seemed to take much delight in these subjects. But the basis of all the work should be language—English, pure and simple. A few lessons in keeping the school register and making monthly report would not be out of place. Some instructions in the care of school property should be given some of the American teachers as well as the Filipino teachers.

"Let me briefly summarize the above-named points:

"1. The proper way to learn a language is to use it. Ideas are to be gotten primarily through objects, actions, representations, etc.; then associate words with ideas, and express ideas through words. Translations have but little or no place in the acquisition of a practical knowledge of any language. The simplest and most direct way is the easiest.

"2. The best methods of teaching are no more nor less than nature's way of unfolding the powers of the mind. All good teaching is simply presenting subjects and objects in such a way as to arouse the proper activities of the mind so as to result in the acquisition of knowledge, power, and skill. Every lesson, then, should be presented in the simplest and most practical way possible. From the simple to the complex, and from the known to the unknown, are as necessary in the development and growth of the mind as moisture and sunlight are to vegetable life.

"3. Faithfulness to duty is demanded everywhere. A person who is not faithful must shortly be pushed aside by the faithful. Civilization, progress, and public sentiment demand the noblest efforts of mankind. Low aim is crime. If the school is

not what it should be, make it so. Diligence and constant application are the watch-words of success.

"4. The worth of an education can not be overestimated. It opens new worlds of thought; it lifts us from the groveling things of earth, and enables us to live in a clearer and purer atmosphere of life. We are enabled to keep company with the great men of all times. Be it known that there is no other personage in the world that does more for the education and elevation of the race than the true teacher. He helps to make the laws of nations, and his life's work results in a higher degree of civilization; then let no one call his work ignoble.

"5 Finally, simplicity in the exposition of a subject, concreteness in the way of illustration on the part of the instructor, accuracy in the acquisition of knowledge, and the systematic development of the thought powers on the part of the student should be the dominant forces in all class work.

"These are some of the important lessons that should receive much attention in the normal institutes."

Doctor BRYAN. The superintendents are invited to enter upon a discussion of this subject.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I had come to the conclusion that the best way to get at correct methods was to train the native teacher, and consequently we got our best teachers to teach those natives. We went to work on the things we expected to teach, leaving theory in the background. We tried to follow out the principles laid down by Mr. Turner, but did not tell them so.

Mr. MUERMAN. I was rather surprised to hear discussed the question of translations. Would it not be better to ask the natives what they want? It is necessary to meet the popular demand, and the translation method is the keynote of the situation. As to originality, I find that some pupils are too original. There is no trouble about originality; the question is to guide the originality in the right direction.

Mr. PREUITT. In regard to the use of Spanish in the schools, I think local conditions should govern that entirely. In the regular schools it might be well to have it, but not in the teachers' institutes. Let us eliminate Spanish if we are to make English the language of this country.

Mr. TURNER. Facts are behind the statements in my paper; there are no theories; it is all practical. I have made a close study of the subject, especially in the case of the little children. It is a loss of time to teach Spanish or the native dialect. I am opposed to books giving translations; comparison shows their inferiority.

Mr. BRINK. I agree almost fully with Mr. Turner, but I feel that sometimes a word of Spanish may be used to advantage. I believe that the knowledge of a dialect on the part of the teacher is a good thing, although it is not necessary in the school-room. We have found a great desire for Spanish, but with primary children Mr. Turner is quite right.

Mr. O'REILLY. One of the features of the normal institute in my division was the beneficial effect upon the American teachers. Last year we had a very large normal institute and were very well supplied with American teachers to do the work. Our plan was to have a three-hour session each day. Each American teacher did only an hour's work in actual teaching, spending the other two hours in inspecting the work of other American teachers. Therefore every American teacher's work came under the observation of ten or a dozen other American teachers present, criticising and commenting upon his work without making any noise about it. The result was that at the end of our normal institute our American teachers had reached a condition of nearly absolute uniformity in their methods. I consider that it has been the most important feature of the reasonably successful summer term.

Mr. SHERMAN. I also received the benefits which Mr. O'Reilly has just outlined. The teachers were assigned to teach five hours two days in the week. The other three days were used in inspecting the work of the other teachers.

Mr. RODWELL. These institutes should be of inestimable good to the American teachers. I find that many of them are inexperienced, and the technicalities of the art are entirely unknown to them.

Mr. MUERMAN. It is very important for every American teacher to know something of the dialect. Good judgment should be used as to how far to carry such knowledge of the dialect. We endeavor to promote a friendly feeling by means of games and amusements, and we have also held union meetings, which have done a great good and caused much interest.

Mr. THOMSON. We have had in our province what we call a "practice school." It runs from a quarter to 8 in the morning till noon, and is for advanced work for the native teachers.

Mr. GIBBENS. I heartily agree with the papers which have been read. The preparation of the teachers, I think, is very important. It is my experience that native

teachers outside the influence of American teachers teach as they did last year, and I believe in bringing each Filipino teacher under the influence of an American teacher.

Mr. CODDINGTON. At the end of the school year the teachers are scattered everywhere, and I had to postpone the opening of the normal institute for one week on that account. It seems to me it would be a good plan to have the normal institute at the close of the long vacation.

Mr. FREER. I think that the time of holding the normal institute might be changed with the consent of the general superintendent. There occurs to me one feature which has not yet been mentioned, and that is decorations. The walls should be suitably ornamented with pictures of celebrities, and the American flag should not be used sparingly. In our school we had Rizal's portrait under the American flag, and it had a good effect, a number of the teachers thereafter decorating their rooms in like manner.

Mr. BUCK. If the native teachers could be made to understand that they are a part of an organization it would tend to increase their interest.

Mr. EVANS. I believe that the American teachers should furnish the native teachers going to the normal school with a certification of grade.

At 12 m. the convention adjourned to meet at 8.30 a. m. on the following morning, Wednesday, March 25, 1903.

Doctor BRYAN. The first subject for discussion to-day is "The encouraging and discouraging features of the educational work in the islands, with suggestions." Mr. Townsend will please lead off.

Mr. Henry S. Townsend, superintendent of schools for the division of Mindanao and Jolo (except Misamis and Surigao), read the following paper:

"At the very outset I wish to thank the general superintendent for the touching confidence shown by the assignment to me of this great and expansive subject. He never gave a man a better excuse for an attenuated address running on into the forty-seventhies, tiring out an unfortunate audience, and humiliating a misguided superintendent. Yet such confidence is not to be betrayed. On the contrary, I shall ask him to accept an amendment, substituting the word 'some' for the definite article which introduces the subject as assigned. Assuming that he accepts this amendment, we are already through with the first word of our subject, and that is encouraging.

"But what is encouraging and what discouraging? Are not these words relative in their significance? You and I go into business together. You expect to make a good living out of the business, while I expect to accumulate in a short time a large fortune. We find that expenses are much larger than I expected, while profits exceed your expectations. In short, we find our business much more prosperous than you expected, while much less so than I expected. You are encouraged and wish to go on with the business, while I am discouraged and wish to quit. Yet we have been equal partners and have shared equally in a common prosperity. The same degree of prosperity has been both encouraging and discouraging. Yes; the two words are relative in their significance, and in their application depend upon a subjective basis. So when we find ourselves discouraged it is pertinent to inquire whether or not we have been perfectly reasonable in our expectations.

"It is useless to deny that there has been widespread and bitter discouragement in our department. It has pervaded the teaching force, and it is not letting out any secret to say that it has run a considerable course among the superintendents. Yet this feeling of discouragement is, in a measure, passing away, while the difficulties which gave it its excuse for existence have in many cases increased.

"Two years ago the Filipinos expected more than it was possible to realize from the schools. Children had flocked to the instruction of the detailed soldiers and had been rewarded well for their efforts, but what was not to be expected of the trained American teachers. One enthusiastic and scholarly gentleman, in an article carefully prepared for an American periodical, declared that 60 per cent of the Filipinos could read and write their own vernacular, and with a little more instruction would be ready to enter college. American schools and teachers were held at a ridiculously fictitious valuation. We were launched on the crest of a mighty wave of misguided enthusiasm, and we soon found ourselves wallowing in the trough of the sea. The Filipinos had become disillusioned and to some extent disgusted. Their extravagant and unreasonable hopes had not been realized, and they were not willing to accept legitimate returns for their efforts. Indifference took the place of unreasoning enthusiasm. Thus we were confronted with the old problem, which we all know tolerably well how to handle. One of the most hopeful features of the work to-day is the disillusionment of the Filipinos, who expected more than it was possible to realize from the schools. We are now coming up out of the trough of the sea and the sailing will be comparatively smooth. But it is time for a suggestion,

in accordance with the announced subject of this address, and here it is: A trough follows every wave, and the higher the crest the deeper the trough. Those on the crest must expect, sooner or later, to be in the trough; and those in the trough may confidently expect to rise to mean level and higher, when they will gain an impetus forward if they are headed in the right direction.

"But how about the reasonableness of our own expectations? Shortly after my arrival in Manila a friend who had been here for some months took me aside one day and gently broke the news to me that the difficulties and delays which I had experienced in Hawaii were not to be expected here, that the Filipinos were really a very remarkable people, and that I could not realize how rapidly the work was bound to advance. This was a revelation and a shock. For years past my friends had borne more or less patiently with my extreme hopefulness; they had even upbraided my optimism and declared me visionary, though they had to acknowledge that many of my dreams did come true. As we come to love that for which we have to fight, I had come to love the very word optimism; yet here I had drifted into the opposite camp—I was a pessimist, and my friend had found me out. I was humiliated—disgusted. In this state of mind I said nothing and—well, in time I found my old place among the optimists, though with some mental reservations. What a veritable inundation of optimism there was in the islands about that time. Yet I looked back to history and past personal experience and wondered how this great change in the order of nature was to come to pass and if it was really to come to pass at all. How many of you had an analogous experience? And how much more to the point it would have been for us calmly to estimate the amount of progress made by our own race during the most favorable generation since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of Kent, divide this by thirty, and, taking this as a standard and taking into account all the relatively favorable and unfavorable conditions, estimate the probability of our exceeding or falling short of that standard.

"Perhaps it will be thought that Japan furnishes us a better basis of calculation than we can find in the history of our own people. Very well; let it be Japan. Now, let us look for a short time at the circumstances under which the Japanese, with the assistance of foreigners, made such wonderful progress a generation back, when they undertook a problem somewhat analogous to ours. Japan was the seat of an ancient and highly developed civilization—the natural product of her own people on her own soil. Having been forced rather rudely into contact with what we call western civilization, she saw the need of remodeling her own social and political system. Accordingly she sent to America and Europe for a number of men to help her in her own great undertaking. Among those who came was a scholarly young American who had borne arms on the losing side in our 'late unpleasantness,' and who was now looking for a more favorable opportunity to take a large part in the world's work than he found in the bleeding South. To him was given the task of reorganizing the educational system of the Empire, and of establishing what was to be known as 'The public school system of Japan.' With a corps of able assistants he began his work in 1868. In 1879 his task was officially declared completed, and he returned, full of honors, to his native land. He had taken a highly cultivated, energetic, ambitious people, had taught them somewhat of the message which the West has for the East, and had shown them where and how they could learn more of it; and, finally, he had prepared an institution whereby the children of the land could be given this new heritage of their race as well as its old. It must not for a moment be thought that he had brought about universal or even general education in Japan, though he had given direction to the forces which will eventually bring about this very desirable end. This work, with the aid of the thoroughly established and strong native Government, he and his able associates had accomplished in eleven years. Now, observe some particulars in which the Japanese situation differed from our own:

"(a) The Japanese Government was old and thoroughly established, with all details wrought out—subject, of course, to modifications and developments, but complete and efficient.

"(b) Peace prevailed throughout Japan during the whole organizing period.

"(c) The Japanese civilization was highly developed along Japanese lines.

"(d) The impetus for the new movement came from within, and the movement itself was a development from within outward.

"(e) Superintendents and others were all the servants of the Japanese, subject to removal whenever their services were no longer wanted. Therefore to the Japanese people the presence of these men indicated the will of the Mikado, whom all venerated and whose wisdom none questioned.

"(f) No attempt was made to change the language of the schools, which was the vernacular of the people.

"Is it not evident that our problem is very different from that of our exemplars in Japan, and very much more difficult? If, under their conditions, it took them eleven years to establish the public school system of Japan, how much ought we to have expected to accomplish in one or two years, and have our achievements reached this reasonable measure of success? As a whole, undoubtedly this last question must be answered in the affirmative, notwithstanding some discouraging spots.

"Am I advocating pessimism on the part of the American teachers and superintendents? Far be it from me! I am as much in favor of hopefulness, of optimism, as ever; but just as surely as artificial, fictitious valuation—a boom—in business leads to depression, just so surely unreasonable hopefulness leads to disappointment and discouragement. The two conditions which have caused more disappointment in these islands than any others are, first, the unreasonable expectations of the Filipinos, and, second, the equally unreasonable expectations of the Americans—and I use the term Americans in this connection deliberately. The most encouraging conditions connected with the educational work here to-day are, first, the disillusionment of the Filipinos, and, second, the disillusionment of the Americans. We have not accomplished what we hoped to accomplish, because our hopes were unreasonable and our expectations boldly laid hold upon the impossible. Probably we have accomplished less than we should have accomplished if we had not underestimated the difficulties ahead of us. Some of us made the mistake of underestimating the enemy. Now, for the most part, we have no longer the unreasonable expectations of the Filipino patrons to meet, and we are facing our real task in the open. It is reasonable to believe, and I do believe, that our rate of real, permanent progress is much greater now than it was in the flush of our most exuberant hopefulness.

"Next in point of time in the way of discouraging features, from the point of view of the superintendents, came the difficulties in the way of travel. These differ so much in different divisions that, for the sake of being explicit, I may be allowed to be concrete and mention some of the difficulties encountered by one superintendent whom I know pretty well.

"On receiving his assignment he at once set to work making plans as to what he would do during the remainder of the school year. These, when presented, were approved by the general superintendent, with the volunteered remark, 'You may have to wait a month or two for transportation at any time, however.' Later, on applying to the adjutant-general of his military department for transportation, he expressed his intention to leave the ship at a certain point where he thought he would need a week or ten days, passing on by the next available transportation. This plan met with the approval of the officer, who casually remarked, 'In that case we shall know exactly where to find you when we send the pay boat around two months from now—just where we leave you.' Upon further inquiry, the superintendent learned that in reality he had his choice between remaining at his proposed destination a few hours and remaining there two months. There was no practicable means of making a stay of length intermediate between these two periods. To make a long story short, at the end of three months, having made use of such means of transportation as he could find, he found that he had traveled 3,000 miles, and by so doing had accomplished a small fraction of what he had planned to do in the time. After a month at work in his own town, including the Christmas holidays, and a pretty full report of what he knew or guessed about the schools of his division, he set out to visit his schools, determined to find a way or make it. In the course of the next three months he traveled six consecutive days and nights in a deckless native boat in a vain attempt to make a voyage of 150 miles, mostly over the open sea, to reach some schools which he wished to visit for official work; he crossed a tempestuous sea 50 miles in a whaleboat, part of the time in imminent peril; he lived most of the time for some weeks on the deck of a little coasting vessel in a rainy region where he seldom had dry clothing day or night; he waded streams and climbed cliffs, passing from town to town over roads such that no animal could be of assistance to him. In short, he put forth just such efforts as any other superintendent would have put forth in the discharge of his duties under like conditions. In all this there was nothing discouraging; but there was a disheartening feature of the work yet to be related. He had barely reached fifteen municipalities when he arrived at home after three months of this strenuous life. Did this superintendent endure hardships or put forth efforts greater than those of his brethren? If so, I am much mistaken. They are described merely as samples of what the superintendents do and endure, though the disappointments and discouragements in this case were probably unusually great. The general superintendent asks for suggestions, and here is another designed especially for him: The division superintendents do not ask to be relieved of work or hardships. We are not doing or enduring more than we expected or were willing to undertake and continue.

Some of us do ask that means be sought to enable us to accomplish more. We need better means of transportation that we may be able to take a larger part in the work, that our usefulness to the bureau may be doubled or tripled. Can you furnish us the antithesis of this discouraging feature of the work? I have nothing to offer in this line, unless it be the wonderful progress made in the last few years in perfecting a flying machine.

"Having reached our schools, we were confronted with a flood of difficulties only to be mended by the use of money, and the necessary money was not to be had. This shortage was due to three classes of causes. In the first place, our whole system of government was experimental, and some great mistakes were made as to the amount of revenue which given sources would produce. In the second place, the sources of revenue were not generally intelligently exploited; and, in the third place, the money which actually came into the treasury was spent unwisely—in some cases dishonestly. The net result has been that we have been given the impossible task of building up schools without teachers. I defend the Filipino teachers. I believe it to be possible to secure faithful men and women who can be trusted to do their best work alone and unobserved. No one will deny that we can secure ambitious and reasonably capable men and women. But we can not secure and hold these teachers without more money than is now placed at our disposal. The strong influence of the military government has been in favor of honest and efficient municipal government throughout my division, and still the 4-peso teacher is with us. Other divisions, where self-government has been more fully established, have been less favored. It is not necessary for me to illustrate this point by citing municipalities where the schools have been wrecked through the bad management of incompetent or corrupt municipal officials. Perhaps this ought not to have been discouraging. Perhaps we expected too much wisdom on the part of the Commission and too much efficiency on the part of local governments. Errors of the former are from time to time corrected through new enactments, while the latter are being educated in self-government. True, this special education of 'principales has been given largely at the expense of the children in the way of general education, but we may feel assured that when the children have finished their task of educating these adults in self-government the latter will gladly contribute their full part toward the general education of the children. But the money problem is our great unsolved problem to-day. Our secondary schools will prepare young men and women for the work of teaching, but we shall be unable to keep them at it unless we are enabled to pay them better for the services required. In many cases the problem must be referred back to the Commission, which has shown the utmost willingness to do all that, under the circumstances, can be done to remedy the defects found in our system of laws and government. That august body has not asked advice, and I shall remember the eastern proverb, 'Unsought counsel is cursed of God.' But if my advice were asked, I should offer a suggestion which, I fear, would shock some superintendents. As far as my work among the Christian population is concerned, I had rather have the American than the Filipino teaching force left at the present strength.

"But I am getting on the pessimistic side again. Here we are asking that Filipinos make provision for schools open nine months, or more, each year, and that they pay their teachers more than they pay janitors or farm laborers for their year's work. We are asking that conditions be made such that the best young men of the land will be satisfied to become and remain village school-teachers. How long has it taken to bring about such a state of affairs in the United States, and to what extent has it been accomplished up to date? I do not wish to dull the edge of anyone's enthusiasm for improvement; but, really, have not our friends of the local governments come a good deal nearer realizing reasonable expectations than our expectations? I have had a 'consejal' give up the 'sala' of his own residence to the school, rent free; and I have had another, the best educated man in his municipality, contribute his services as teacher for one solid year without any salary whatever. Such showings of good intentions and interest in the work and in the public welfare ought to be an offset to a good deal of incompetence, and even a little corruption in office, as far as our discouragement and encouragement are concerned.

"Sometimes we are led to a feeling of discouragement by our utter inability to comprehend the Filipino, his ideals, his incentives, his motives, etc. Without a better understanding how can we get into that close touch, that intimate sympathy with him which is so essential to our best success? I believe this to be a real difficulty and hindrance or I should not take up your time with it to-day.

"'Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat.'

"It has come to be a trite saying that orientals are incomprehensible, but did it ever occur to you that occidentals are equally incomprehensible? All depends

upon the point of view. It is as easy for us to comprehend the inner spirit of the oriental as it is for him to comprehend our inner spirit. It seems that we shall never be able to understand each other, but we can, nevertheless, find common ground on which to stand. While nothing is to be gained by attempting to appear what we are not, it is doubtful whether anything is to be gained by attempting self-revelation on either side. But the time will come when common humanity will triumph over racial disparity. It may be that some great emergency will call forth a dominant sentiment or purpose which is common to both East and West, and by this we may be held together. It will be well for all concerned when there are many such bonds. If we can not have unity of purpose let us have harmony of purpose. This is more than unity of action, which may have little and obscure internal significance, but it is not too much to hope for as an end.

"But there is neither East nor West,
Border nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

Mr. W. W. Rodwell, superintendent of schools for the division comprising the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela, had not prepared a paper upon "The encouraging and discouraging features of the educational work in the islands, with suggestions," but the following brief of his remarks is presented:

"Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the educational work in these islands was the miserable state of the schools and the mistaken ideas concerning education on the part of the natives. They believed that little knowledge was all that was necessary and looked upon time spent in the pursuit of higher education as wasted.

"The second discouraging feature was the lack of interest displayed by the natives. They never had had any interest in education and could not see any reason for it. There was also a lack of appreciation.

"Another serious drawback was the great opposition to the public schools which has existed in my division. I have found the organized opposition of the church schools very powerful and hard to overcome.

"The superintendents have been left too much to themselves. It has been a case of 'root, hog, or die; sink or swim.' There has been a lack of definite instructions to the superintendents from the general superintendent, and frequently a lack of definite instructions from the division superintendents to the American teachers and the native teachers, thus causing many misunderstandings, which only add to the discouragements.

"The scare stories which fly around that ladrones are about to make raids also tend to discourage us. There is really no truth in such rumors, and my division has been entirely free from danger of this sort.

"The insufficiency of American teachers has been a great setback. Every pueblo should have at least one teacher, many should have more than one. If there is not a sufficient number of American teachers, I should be inclined to suggest the placing of a teacher in one place for two or three months, and then give another pueblo the advantage of his services by transferring him. The native teachers are also insufficient in number, and schoolhouses and school funds are far from adequate.

"I am glad now to turn to some of the encouraging features. It encourages us to see the enthusiasm and interest in some localities and on the part of some of the teachers. Some of the barrio schools are doing splendid work, having sometimes more than 200 pupils enrolled. When I see a teacher contented with his salary of 6 pesos, it gives me enthusiasm and encouragement.

"Another very encouraging feature is the amount of work we really have accomplished. This is one of the greatest movements in the history of the world. The aid of the military and civil officials has been of great benefit. The military people say that the schools are the only thing that is doing any good.

"The natives have come to understand and believe the real mission of the Americans. There is now a sentiment in favor of the Americans, and its rapid growth, as time goes on, encourages us. We have the greatest confidence in the possibilities of the future."

Mr. LAMSON. One other discouraging feature which I would like to mention is this—that the Filipino child is led by his parents to think that as soon as the public school has given him a little knowledge there is a clerkship open for him. It does not enter his mind that he should ever work with his hands, and he is most bitterly opposed to manual labor. There should be, it seems to me, an industrial training school; there should be less money for books, more money for tools.

The thrust that is sometimes given to an American's self-pride is discouraging. When we think of the money spent for their welfare, it is discouraging to find that the Filipino does not look upon it the same way that we do. They do not appreciate

what the American Government has done for them, but they rather point to the things in Spanish times.

The encouraging features, however, more than offset the discouraging. I have had the good fortune to come in close contact with the pupils through the teacher. The Filipino child is very much like the American child; he is susceptible to the same influences; he can be enthused; he can be made to like the school and to come to school regularly. American teachers should remember that. American teachers rely too much on compulsory methods; the American teacher needs to learn that the same things which bring success in the United States will bring success here.

Mr. BRINK. In my division, the teacher has not much to do with the attendance in the way of influence. It takes time to make that cause felt. No one factor will solve the problem we have to meet. Less than 20 per cent of the pupils remain in school the entire year. The rice harvest, the fear of starvation, and other conditions cause the population to shift. I believe in holding the teachers largely responsible, but not wholly. First of all, the presidente should be held responsible; next the padre. The discouraging features are gradually disappearing, and there is slow improvement on every hand.

Mr. SHERMAN. I agree with Mr. Brink that the American teacher can not be held responsible for the attendance. I have a body of excellent men and women; they have entered into the life of their towns; they work not only in their schools but out of them. I have in mind teachers who should not be allowed out of the towns where they are, for it would leave a gap that could not be filled.

I have found that some of the children of my division have had an exaggerated idea of the size and greatness of Spain as compared with the United States. I have seen displayed tremendous maps of Spain, while those of the United States and the Philippine Islands were very small.

Mr. THOMSON. One encouraging point is the growth of education, and it is almost time to take up the question of coeducation.

Mr. SHERMAN. We already have coeducation; I have teachers that teach both boys and girls.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The difficulty is the lack of confidence, not in the American teachers but in the Filipino teachers.

Mr. SHERMAN. Perhaps I should have added that the classes of boys and girls were placed under the charge of a married man—not a young dude.

(Ten minutes recess.)

Doctor BRYAN. Mr. O'Reilly will explain to us "School supplies—selection, transportation, distribution."

Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, superintendent of schools for the division comprising the provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra, read the following paper:

"I shall assume for the purposes of this discussion that the natural conditions existing in my division may be considered as typical of those existing generally throughout the islands. Practically the same difficulties concerning communication with teachers and transportation and distribution of property are encountered, and practically the same arguments concerning the selection of school supplies apply.

"In this division as formerly constituted, and in which most of my experience has taken place, were included four provinces—Ilocos Sur, Union, Lepanto, and Benguet—two coast and two mountain provinces. The district included a population of about 336,536, 55 American and 266 native teachers, and a school enrollment of pupils of all classes of nearly 19,000.

"The topography of the division conforms, in general, with that of the island. There is the long and somewhat broken coast line, with numerous harbors—good, bad, and indifferent—principally bad. There are also the coast plateau, foothills, and the high mountains. We have the two regular seasons, the wet and the dry. During the dry season the coast road is good and the mountain trails are fair; during the rainy season the coast road is a mass of mud. The bridges are washed out and every little indentation from mountain to sea becomes a sweeping river. The trails, at all seasons risky, at this season are dangerous in the extreme, and the mountain streams become raging torrents.

"The people represent about a fair average of Filipinos. There are Ilocanos, Igorrotes, a few Negritos, some Pangasinans and Tagalogs, and a number of Tinguians. The provincial boards are also about up to the average. In each of two provinces two members are actively interested in the success of our work and the other two as actively interested against it. Our presidentes are about as good and as bright and as free from local complications and as enthusiastic about schools and as easily approached upon the subject of school expenditure as is the average presidente.

"With this preliminary, I shall proceed to a consideration of the subjects assigned, and in the following order: First, the selection of text-books; second, property responsibility and accountability; and third, transportation.

"First in the order of arrangement comes the selection of supplies or text-books. This subject is important, and I regret that my remarks concerning it shall be of such a general nature as to be of but little practical value. We need something definite, but I am unable to furnish it. This is because our work along this line has been largely devoted to experiment, pure and simple. This is, of course, also true of other features of our work, but in many of these we have reached results which are reasonably satisfactory and definite. From the text-book experiment, we—or more correctly, I—have derived practically nothing but dissatisfaction and the impression that the subject needs a thorough overhauling. It has been my experience that the text-books at hand are, in general, unsatisfactory. I believe that they fall considerably short of accomplishing the purposes for which they were selected. This is particularly true of the earlier selected books; the greater portion of these are practically valueless. The unfortunate selection of these books was, I assume, due to existing conditions. In those early days of our experience, when practically nothing was known of the Filipino, his capacity, tendencies, or disposition, considerable error in the selection of his text-books might be pardonable. Be that as it may, the results were unfavorable. Every army post was flooded with worthless books, the distribution of which was carried on with about as great care and judgment as was that of ammunition.

"A great many of these books—readers, arithmetics, geographies, and histories—were printed in Spanish, and were rather worse than useless. They not only did not serve as proper preliminaries to later educational work, but actually started the Filipino people in the wrong direction. I consider the injury resulting to have been serious, because I believe that we can and should teach English to the Filipino people. I am one of the unfortunates who is unable to appreciate the wisdom of the remarks of President Schurman, who differs upon this point.

"Leaving these earlier selected books and considering only those in general use at present, I still find much cause for complaint. In almost every subject our equipment is seriously defective. In reading, the Baldwin series has perhaps given greater satisfaction, not because of any special merits it possesses for our purposes, but because no other series has been available in sufficient quantities. This series, desirable for American students, has, when used for elementary purposes with Filipinos, proven unsatisfactory. The chief difficulty is that the subject-matter employed possesses, with the possible exception of novelty, no interest for the Filipino student. The conditions, ideas, names, and illustrations employed mean practically nothing to the Filipino, and, from the nature of the conditions under which he lives and must live, never can mean anything to him. I refer particularly to the elementary readers, and for Filipinos I shall assume that the chief purpose of such readers is to familiarize the students with the language to be acquired. This accomplished, a knowledge of the subject-matter employed is of no particular further value to the student. With the advanced reader the case is different, inasmuch as the subject-matter may and should possess intrinsic value—historical, biographical, geographical, or of a purely literary nature. The need is for an elementary series possessing local color, local ideas, local descriptions, and local illustrations. With such a series the effort of the teacher may be directed toward instruction in English instead of toward explanation of unimportant matter. Efforts have been made along this line by at least two book companies. Silver, Burdett & Co. have produced a localized edition of *Stepping Stones to Literature*, and Ginn & Co. have a publication entitled *'First Steps in Language.'* Results in both cases are notable. The Ward series of phonetic readers has been tried and with some degree of success. My observations, however, have not been sufficiently extensive to make me feel justified in recommending its general adoption.

"In arithmetic our equipment is far from complete. In this subject, as in reading, we have been virtually confined to one text-book, and that one has not been entirely satisfactory. I refer to Wentworth's Arithmetic. This book, like the Baldwin Reader, is unsuitable for use with Filipinos. The chief difficulty is that there is a difference of several grades between the class of example or problem employed and the class of language in which they are stated. It is unnecessary to state that such a defect is serious. Milne's has been used as an advanced arithmetic, and with success. Heath's impresses me favorably as an elementary book, but is not at present available in sufficient quantity.

"In geography we are confined to Frye's. This book is most certainly not adapted for the Filipino student. The subject-matter and language are so selected and arranged that they can not be properly reached or explained during the class period which we are able to devote to this subject. There is a strong demand for an elementary geography specially prepared for the Philippines. Several efforts in this direction are being made, and results are being awaited with interest.

"In history we have practically no text-book as such. A few works upon this subject are being utilized, but their nature is such as to destroy their value for any but supplementary purposes. Of these books, Eggleston's is perhaps the best available. Montgomery's *Beginner*, if considered as a biographical history or historical biography, is not bad. When used as an elementary text-book, we find that the points of historical value contained are so completely covered with unimportant and poorly selected matter that its value as such is practically destroyed.

"Next comes the property responsibility and accountability. This is a subject with which division superintendents should be thoroughly familiar, and the superintendent who attaches to it less than its full importance is almost sure to become seriously involved. There are some features of our work upon which a showing based upon less than all the facts of the case may be made. With property the results eventually assume the form of mathematical certainties. The chief source of difficulty is the fact that the insular auditor and the property clerk of the general superintendent not only thoroughly understand their business but insist that we understand ours. The trouble begins when we order property from the general office, and assumes the form of a dangerous tendency to get upon hand too great quantities of nonexpendable property.

"Public civil property is divided for purposes of responsibility into expendable and nonexpendable. Just what test is applied in making this division I do not know, but assume that an element considered is the extent to which the particular property is subject to loss or destruction. The division superintendent is responsible until properly relieved for all public civil property of every kind sent to his division and for which he has receipted. Said relief may be effected in one of two forms, the form employed in a particular case depending upon the nature of the property acted upon. Expendable property is carried upon the papers of the division superintendent as in stock or upon hand until issued to teachers and by them receipted for, in which case it is said so be expended, or until lost, destroyed, or stolen, and said loss, destruction, or theft has been covered by action of a board of survey. Nonexpendable property is carried as in stock or upon hand until lost, destroyed, or stolen and acted upon by a board of survey as above. This class of property may be issued, but can not be expended. Even after having been issued to the teacher it is still constructively in the possession of the division superintendent, and his responsibility continues. The receipt which the teacher forwards to the division superintendent to cover expendable property relieves the division superintendent from responsibility. It simply remains for him to make property return to the insular auditor and accompany the particular entry therein which concerns said property with receipt covering the issue of same. The property is then dropped. The receipt covering issue of nonexpendable property which the teacher forwards to the division superintendent is a mere memorandum holding the teacher but not relieving the division superintendent. This radical distinction between the two classes of property being understood and the relative weight of responsibility appreciated, it is easy for the division superintendent to realize that his chief difficulty lies in the direction of nonexpendable property.

"The next difficulty is encountered when property is shipped from the general office to the division superintendent. There are two plans of shipment. One is to ship direct to the division superintendent, and the other to ship direct to the teacher at his station. When a shipment is made to the division superintendent it is accompanied by invoices and receipts in duplicate. The division superintendent retains the invoices and returns the receipts, properly accomplished, to the general superintendent. In this case the plan in use seems to be excellent. When the property is shipped direct to the teacher a difficulty arises. The invoices and receipts are, as in the former case, sent direct to the division superintendent, but at the same time another receipt is sent by the general superintendent to the American teacher receiving the property, with instructions that he accomplish and return receipt to the division superintendent. This receipt is in effect no receipt at all; it is simply a notification coming from the American teacher to the division superintendent that such and such property has been received from the general office and has been checked up as per notations. If the property shipped is all expendable or all nonexpendable the receipt is still defective. It is neither an issue receipt for expendable nor a memorandum receipt for nonexpendable. If it is used as the one for the purpose of dropping expendable property, the division superintendent is deprived of a memorandum receipt covering his nonexpendable property. If it is used as a memorandum receipt, the division superintendent must secure an issue receipt covering the expendable property before he can expend same. If the property included in a particular shipment is confined to one class and is all expendable or all nonexpendable, the plan at present employed serves all purposes. It is in connection with mixed shipments that the difficulty arises. The embarrassment resulting

frequently becomes serious. A property return to the insular auditor must be made by the division superintendent at the end of each quarter of the year. Suppose that a consignment of mixed property has been received by the teacher a short time before a return is due. The division superintendent needs an issue receipt to enable him to drop the expendable property included and a memorandum receipt to protect him against loss of nonexpendable property already issued to the teacher. The teacher accomplishes and forwards to the division superintendent the single blanket receipt sent him from the general office. Before the division superintendent can proceed further he must make out, forward to the teacher, and await the return of either an issue receipt or a memorandum receipt, the requirement of the case depending upon the use made of the blanket receipt. The delay caused is, in particular cases, so great that it becomes a practical impossibility for the division superintendent to keep his property account in order. So defective is the provincial mail system that frequently the transmission of a letter and reply requires several months.

"Another difficulty arises in connection with the teacher. We have frequently discovered that our best teachers are but poor business men. Few of them keep accounts which are nearly complete. Many of them keep no accounts at all. The teacher, having once receipted for the consignment, feels that his obligation to receipt for that particular shipment is at an end. It is true that the matter may be satisfactorily explained to him by the division superintendent, but such explanation requires considerable time.

"I would suggest that one of two plans be adopted by the general superintendent. The first is that the distinction between expendable and nonexpendable property in a mixed consignment to a teacher be made by the general superintendent, and that he send to the teacher, not a single blanket receipt covering the entire consignment, but two receipts—one covering the expendable and one the nonexpendable property included. The other plan is that the general superintendent send no receipt to the teacher, and that the entire matter of receipt from teacher to division superintendent be left in the hands of the division superintendent. In this way delay and confusion may be avoided.

"Another difficulty arises in the case of expendable property issued to teachers and for which the division superintendent possesses no receipt when the quarterly return to the insular auditor is due. This difficulty may be obviated by filing with the insular auditor a certified invoice covering the property to be receipted for. This invoice serves temporarily as a receipt and is retained by the auditor until the receipt proper is forthcoming. Reference might also here be made to a practice common in most divisions and which, unless controlled, will cause loss or at least great confusion. I refer to the case of teachers visiting the office of the division superintendent upon Saturday afternoon for the purpose of receiving school supplies. They come in a body, and the division superintendent frequently has only an hour or two in which to issue supplies for several thousand pupils. The danger that items of property will be overlooked or that the best of intention upon the part of the teacher to return receipts will not be carried out is very great. I have found it necessary to refuse to issue property unless upon requisition signed by the teacher. As the property is issued the items are checked off, and the requisition is then kept upon file in the office of the division superintendent until the corresponding receipts are produced. In this way the entire matter may be reduced to system and a reasonable degree of certainty.

"The last subject for discussion is transportation of property. The problem here presented is beyond doubt the most difficult with which we have to contend. To begin with, our facilities are primitive and limited. Upon the coast we have the carabao and bull cart, the vaca and carreton, and in some districts the native pony. In the mountains we have the pony pack train and the labor-loving Igorrote cargador. In the good old days, when General Bell was in charge in northern Luzon, transportation did not constitute a serious difficulty. Then every transportation facility possessed by the army was placed at the reasonable disposal of the school department. Local quartermasters were instructed by a general order to facilitate the transportation of teachers and property to the limit of their capacity. With the transfer of the genial general a change took place. We were thrown upon our own resources and have there remained.

"The subject of transportation, as it reaches us, may be divided into two parts—one, transportation from the ship's side to the office of the division superintendent of supplies shipped from the general office; and the other, the transportation of supplies from the office of the division superintendent to teachers at their several stations. Transportation from the ship's side to the office of the division superintendent is the heavy end of the proposition. A shipment weighing in some instances a number of tons is dumped upon the beach at a distance from the office

of the division superintendent varying from 1 to 50 miles. My minimum distance is 5 and my maximum 25 miles. If the local conditions are favorable, the division superintendent is, in time, notified of the presence of these supplies in the neighborhood. After that everything is easy for him. He simply proceeds to 'buscar' a sufficient number of carabaos, carts, carretones, and Igorrotes to serve purposes of transportation, and heads a procession across the rice-paddies toward his property. When he finds it, if he is so fortunate, he indulges in the regulation comment upon local conditions and transportation companies, loads his property upon the bull carts, and again heads the procession, this time toward his home. A practically similar process is undergone when supplies are distributed to the teachers in their various towns. Here, however, are included a number of new elements—mountains, mountain streams, pony pack trains, native carriers, bamboo ferries, rafts up and down river, elevated trolley systems constructed of bejuco and strips of carabao hide, and an occasional swim.

"The process, all things considered, is not unreasonably difficult, but is extremely expensive. Five pesos per trip is considered a reasonable short-haul price for a carabao cart. When the distance is considerable, the increase in price is out of all proportion—due, I assume, to the fact that the carabao is a short-haul animal. Rafting upon the rivers is even more expensive, and the pony pack train still worse. In the past this entire burden of expense was borne—temporarily, at least—by the division superintendent. In some cases reimbursement was possible within a reasonable time. As a rule, however, reimbursement came slowly, and in particular instances required more than a year.

"Another disagreeable feature is that the smaller items of expense are so numerous and so widely scattered that complete reimbursement is seldom possible. I felt that a change was necessary. At least a portion of this expense should be borne by the municipalities. In January I called a meeting of the presidentes for the consideration of school matters, including the subject of transportation. The results accomplished at this meeting were far from satisfactory. The presidentes seemed fairly well disposed, but considered themselves powerless to act. One of them said, 'We are willing to furnish the transportation, but can not appropriate the money to pay for it without an order from the provincial treasurer.' My statement that the provincial treasurer would approve of such appropriation of municipal funds did not carry with it the force of conviction. The reasonably favorable disposition of presidentes, together with their well-known respect for official authority, forced me to conclude that our success depended upon our ability to place the matter of transportation before them in a purely official form. The best plan which suggested itself was to embody the transportation item of expense in the annual 'presupuesto.' This 'presupuesto' contains itemized statements of resources and proposed expenditures of the municipality for the ensuing year. Different portions of it are devoted respectively to police, sanitation, mails, roads, public buildings, schools, etc. Until the 'presupuesto' has been submitted to the provincial treasurer and by him approved, signed, and returned to the municipality no payments for the period included can be made. When properly approved and signed by the provincial treasurer, it constitutes an order upon the municipal treasurer to disburse as per directions contained therein. The 'presupuesto' is submitted on or about January 1 of each year. Some time before the municipal 'presupuesto' was framed, I submitted a special school 'presupuesto' to the municipal boards, with the request that it be incorporated in the municipal 'presupuesto.' In this special 'presupuesto' I included statement of the municipal resources available for school purposes and indicated the proper disposition to be made of same. I took into consideration the total resources of the municipality, the school equipment already on hand, the actual needs of the local schools, the school attendance, the probability of increase or diminution in resources, and the disposition of the municipal board. Information upon these points I obtained from the provincial treasurer, the American teacher in charge, and such other sources as were available. The plan in general was successful. About one-half of the municipalities modeled their 'presupuestos' upon my own. In others my suggestions brought in their 'presupuestos' in a more or less modified form. A few towns entirely disregarded my wishes. 'Presupuestos' of the first-mentioned class were returned to the municipality approved by the provincial treasurer. Those of the second and third classes were submitted to me by the provincial treasurer, and were returned to the municipality without approval and with such notations as were deemed necessary. In a very few cases a second return of the 'presupuesto' to the municipality was necessary, but eventually the entire matter was settled in a manner reasonably satisfactory to all parties concerned. As the situation now stands in these provinces, the entire amount of school funds in the municipality is definitely appropriated for specific purposes. One of these items covers the probable expense of

transportation of school supplies for the municipality for the entire year. When the schools of a particular municipality need supplies, it is simply necessary for the American teacher to present requisition for the same to the municipal board with the request that proper transportation be furnished.

"In order to make the entire plan a practical one, I found it to be necessary to have every disbursement of school funds in the municipality approved by the American teacher, which approval should be in written form. I also found it necessary for the division superintendent to possess the power of auditing all such accounts. The written approval of the American teacher upon different items of school expenses serves as a voucher for the purpose of auditing the account. The following is a copy of the special school 'presupuesto' submitted to and returned by one of the larger towns of the province of Ilocos Sur:

Estimate of school expenses for the pueblo of Candon, Ilocos Sur, 1903.

	Mexican.
Principal, boys' school, salary	\$480
Assistant, boys' school, salary	360
Principal, girls' school, salary	480
Assistant, girls' school, salary	180
Teacher:	
Barrio of Sabunan, salary	168
Do	144
Barrio of Tamarong, salary	168
Do	156
New barrio school, salary	180
Teachers, 5 new barrio schools, at \$144	720
Rent, boys' school	240
Construction new barrio schools	250
Repairs, school buildings	200
School furniture	150
Transportation of supplies, etc	50
Total	3,926

"School funds on hand \$4,632.55 Mexican."

Mr. E. E. Fisher, superintendent of schools for the division comprising the provinces of Albay and Sorsogon, read the following paper upon the same subject:

"The matter of school supplies is not necessarily one of vital importance; some teachers almost without supplies can get far better results than others with the best of supplies. But proper attention to the matter of supplies will materially better results. I personally feel that in the problems of school supplies the department has done so well, considering the conditions it has had to contend with, that to criticize or offer suggestions for improvement is an extremely difficult matter. In quality our supplies have been of the very best that the leading manufacturers and publishers could furnish. In quantity we have been unstinted, even to waste and excess, without complaint by the department. Such a paper as this present one can be of value only as it points out peculiarities of the supplies required in the Philippine service and such methods of distributing the same that each school in the islands shall have all it needs and just what it needs without waste and loss as have occurred in many instances in the past.

"Closely connected with the matter of school supplies is the care that should be taken of those supplies, particularly of books, whether in use or not. In use, books should be protected either by covers supplied by the department or with suitable paper. In this climate books not in use are rapidly destroyed by insects or moisture, unless particularly well cared for and in suitable bookcases. Our earliest requisition blanks had the item 'bookcases,' it having been the intention of the department to furnish such. That intention led teachers to wait, with makeshifts or poor arrangements. Many teachers are still 'waiting' for those cases. I believe it advisable that all teachers be notified that bookcases will not be furnished by the department, and that municipal authorities are to provide such cases as are necessary to properly protect school supplies; teachers by their influence to have municipalities provide cases at the earliest possible time.

"*Selection.*—Our selection of supplies is for three classes of schools: (a) Barrio schools, (b) primary or municipal schools, and (c) provincial schools.

"Each barrio school needs little more than a blackboard and chalk, charts, slates, and primers, besides such clay, objects, or 'busy' work materials as I shall mention later.

"For the provincial or high school I personally see no reason for very different supplies here from what we would use for the same grade work in the States. Of course, few of our high schools are as yet more than in 'grammar grades,' but in this work pupils can use to advantage the same books and materials as provided for our home schools in such abundance, variety, and excellence.

"I believe laboratory methods are particularly well suited to Filipino students, and such apparatus as microscopes and stereopticons will be of even greater assistance here than at home. I believe a microscope properly used in a high school will do more good toward getting inhabitants to boil water in time of epidemic than all the circulars and advice the health boards can put forth. It is surprising how rapidly information can be passed from mouth to mouth by the Filipino, and what they have once seen with the eye soon becomes known to their friends in the most distant town.

• "But for the primary schools our selection of supplies must be most careful. Work in these schools, so far as books are concerned, will require principally suitable arithmetics, readers, geographies, and histories. With arithmetics we are well supplied at present, and though changes of illustration might be made to advantage, still readers, histories, and geographies need attention first. Perhaps some day we can have an arithmetic using native names—Juan and Francisco, instead of John and Frank—which would count up mangoes and cocoanuts instead of pears and peaches; which would give problems in hemp, jusi, and rice, instead of calico and flour. But these are minor affairs simply tending to make the child more at home in the school work. The readers, histories, and geographies need the attention.

"The selection of supplies depends greatly upon the method used in the teaching, and, as many teachers have many methods, the department has furnished a great variety of supplies. The object of our teaching here is strictly the same as in any modern school in the States; it is to teach these children to think clearly, carefully, and accurately; to give each child as full control as possible of his mental faculties, and to enable him to solve those problems of life which he must solve to live happily and comfortably. For this reason supplies necessary here are not different in principle from those we use in the States; the child's mind must be led in the same way from the 'known' to the 'unknown,' must be given the mental discipline by mathematics and other devices as in our home schools.

"Now, this very reason requires a different selection here than in the States. In presenting the known, winters and snows, peaches and pears, may serve well for New England, while in the Philippines it is a deliberate presentation of the unknown, and must be replaced by summer scenes and rains, mangoes, and pineapples. For this reason, too, we must have books prepared especially for our work, a matter the department has appreciated and is endeavoring to meet, as shown by recent publications. Thanks to the cooperation of the publishers, we now have books presenting known and familiar objects to our pupils, and I believe others are in preparation.

"(Exhibit books, with comments.)

"Nevertheless, this requirement of special books in nowise means that we must have books printed in two languages—Spanish-English, Tagalog-English, etc.—such books in my opinion do positive harm, for they bring the pupil to a very different state of mind from that we are seeking to obtain, instead of the bright mind working clearly, they produce the sluggish, hazy condition.

"This statement opens up the much discussed question having able advocates on both sides, but needing no argument here. I might say that personally I advocate using nothing but books in English (unless in elective high-school courses); I advocate a simple, natural method in our teaching, much as a mother teaches a child; with more mature minds our progress is more rapid, but the method the same. I might add that in my experience in these islands the most successful schools I have seen are those which use nothing but English.

"I say boldly that I believe we should evade in our selection all books which contain other than English, and all which utilize translation methods.

"One matter greatly influencing the selection of books is the fact that the schools we are organizing, to be successful, must be strictly Filipino schools, and not American schools; we must teach our pupils things of vital importance to them, and not things of importance to American children; we must teach them to live more happily their own lives and in their own homes.

"Thus I believe we have little use outside of high schools for United States histories, with the details of Massasoit and a thousand and one incidents of greatest interest to an American, but of comparatively little to a Filipino. I see little use of such geographies as we have at present. Many teachers, to advantage, put aside present geographies and make maps of their own; in fact, work up what they can of Philippine geography from the meager data at hand.

"I do believe that even a little Philippine history and Philippine geography, properly taught, do more good than all the United States history and geography the pupils can master. In my visits I have seen great piles of unused histories and geographies, impressing me as to the truth of my opinion.

"I believe that our supplies for the teaching of history and geography must be such that we can begin at home, in the schoolroom in fact, teaching the children about themselves and their own country, and then gradually reach out to neighboring countries and finally to all countries. The United States will of course take precedence in their interests over any other foreign country, but we overstep ourselves when we imagine that the United States is of greater interest to them than their own country.

"I speak of this not because I believe that the department does not appreciate the condition fully, but because many American teachers are making the serious mistake of 'cramming down' American history and geography. The department, in organizing, was obliged to take such books as were in the market, but has endeavored to have published suitable books as rapidly as possible. For our work I believe a rough map on common wrapping paper is more serviceable than the best geography at our disposal, and facts gathered from Foreman, in his 'Philippine Islands,' to be more useful than the best United States history we have.

"I believe it is the opinion of all present that one can not express too strongly our great need of Philippine maps and a good elementary Philippine geography—maps of the provinces and maps of the whole Philippine group. Each school should have a wall map of the Philippine Islands.

"One matter of vital importance to be borne in mind in the selection of supplies is the object of our work; our sole object is not the teaching of English, but is the education of the Filipino children. Although I personally am a strong advocate of the use of nothing but English in our schools, nevertheless, I am quite as earnest in the belief that the teaching of English is a secondary though necessary matter. So many teachers believe English the sole object, and select books with that in view. Instead of selecting books to teach English, let the books be selected to develop the mental activity of the child, gradually and systematically; English has its place in this, and properly conducted serves the purpose much as does the study of a foreign tongue in home schools. A summer normal institute must naturally make English and methods of teaching its objects; but in the primary schools a true education must be the object, and where that object is lost sight of the child often decides that kites flying and topspinning are much more to his interest than the study of English for which he fails to see 'the dying necessity.'

"This brings me to a class of school supplies the importance of which I believe the department has overlooked; that is, kindergarten materials, 'busy work' materials, and objects for teaching; materials for developing a child's mental side in a pleasant and entertaining manner. I believe the primary schools greatly in need of this class of supplies, and I strongly urge the attention of the department to this. Particularly for the teaching of English I believe the department could to great advantage secure objects instead of so many books, blocks of prime colors, nests of boxes, square, round, and triangular; color cards and charts for teaching color, geometrical forms, good, but inexpensive, water-color paints for color work, such as are furnished by Milton, Bradley & Co.; paper for paper folding. I believe in those supplies which enable and encourage native and American teachers to put aside the grind, grind, grind of a book and use the pleasanter and more interesting methods with objects. It seems to me the most natural thing in the world that a child first learn to speak a language and then to read and write it, whereas the supplies we now furnish mislead the teachers into teaching the child first to read and then to speak, the very reverse of the natural order.

"Ingenious teachers can with little trouble make or procure their objects for teaching, yet a few well-chosen objects sent out as an 'object-teaching kit,' as a suggestion, would start teachers along those methods, and to securing for themselves such other objects as would assist.

"(Exhibit objects of Ventenilla.)

"I might speak of materials for drawing. We need a series of drawing books with manuals for teachers—drawing paper with soft surface for map and other drawing. This work I believe of great assistance; for all aid in disciplining of hand or eye materially aids in reaching and disciplining the mind.

"For a similar work, writing, we might have 'practice paper,' double ruled for practice, in addition to our copy books; colored blackboard crayons; for maps, primary blackboard work, physiology, and 'illuminated mottoes,' would be of service.

"We could use to advantage books of kindergarten songs for teachers.

“Transportation.—As transportation facilities are bettered, supplies will reach teachers with less delay. Undoubtedly the next great step forward in these islands will be in the building of railways and in betterment of all transportation. At present, transportation companies deliver supplies at principal ports, which seldom are the points of destination. I think it should be understood by presidentes that the municipalities for which supplies are intended are to bear the expense and responsibility for transporting such supplies from the principal ports to their municipalities.

“I understand that the insular auditor disapproves the present method of shipping supplies direct to teachers, preferring that they be shipped to superintendents and by them distributed further, as is done in some divisions. I differ with the auditor and would use that method only where peculiar conditions rendered it necessary.

“From what I know of the distribution of goods by business houses, a central depot at the commercial center is most desirable (that is, for such an area as these islands). A central depot in sole charge of one person and at the most advantageous point for shipping, as is Manila, can conduct the work more expeditiously and with less loss from dead stocks, reshipments, and such. The total stock on hand at a central depot would be a fraction of the stocks necessarily kept by many depots to insure filling demands without delay; like a central electrical station which carries a regular and uniform load upon its generators, whereas isolated generators might be at times overloaded and at times underloaded. A central depot can the better care for the excess or superceded supplies, has a better oversight of the whole matter, and knows when, what, and how much to order.

“Distribution.—I believe that in the matter of distribution much improvement can be made, for I have found many teachers using improper books or supplies or not utilizing those best suited to their work, through ignorance of what supplies are at their disposal. I think a systematic attempt should be made to overcome this difficulty, bringing teachers in closest touch possible with supplies they may use.

“Following after the example set us by Doctor Bryan, I believe many superintendents will inaugurate the custom of having annual meetings of all the American teachers of their divisions, say, at the beginning or close of the year and at division headquarters.

“Before speaking further of this, I should say that I believe our property clerk should see that each division office has a complete set of such books and articles as can be supplied by him. As a new book or article is secured, he should send one to each division office, with notification that such can be supplied on requisition. This would keep at all times a complete sample set of supplies in each division office. The property clerk could also notify each division office of any article which is to be dropped from the supply list. If carried out systematically, this would keep at each division office one example of each book or article which a teacher could secure for his work.

“Then at the annual teachers’ meeting in a division, teachers could be posted as to supplies available, and supplies for the coming year could be planned. It is only by some system that teachers can be informed fully as to what supplies are at their disposal, and can make proper selection for their needs.

“I believe each teacher should make a requisition at stated intervals, say for a period of months, much as the government requires a ‘presupuesto.’ This would vary for different divisions, according to the time necessary for transportation of supplies. I might illustrate by mentioning the method pursued in Albay and Sorsogon. Before leaving posts at the close of the school year each teacher must forward requisition for all supplies needed for the first three months of the next school year, that is for July, August, and September. At division headquarters these will be gone over, added to, or changed as advisable, and forwarded to Manila, to be shipped so as to reach destinations before school opens. On August 1 must be sent in requisitions for October, November, and December; on November 1 requisitions for January, February, and March. Thus each teacher makes three requisitions a year, giving the department two months in which to fill each. Each teacher periodically has attention called to the duty of securing necessary supplies, and failure to secure everything necessary leaves the blame with himself.

“As the department becomes better organized and conditions more settled, I believe the property clerk should make it a firm and fast rule to fill no requisitions without approval from the division office. This is, however, a matter to be settled by each division superintendent when he sees fit.

“Under the present careful supervision given to the matter of our school supplies, it undoubtedly will not be long before we shall have as fine a selection of books and supplies as can be desired; supplies for primary work, properly graded and carrying the Filipino child along by the same methods as have made the American public

school system so remarkable; maps, charts, geographies, histories, and objects at our disposal, until the matter of our school supplies will be one of our least troubles."

Mr. BRINK. The transportation question is a very difficult one. The payment of transportation of supplies is practically in the hands of the provincial treasurer. This should not be so. The division superintendent should stand squarely on his own feet; he need not be dependent upon the cooperation of any outside party; we should have authority ourselves. The horses have died, and it is impossible to hire any sort of a conveyance. The auditor has decided that we shall not use our own transportation. In the dry season I have used a bicycle; when that became broken in the service I sent in a bill for the repairs, which was disallowed. The cost for horses, if they could have been secured, would have been many times the amount of the bill for repairs to the bicycle. I believe that the government should furnish some sort of transportation. (Applause.)

Mr. RODWELL. A division superintendent carries his life in his hands when he starts out on a trip. I feel that the lack of transportation is an unjust discrimination against the division superintendents. It lessens his usefulness and the amount of work he can do, because it takes two-thirds of his time to find the transportation. Transportation should be furnished by somebody; it might be well for the presidents to furnish it from town to town.

Mr. COLTON. I heartily agree with the two gentlemen who have just spoken. It would be a saving to the government if we could have our own horses. Native clerks of provincial treasurers and all provincial officers have their actual expenses paid up to \$2.50 per day.

Mr. KNISELEY. In getting down to this transportation question, we must not display any irritation. We should lay before the powers that be the actual necessities and conditions. The sentiment among the division superintendents is so general that it can not be overlooked; it demands serious attention. We should appear not to be complaining, but in a way that would enlist their sympathy and respectfully invite attention. Many times transportation can not be had, and a tour of inspection must be postponed. Once, to cover a distance of 7 miles, I brought into service three ponies, and then had to walk 3 miles. Ponies are very poor; good ones can not be had. The possession of a pony by the division superintendent would mean the saving of his health and energy and efficiency.

Mr. MUERMAN. The provincial supervisor has a horse, and an arrangement might be made with him through the insular purchasing agent.

Doctor BRYAN. There are several statements that I should like to make at this point. One is, that you know how the remotest parts of the work are affected when it is believed that perfect harmony does not exist between the chief of the bureau and the secretary of public instruction. I do not care to go into details, except to say that at present perfect harmony exists. If I had the choice of selecting the man under whom I should have the honor to serve, it would be no other than the present secretary of public instruction.

I have at my disposal the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of supplies, which is not more than one-half as much as I need. I wish that you would state definitely the things you will need in your division to open schools in anything like satisfactory form. I want to take that definite statement, compiled from all the divisions, before the Commission with a view to getting some funds even before the next appropriation comes. If you are willing to make such statement full enough, but not too full; strong enough, but not too strong, I mean to use it as a leverage in seeking the assistance of the Commission.

I appreciate more than I can tell you the frank and full expression that you have given to your views upon the topics that have been brought up for discussion, and I feel in these free and frank discussions that probably no one here has been benefited more than I have been, and I imagine in your minds you hope it is true. We will now adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(At 12.30 p. m. the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Thursday morning.)

Doctor BRYAN. Ladies and gentlemen, on the 1st of January, General, Collector of Customs, Governor, Judge Smith took the oath of office as member of the United States Philippine Commission and the oath of office as secretary of public instruction. Within a month from that time he was asked to act as secretary of the interior, in addition to his regular duties. In less than another month he was asked to assume the additional duties falling upon the secretary of finance and justice. The only complaint that I have ever heard General Smith make in regard to his work is that he has to give so much of his time to outside matters, and that he does not have all of his time to devote to his work as secretary of public instruction. To the most representative body of educational people that probably has ever convened in the Philip-

pine Islands I have the honor to introduce the acting secretary of finance and justice, the acting secretary of the interior, and the real secretary of public instruction—General Smith. (Applause.)

The SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Ladies and gentlemen, my good friend, Doctor Bryan, by a proclamation of my official designations, has no doubt produced the impression in your minds that I am a sort of Poobah, and that I have gained a fair monopoly of all the titles wandering around loose in search of an owner. The monopoly, however, if it exists, is not of permanent character, and will pass when the true owner of the office presents himself and makes claim of title. I am only acting as secretary of the interior and acting as secretary of finance and justice, but I am really and truly and with all my heart the secretary of public instruction. I believe that of all positions that I have held—the most of them the result of chance and good luck—none has been appreciated more, none has imposed harder work or heavier responsibilities, than that of secretary of public instruction; and, by the way, none have I feared more, because whatever good will I may bring to the task and however hard I may labor my efficiency must be determined not by good intentions but by successful results. That is the test of the school department to-day. It is the test by which the general superintendent is to be judged. It is the test by which the division superintendent must stand or fall. It is the test by which the efficiency or the inefficiency of the teacher is to be determined. And, being the test for others in the department, it must be the arbiter of my own worthiness as well.

The work is a great one, and much is expected from those engaged in it. The satisfactory solution of most of the difficulties that confront the United States in its oriental possessions depends ultimately on the results obtained in the field of public instruction, and, cognizant of all the responsibilities, I assumed office on the 1st of January in a critical mood and ready to find fault on the slightest provocation. Nevertheless, I have been impelled and forced to admiration for that band of instructors and of teachers who have left their homes 8,000 miles away and have dedicated themselves to the cause of education—most of them for the love of their art, for the love and affection which they bear to their profession. It is a great spirit. Our armies may have conquered in the field, our soldiers may have put aside the sword and set themselves to restore that which they destroyed, our government officials actuated by the purest of motives may adopt the wisest of laws, and all their work in the development of these people, all their labor to make them worthy to stand with the other peoples of the world will pass for naught, nay, will be worse than uselessly expended, without the aid of that humble and yet mighty individual—the teacher.

I have said that the responsibility of the educator in these islands is a great one. That it has been met by most of the teachers and nearly all the division superintendents in these islands, and that, too, under very adverse circumstances in most cases, is a source of profound gratification. For the love of his calling the American teacher left his home beyond the seas, loosed the ties that bound him to relatives and friends, and cast his lot in a strange land, among a strange people whose customs differed widely from his own.

Scarcely had the smoke of war lifted from the fields, when he set to work to teach the children of those who had shed the blood of his countrymen and whose blood in turn his countrymen had shed. He entered upon his task with some fear, some hesitation, but no doubt as to duty. He was received with considerable suspicion, and just a little trace of bitterness. He came as a harbinger of peace, the very advance guard of reconstruction and rebuilding, and was doubted as a messenger of conquest. Rather hard conditions, these, for instruction and education. Yet, to his credit be it said, with tact and diplomacy he threw off prejudice, put aside his individuality, and set himself to win the affections of the people whose children he was to teach. By tact and diplomacy he settled suspicion, and by a long course of unvarying kindness in good report and bad report he has removed all doubts as to his good intentions and won the enduring confidence of a suspicious people.

The teacher at home has no other duty than to enter the schoolhouse at 8 o'clock in the morning, teach for the prescribed hours conscientiously and well, go home for a rest in the evening, and draw his salary at the end of the month. That is not enough here; that will not accomplish results; that will not bring success. True, here just as at home, there is a popular sentiment in favor of education, but the initiative to get the children of the people within reach of instruction must be taken by the teacher. He must put himself in touch with the people and make all their little trials and difficulties his personal concern. He must sympathize with them in some things; advise them in others; and, in all, endeavor to demonstrate to the Filipino parent the fact that the American teacher is his well-wisher, his counsellor, and, at

all events and at all hazards, his friend. In a word, the confidence and good will of the parent must first be gained if the American teacher expects to be trusted with the jewels of Filipino love and affection. This is the proper policy. It has been adopted by the majority, it will be continued by them, and it must be adopted and continued by the minority. In some provinces in these islands a success has been achieved and an enthusiasm for education created among the people that taxes the credulity even of the credulous. In others, while the results have been neither startling nor wonderful, the progress has been creditable and commendable. In some few provinces, or rather in some municipalities of the provinces, there has not been success. This has been due, not to the mental deficiency of the teacher nor to his lack of ability nor to his want of talent to communicate to others that which he himself knows, but from the personal equation, his absence of tact, *tact*, TACT, diplomacy, *diplomacy*, DIPLOMACY; without that he could not expect the friendship of the father or of the mother, and without their favoring influence he could not hope to bring their children within his sphere of influence.

Here the family tie is twenty times stronger than it is at home. In the Philippines the respect, the love for parents, as you all know, is almost a worship. Unless you can get the affection of the father and of the mother you can not gain the affection of the children; nay, more, you can not keep the little ones within the walls of the schoolroom, you have no school, you can not teach, and all your effort is a mockery. Should the work of education in these islands prove successful, there will be no brighter page in American history than that which tells the tale of the enlightenment and uplifting of a downtrodden people than that which recounts the fact that an humble people was taken from the customs of three hundred years, placed upon the highway of progress, and prepared to take its place upon a plane of equality with the other peoples of the earth. Some have said that it would be better had we never seen the Philippines. Maybe they are right, but if there is aught in our oft-repeated boast in speech and song and story that we have a mission to better all mankind, now is the time to make good our words by deeds and to make the promise of the future a reality of the present. Our country stands pledged to the betterment of this people, and so long as there are unselfish Americans who think that the honor of their native land and the spotlessness of their flag are above mere dollars and cents that pledge will be kept. [Applause.] A thousand times would I rather see these islands, with all that they are and all that they have, sunk into the depths of the sea forever than that we should fail of our promise and make the second condition of the Filipino worse than the first. Ours is a mission of elevation, but there is not a missionary among us all that can compare with the quiet, unobtrusive teacher, who goes about his work solely for the good that he may do. [Applause.] For him there is no hope of the reward or individual fame that goes out to men in other walks of life. The deeds of the individual teacher are sunk and merged and lost in the general result. He, like the soldier that falls in battle, is unwept, unhonored, and unsung except as one of the mass; the fame goes to his chief.

The general superintendent, quick to perceive a flaw and equally quick to right a wrong, has called to my attention the fact that many of our native teachers employed by the municipalities fail to receive their salaries promptly, if at all; and that the system of paying native teachers out of municipal funds must of necessity result in failure, first, because most of the time there are no municipal funds, and, second, because when there are funds they are spent for something other than teachers' salaries. The division superintendent selects the native teacher, fixes his salary, assigns him to duty in the municipal school, but at the end of the month the laborer, who is worthy of his hire, does not get his money. Now, the native teacher is very human. He reasons in this way: "The division superintendent has hired me; he promised me that I should receive a certain salary, and here I have taught a month, two months, six months, and have not received a cent." Now, that division superintendent, in the eyes of the native teacher, just misses being a fraud and a cheat by a very narrow margin, especially as it does not escape notice that the American instructor receives his salary with regularity and dispatch. As a matter of fact, the division superintendent has no more to do with paying the native teacher his salary than the Czar of Russia; and, by the way, it takes just about as much influence to reach the Czar as it does for the native teacher to reach his salary in some municipalities. Of course, this can not be said of a majority of the towns, but enough of them engage in the practice of paying every man's salary except the teacher's to make a change desirable. The native teacher should be the first, not the last, to receive the money which he has earned, and that purpose will be accomplished even if we have to place faithful native instructors on the insular pay rolls. [Applause.] The native teacher, after all, is our main reliance and our hope for the ultimate education of the Filipino people. He must, therefore, be carefully protected in his rights and constantly encouraged

in his work. However, we can not do everything in a day, and superintendents and teachers must not be disheartened if they are not able to turn the islands upside down in two or three years. Remember, you can not hustle the East, and that its inertia can be overcome only by a long, strong, continuous pull by everybody and all together.

I can not conclude without saying a word of praise for the pioneers of American education in these islands. They began at the beginning and in the face of discouraging difficulties and prejudices built up a system of public instruction which must ever be a monument to their ability and sound judgment—a system, by the way, which might well be considered a commendable work even if ten years had been employed instead of two. While there are some defects in the system, let it not be forgotten that only experiment could develop them, and that Professor Moses and Doctor Atkinson have bequeathed to their successors a substantial structure which requires no radical alteration, but a touch here and there to perfect and complete it. The policy of the present administration is not a revolution in the school department, but evolution—evolution of a system already created for the establishment of which let all credit be given to the pioneers of the work. [Applause].

In conclusion, let me say that I wish to congratulate you upon this convention; not because of the interchange of ideas which will result in great good to the work we have in hand, not because of the valuable suggestions you have made to better secure the ends we have in view, but because of the great interest in the cause of education which has brought you together and because that interest demonstrates that you have that sentiment and that patriotism—may I call it so?—of education among you which must bring us success.

I wish you all a very happy vacation. [Applause.]

Doctor BRYAN. I am sure that no body of people in the islands regret more than do the division superintendents the fact that our governor has not been in first-rate health. Yesterday and this morning he is ill at home. He has just sent a note of some kind to the honorable secretary, with the request, I imagine, that this note be read to the division superintendents. If that is true, I have the honor to request the secretary to read the letter.

THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (reading). "My Dear Judge Smith: Will you be good enough to present my compliments to the assembled division superintendents of the bureau of education and extend to them a most cordial greeting and welcome? In the work which the Government and people of the United States have taken upon themselves in these islands, that of educating and preparing the people of the Philippine Islands to be fit to understand and enjoy individual liberty and self-government, there is nobody or class of persons upon whom rests more responsibility for its success than the division superintendents of the bureau of education. To them is assigned the duty of the immediate organization of the schools, of the discipline of the teachers, of the selection of the Filipino teachers, and of the maintenance on the part of the American teachers of the spirit of sympathy and conciliation in all dealings with Filipino officials and the Filipino peoples of their respective divisions.

"The ultimate education of the Philippine people must be done by the Filipino teachers. The chief work that these division superintendents now have is the education of the Filipino teacher. The work of a division superintendent is hard, it is full of discouragements and disappointments, but the successful results which will certainly from time to time be made evident to those who are earnest, attentive, and faithful, and have a real interest in their work, will be worth all the sacrifice.

"The educational department of the government is the department through which the benevolent intention of the government is most clearly expressed. In the policing of the islands, in the collection of taxes, the attitude of the government necessarily encounters opposition, but in the work of the educational department the government is simply a giver, a donor, an almoner. The opportunity, therefore, for the American school-teacher and the division superintendent to ingratiate themselves with the Filipino people exceeds that of any other class of servants of the government, and the representative of the bureau of education who does not appreciate this opportunity, who does not take advantage of it, who does not seek to wield influence among the people for their good, is missing half the purpose of his being here.

"These are a simple and grateful people in the provincial towns, and there is no reason why the American teacher and the American superintendent should not acquire the confidence of the Filipinos, officials and others, with whom they are thrown; but any aloofness, any looking down upon the Filipinos, any impatience with them, anything but an earnest desire to assist and cooperate with them, is most likely to destroy the usefulness of the teacher.

"I think that the meeting of the division superintendents can not but be produc-

tive of good. An exchange of views, a renewal of the understanding of the policy of the government, personal conferences with the superintendent of education and the secretary of public instruction, are all sure to give new hope and new energy to the division superintendents as they return to their districts.

"I greatly regret that I am not able to be present in person and to speak more fully on the important functions of the division superintendents and the American teachers. Very sincerely, yours, Wm. H. Taft."

Doctor BRYAN. One of the features is the show that we are to make at the St. Louis Exposition. My time is so fully taken with routine work in the office that I have been able to give but very little attention to this subject. However, I have been fortunate enough to secure the appointment of a member of our bureau to take charge of this work and devote all of his time to it. He is a man with considerable experience and ability and will be under the direction of the exposition board. We have with us this morning Doctor Niederlein, who will speak to you with special emphasis, of course, upon the school exhibit.

Doctor Niederlein addressed the convention as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In accepting the duties as a member of the exposition board, I counted on an enthusiastic cooperation of the American teachers called upon to spread American civilization in these islands, knowing that you ladies and gentlemen were in close contact with the people whose sympathies you have on account of your mission. I trusted that you would gladly extend your work as a pioneer in contributing to the future welfare of these islands to make appear the same in all the greatness and brilliancy which their natural resources permit. The Filipino wishes that our exhibition be the most glorious and genuine representation of the Archipelago as well as material. The exhibition board desires to have a full representation of all resources and conditions of every section of the Archipelago, and I ask you, in the name of the exposition board, to help us as far as possible by correspondence, by collecting samples, and by other means.

The exposition board is anxious to have you enthusiastically interested in a full representation of the educational features existing in these islands. It is very essential, in order to satisfy the expectations of the American people for the Philippine exhibit, especially with respect to the actual state of civilization, that this exhibit be as exhaustive as possible.

Such an exhibit should have full descriptions of different educational organizations, the supervision, administration, methods of instruction or training, courses of study, methods of examination, teaching, text-books and other educational books, equipment of furniture and school appliances, collections of natural products, libraries, etc. If possible, a history of the different institutions should be given, with indications of the number of teachers and students and work accomplished.

We especially desire full collective exhibits, if possible in duplicate, of work made by pupils in different classes in different matters; also photographs or illustrations of work accomplished will be appreciated. An interesting feature of this exhibit will be a collection of photographs of every educational establishment, as well as plans and designs showing the interior of the buildings. The World's Fair classification distinguishes the following classes and groups:

GROUP 1.—*Elementary education.*

- Class 1. Kindergarten.
- Class 2. Elementary grades.
- Class 3. Training and certification of teachers.
- Class 4. Continuation schools, including evening schools, vacation schools, and schools for special training.

GROUP 2.—*Secondary education.*

- Class 5. High schools and academies; manual-training high schools.
- Class 6. Training and certification of teachers.

GROUP 3.—*Higher education.*

- Class 7. Colleges and universities.
- Class 8. Scientific, technical, and engineering schools and institutions.
- Class 9. Professional schools.
- Class 10. Libraries.
- Class 11. Museums.

GROUP 4.—*Special education in fine arts.*

Class 12. Art schools and institutes.

Class 13. Schools and departments of music; conservatories of music.

GROUP 5.—*Special education in agriculture.*

Class 14. Agricultural colleges and departments; experiment stations; instruction in forestry.

GROUP 6.—*Special education in commerce and industry.*

Class 15. Industrial and trade schools; evening industrial schools.

Class 16. (a) Business and commercial schools.

(b) Higher instruction in commerce.

Class 17. Education of the Indian.

Class 18. Education of the negro.

GROUP 7.—*Education of defectives.*

Class 19. Institutions for the blind; publications for the blind.

Class 20. Institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Class 21. Institutions for the feeble-minded.

GROUP 8.—*Special forms of education—Text-books, school furniture, and school appliances.*

Class 22. Summer schools.

Class 23. Extension courses; popular lectures and people's institutes; correspondence schools.

Class 24. Scientific societies and associations; scientific expeditions and investigations.

Class 25. Educational publications, text-books, etc.

Class 26. School furniture; school appliances.

Dr. E. B. Bryan will give you the necessary directions. We wish to have those exhibits well boxed and sent to the exposition board in Manila as soon as possible, not later than August 1, 1903. We feel sure that you will not lose a moment's time in starting your exhibit. We can assure you that the Commission and the jurors, which this Commission will appoint, will do their utmost for a just and full appreciation of the work which has been accomplished under your direction.

Mr. COLTON. Insular aid is needed in the provinces. Employment of native teachers would give encouragement to the natives and will insure an abundance of candidates. The average salary need not be greater than \$250, United States currency. Insular aid is also needed in the small, poor towns, where the land tax is insufficient. It might be a good idea to have so much per 100,000 population, or an amount equal to one-tenth of the school tax.

Doctor BRYAN. My attention has just been called to these five questions, placed on the blackboard by Mr. Freer:

(1) Should we have a compulsory school law, and should it be unqualified? If qualified, in what respects?

(2) Should private and parochial schools be required to maintain a certain standard, and should they be subject to the inspection of the division superintendent?

(3) Should municipal school funds be transferred to the provincial treasury and expended upon warrants drawn by the division superintendent for the benefit of the municipalities?

(4) The advisability of appointing Filipinos as teachers of English and the question of insular aid to poor municipalities.

(5) It is recommended that that part of section 7, of act 672, relating to traveling expenses, be repealed, and that section 7 of act 74 be reenacted.

We will take these up in order and discuss them at length. Who will tell us if we "Should have a compulsory school law, and should it be qualified? If qualified, in what respects?"

Mr. TOWNSEND. Although the municipalities are willing, I could hardly advocate an unqualified law on account of lack of material with which to do the work of instruction. I do, however, think the municipal councils could be given authority to enact and enforce such law in their several municipalities. Such a law has been in force in Mindanao, and it has been found to work well.

Mr. BEATTIE. In the majority of the towns in my division, we have the compulsory attendance law. It is very efficient in many towns. There is no opposition and large numbers of children are brought in.

Mr. SHERMAN. On general grounds, I think there should be such a law, but I believe that it should be left to local option. There has been no excessive crowding, but an insufficiency of school furniture would have bad results.

Mr. RODWELL. I am not in favor of the law. There will be difficulty in enforcing any general law. It should be left to the local councils. I have recently been compelled to close a school for lack of attendance; and there are others that need to be closed for the same reason. I think this question should be left to local option. In my division the laws are always submitted to me for approval for passage.

Mr. EVANS. I agree with what Mr. Townsend has said, and I also agree with Mr. Rodwell that laws passed should be submitted for the approval of the division superintendent. A law that can not be enforced is worse than no law at all.

Mr. BUCK. I would like to inquire if the law contemplated compulsory attendance at public school or at any school?

Mr. EVANS. At some public or private school. A certain curriculum should be required in the private schools.

Mr. THOMSON. I want to ask as to the nature of the report to be made by the committee?

Doctor BRYAN. The committee was first instructed to make a report, but this morning's discussion had been asked for. After this morning's discussion, the committee will formulate its report, which will be presented to-morrow morning for discussion. This is merely a preliminary step with a view to getting at some data.

Mr. COLTON. I will say that Mr. Preuitt is called away to-day, and I was asked to bring the matter before the superintendents in this manner.

Mr. BRINK. I move you that it is the sense of the division superintendents that some enactment should be made which shall give the municipalities the power to pass the local compulsory school law.

Seconded, and unanimously carried.

Doctor BRYAN. The second question is: "Should private and parochial schools be required to maintain a certain standard, and should they be subject to the inspection of the division superintendent?"

Mr. THOMSON. I move that that question be formulated into a suggestion, with recommendation that it be passed.

Seconded.

Mr. KNISELEY. I feel that the subject is one which the superintendents might avoid entanglement. I have a hesitancy in superintending private schools for fear of running counter to the local sentiment. I should rather discourage attendance at the private school.

Mr. THOMSON. I would like to have my motion amended, and will ask Mr. Kniseley to put the amendment, as he has the matter fresh in his mind.

Mr. KNISELEY. The amendment is that it is the sense of this assembly that the committee on recommendations should point out the necessity of embodying in the preceding topic the suggestion that the subject of private and parochial schools be also left to the local authorities.

Seconded.

Mr. BRINK. That is the way it stands at present. There is no need to take it up. It is that way in the Municipal Code.

Mr. KNISELEY. I agree with Mr. Brink. With the consent of Mr. Thomson, I suggest that the motion be entirely withdrawn, that is, the omission of the last subject or the consolidation of the two.

Mr. RODWELL. I can not see how topic No. 1 has anything to do with division superintendents overlooking private schools. I move that it be the sense of this body that the private and parochial schools of these islands be required to maintain a certain standard, and that they be subject to the inspection and supervision of the division superintendent.

Seconded.

Mr. O'REILLY. I do not favor such a law. I am opposed to anything which amounts to a recognition of private or parochial schools. The law states that we shall not interfere with private schools. It does not state that we shall not make every effort to bring every pupil into the public school. In time it can be done. The slightest recognition has a tendency to weaken the public school system to the benefit of the private school. Their standard is not up to ours.

Mr. RODWELL. I have referred more particularly to the small schools which are very numerous. In them nothing except Spanish and the doctrina is taught.

Motion unanimously lost.

(3) Should municipal school funds be transferred to the provincial treasury and expended upon warrants drawn by the division superintendent for the benefit of the municipalities?

Mr. BEATTIE. I move that the suggestion contained in the third topic be adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Seconded.

Mr. RODWELL. I want to offer this amendment, that it is the sense of this body that the land tax collected for public school purposes be put into the insular public school fund, and that the native teachers be paid from this fund.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Checks can not be cashed in Misamis.

Mr. O'REILLY. I am opposed to the proposition of the merging of school funds into a provincial fund. Municipalities should handle their own funds. The present plan is in conformity with the plans and wishes of the government as existing.

On Mr. Beattie's motion: Ayes, 15; noes, 11.

(4) The advisability of appointing Filipinos as teachers of English and the question of insular aid to poor municipalities.

Mr. COLTON. I move that 200 Filipino teachers be appointed on the insular pay roll by the general superintendent at the recommendation of the division superintendents, and that these teachers be from the provinces and towns, so far as possible, where they live and are to teach; also that the poorer municipalities be given insular aid.

Seconded.

Mr. BRINK. I would like to offer this substitute, that it is the sense of this meeting that the time has now arrived when it is advisable to appoint Filipinos in limited numbers as teachers of English; also, that it is the sense of this meeting that aid is needed for those municipalities which shall be found unable to support the schools.

Mr. COLTON. I accept the substitute.

Both motions unanimously carried.

(5) It is recommended that the part of section 7, of Act 672, relating to traveling expenses, be repealed, and that section 7, of Act 74, be reenacted.

Mr. FISHER. I move that section 5 be adopted as it stands.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. BRINK. It occurs to me that we ought to have our picture taken in a group.

Mr. THOMSON. I move that Mr. Brink be appointed a committee of one to complete arrangements for taking the picture.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

The convention adjourned to half-past 8 Friday morning.

At half-past 8 the superintendents posed before the camera.

Doctor BRYAN. I have asked Mr. Eber C. Smith, editor of *Justicia*, to speak three or four minutes on a topic in which he is greatly interested as a newspaper man and as an educational man, and one in which I think the superintendents will be interested.

Mr. Eber C. Smith, editor of *Justicia*, expressed his willingness to make his weekly paper the official organ of the bureau of education, agreeing to publish public proceedings and other matter which may be furnished by the general superintendent, the division superintendents, and the teachers.

Mr. THOMSON. As a member of the committee on recommendations I have proposed this subject. It might be well to recommend that we accept Mr. Smith's proposal.

Mr. GIBBENS. I move that we pass to the regular order of business, and in due time this subject will be taken up and discussed.

Mr. LAMSON. The time is ripe for action on this matter. I move that, if the cooperation of the secretary of public instruction and the general superintendent of education can be secured, this paper *Justicia* be made the official organ of the teachers.

Mr. BRINK. I question our right to decide upon an official organ; this should take the form of a recommendation to the general superintendent. I therefore second Mr. Gibbens's motion.

Carried.

Doctor BRYAN. It will be in order to take up the report of the committee on recommendations and suggestions, and then pass on to the legislative committee. Mr. Thomson is chairman of the committee on recommendations and suggestions.

Mr. THOMSON (reading report). "We gain information by reading and conversing with other persons. This information may be true or false. By trying to do things, we gain knowledge. We learn either that we can or can not do them. This is a basis for future action.

"The division superintendent makes his visits to the various pueblos of his division unheralded, unannounced, and often alone. No time has been spent by the local officials in preparing a welcome. No 'baile' or banquet is prepared. The

glad hand has not been warmed and the honeyed speech has not been studied. He meets the people in their normal condition.

"If not too muddy or travel-stained, he at once goes to the school, observes the work of the teacher, and learns the needs of the school. Next he visits the municipal officials, whom he is authorized to advise regarding the school interests and from whom he may ask for funds, if any are available, for improving the school service. Then he must go to the 'principales,' and through them arrange to form public opinion in favor of the measures which he contemplates for the good of the schools.

"We believe that the division superintendents come into closer contact with the people than any other body of Americans employed by the government in these islands; that, as a consequence, they are better informed as to the conditions existing, the efficacy of the laws, and the extent to which they meet these conditions, and that they are eminently qualified to recommend needed changes.

"We therefore recommend:

- (1) That the bureau furnish the following supplies:
 - (a) Wall maps of the Philippine Islands.
 - (b) Drawing paper with soft surface for map and other drawing.
 - (c) Exercise paper (fine ruled) for practice in writing before copy books are used.
 - (d) Colored B. B. crayon for primary B. B. work.
 - (e) A series of drawing books, accompanied by manuals for teachers, such as the 'Prang Series.'
 - (f) Colored paper for paper folding, with manuals for teachers.
 - (g) Kindergarten scissors.
 - (h) Color charts.
 - (i) Books of kindergarten and motion songs.
 - (j) A well-planned register for attendance and scholarship, and a uniform method of computing average attendance, percentage of attendance, etc.
 - (k) Report cards showing attendance and scholarship of pupils.
- (2) That a stereopticon be furnished each superintendent who desires it.
- (3) That transportation facilities be furnished each superintendent.
- (4) As many American teachers have families in the States who are dependent upon them, to whom they are compelled to send money each month, and as many such teachers, being stationed far from banks and money-order post-offices, find it extremely difficult to buy drafts and money-orders for that purpose, it is suggested that some clerk of the bureau of education be designated for the purpose of attending to that and other similar matters for the teachers in the field.
- (5) As teaching in these islands presents problems to the American teacher such as he has never confronted before, meetings for conference are a great necessity. The present meeting of superintendents is proving so helpful that it is believed that a general meeting for all the teachers would be even more so. It is recommended that an annual meeting of all the teachers of the archipelago be arranged for some time during the long vacation, when the greatest number could be in attendance. A meeting of the teachers in each province should also be arranged by the division superintendent.
- (6) As many provinces are so poor as to be entirely unable to pay the salaries of native teachers, thus hampering the work of education greatly, it is recommended that such salaries be met by the insular government under such restrictions as the Commission may deem proper.
- (7) It is suggested, inasmuch as division superintendents, when traveling on official business, are subject to the same additional expenses as any other government employee, that they be given the same consideration in reimbursement for such expenses.
- (8) It is recommended that a uniform policy be pursued with reference to equipment and aid rendered secondary schools.
- (9) The general superintendent is respectfully requested to rule upon the status of division superintendents with reference to vacation leaves of absence, as to when and how they should be taken, if at all.
- (10) It is suggested that the general superintendent announce some policy with reference to promotions and increases of salaries of teachers which shall be as nearly uniform as possible throughout the archipelago.
- (11) We recommend that a law be enacted providing that in all provinces where municipal school funds have been misappropriated by municipal officials, the school funds of all pueblos be kept in charge of the provincial treasurer and disbursed by him on the order of the division superintendent, under such restrictions as the general superintendent or the Commission may deem proper.

- (12) That American teachers be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in visiting barrio schools.
- (13) That a suitable and comprehensive blank form for monthly reports be furnished.
- (14) We recommend that the papers read before this convention be published in pamphlet form, and a copy furnished each American teacher.
- (15) If it is not possible to establish an educational paper, we recommend that some one of the newspapers now published be designated as the official organ of the bureau and all educational news be published in it, and the influence of the educational department be given to its support.
- (16) The general superintendent is requested to direct his disbursing clerk to make prompt and final settlement of the numerous expense accounts which have been on his desk for many months.
- (17) It is recommended the law be so amended that no division superintendent be paid less than a salary of \$1,800 a year for his services.
- (18) It is recommended that the law be so amended as to allow of the increase for efficiency of the salary of a division superintendent without necessarily transferring him from his division.
- (19) It is recommended that teachers of English be given the title of 'municipal principal' on recommendation of division superintendents.
- (20) We recommend that the general superintendent be invited to consider most seriously the matter of holding the annual meeting of division superintendents during the Christmas vacation—a time when divisions can be left alone without detriment; a time when all schools, normal and primary, are closed; and a time when superintendents would wish to be in Manila."

I move that the recommendations be adopted and presented to the general superintendent for his respectful consideration.

Seconded.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I move the amendment that the recommendations be considered one at a time.

Amendment and motion unanimously carried.

(1) That the bureau furnish the following supplies: Wall maps of the Philippine Islands, etc.

Motion to adopt; seconded.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I would recommend that the register be exceedingly simple.

Motion carried.

(2) That a stereopticon and slides be furnished each superintendent who desires them.

Mr. RODWELL. Ten have been ordered.

Mr. THOMSON. The property clerk says they are here, but out of order. I hardly think that each superintendent needs a stereopticon. By reducing the number to 10 we would be able to get other necessary material. I move that this suggestion be adopted as the sense of this meeting.

Seconded and carried.

(3) That transportation facilities be furnished each superintendent.

Doctor BRYAN. I suggest that the transportation facilities be paid from insular funds.

Mr. LAMSON. I move that the suggestion of the general superintendent be substituted in place of the suggestion read by the committee.

Seconded and carried.

(4) As many American teachers have families in the States who are dependent upon them to whom they are compelled to send money each month, and as many such teachers, being stationed far from banks and money-order post-offices, find it extremely difficult to buy drafts and money orders for that purpose, it is suggested that some clerk of the bureau of education be designated for the purpose of attending to that and other similar matters for the teachers in the field.

Mr. BRINK. The disbursing officer does that at the present time.

Mr. RODWELL. There is other business also. Often teachers have business to be performed in Manila.

Doctor BRYAN. Whenever any superintendent or teacher wishes any aid at Manila, I suggest that he call the matter to the attention of the general superintendent, and that it be left to the general superintendent to distribute this burden among the clerks in his office.

Mr. FREER. I move that the suggestion of the general superintendent be adopted in place of the recommendation of the committee.

Seconded and carried.

(5) As teaching in these islands presents problems to the American teacher such as he has never confronted before, meetings for conference are a great necessity. The present meeting of superintendents is proving so helpful that it is believed that a general meeting for all the teachers would be even more so. It is recommended that an annual meeting of all the teachers of the archipelago be arranged for some time during the long vacation when the greatest number could be in attendance. A meeting of the teachers in each province should also be arranged by the division superintendent.

Mr. BRINK. Although the scheme is good, the expenses are too high. For the subdivisions the plan seems to be excellent. I move you that the suggestion be not made.

Seconded.

Mr. LAMSON. As the author of that suggestion, I did not mean that the department should bear the expenses. To me it is very beneficial to compare notes with other superintendents and to know what is going on outside of my own province. The experiment will not cost anything.

Mr. NEWSOM. I move this substitute: That we have an annual meeting of division superintendents, and that in each division there may be a meeting of the American teachers of that division during the long vacation.

Seconded.

Mr. CODDINGTON. I am thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. Lamson's ideas.

Mr. MUERMAN. It seems to be well to leave this to the general superintendent.

Mr. BARD. How about the expenses? Should not their expenses be met in the same manner as ours are met in this instance?

Mr. BRINK. If the teachers are directed to go, the law provides for their expenses.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Shall the teachers be required or requested to attend?

Substitute and motion carried.

Mr. LAMSON. Inasmuch as there seems to be some misunderstanding, I move that the teachers of the archipelago be invited to attend the meeting in Manila some time during the long vacation.

Seconded and carried.

(6) As many provinces are so poor as to be entirely unable to pay the salaries of native teachers, thus hampering the work of education greatly, it is recommended that such salaries be met by the insular government under such restrictions as the Commission deem proper.

Doctor BRYAN. Permit me to say several things in this connection. One is this, where insular aid is given, three things have to be considered: First, the need to have the thing done at all; second, the inability of the province to meet that need; third, the ability of the insular government to meet the need in case the provincial government is not able to meet the need. Now, in every case where a province has come before the Commission with a request of that kind, the request has been complied with, I believe, to the full ability of the insular government after the question had been canvassed by the Commission. The Commission has done just what you are asking for. There are three or four propositions now before the Commission. One is that the insular government meet the provincial and municipal governments halfway, or a fourth of the way, or some of the way, in the payment of the salaries of native teachers. The great point is that we can get ourselves into the position where we will not be called upon to employ cocheros and muchachos as teachers. Another thing is to enact a law authorizing the general superintendent upon the recommendation of the division superintendents to place a limited number of native teachers upon the insular pay roll.

Mr. LAMSON. I made that recommendation and wish to withdraw it. I move that the recommendation be not adopted.

Seconded.

Mr. BUCK. One trouble is that you make more poor municipalities. It is a good thing to encourage them to help themselves.

Mr. RODWELL. One objection I would find is that the only teachers I could recommend are in good towns and are getting good salaries. I want to ask how soon it will be when General Smith's statement becomes effective in regard to centralization?

Doctor BRYAN. It is largely a question of ability on the part of the Commission—probably within the next year. The insular government has just about all it can pay for. When boiled down, there are only two things to be considered—the helplessness of the municipalities and the inability of the insular government.

Mr. O'REILLY. Such a plan as that suggested will furnish good native teachers from the outside, and with them I could supply many towns in my division which hardly justify the assignment of an American teacher.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not believe that towns would receive gladly any new Filipino teachers.

Mr. BRINK. I think that Mr. Sherman's views are not applicable as a general thing. Many towns in my division have asked for good native teachers.

Motion carried.

(7) It is suggested, inasmuch as division superintendents when traveling on official business are subject to the same additional expense as any other government employees, that they be given the same consideration in reimbursement for such expenses.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(8) It is recommended that a uniform policy be pursued with reference to equipment and aid rendered secondary schools.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(9) The general superintendent is respectfully requested to rule upon the status of division superintendents with reference to vacation leaves of absence, as to when and how they should be taken, if at all,

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(10) It is suggested that the general superintendent announce some policy with reference to promotions and increases of salaries of teachers, which shall be as nearly uniform as possible throughout the archipelago.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(11) We recommend that a law be enacted providing that in all provinces where municipal school funds have been misappropriated by municipal officials, the school funds of all pueblos be kept in charge of the provincial treasurer and disbursed by him on the order of the division superintendent, under such restrictions as the general superintendent or the Commission may deem proper.

Mr. BRINK. I move that the matter be set aside.

Seconded and carried.

(12) That American teachers be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in visiting barrio schools.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(13) That a suitable and comprehensive blank form for monthly reports be furnished.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(14) We recommend that the papers read before this convention be published in pamphlet form and a copy furnished each American teacher.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(15) If it is not possible to establish an educational paper, we recommend that some one of the newspapers now published be designated as the official organ of the bureau and all educational news be published in it, and the influence of the educational department be given to its support.

Mr. THOMSON. I move that the paragraph be altered so as to recommend *Justicia* as the official organ of the bureau of education.

Doctor BRYAN. I feel that it would be very dangerous to tie up with any business enterprise. It would be better, I think, to leave this question with the general superintendent and the secretary of public instruction.

Mr. MUERMAN. I move the adoption of the suggestion of the general superintendent.

Seconded and carried.

(16) The general superintendent is requested to direct his disbursing clerk to make prompt and final settlement of the numerous expense accounts which have been on his desk for many months.

Doctor BRYAN. I am perfectly willing to approve that. I would like to have the honor of doing that without being requested to do so by this convention. I stand pledged to do that if the request can be withdrawn.

Moved to withdraw, seconded, carried.

(17) It is recommended the law be so amended that no division superintendent be paid less than a salary of \$1,800 a year for his services.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What I have to say is said from the standpoint of a disinterested party. I think that no teacher should be paid more for his work than a superintendent; it puts the superintendent at a disadvantage and embarrasses him.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(18) It is recommended that the law be so amended as to allow of the increase, for efficiency, of the salary of a division superintendent without necessarily transferring him from his division.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(19) It is recommended that teachers of English be given the title of "Municipal Principal" on recommendation of the division superintendents.

Moved to adopt, seconded, carried.

(20) We recommend that the general superintendent be invited to consider most seriously the matter of holding the annual meeting of division superintendents during

the Christmas vacation—a time when divisions can be left alone without detriment; a time when all schools, normal and primary, are closed; and a time when superintendents would wish to be in Manila.

Mr. THOMSON. I move the adoption of that paragraph.

Seconded.

Mr. BRINK. I think the period mentioned is one of the poorest that could be selected. It is also a question whether all the division superintendents wish to be in Manila. Those of us who have families would prefer to remain at home, and I for one should be very sorry to be obliged to be absent at that time.

Motion lost.

(Intermission of ten minutes.)

Doctor BRYAN. We will now listen to the report of the legislative committee.

Mr. Rodwell read the following report:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the proposed new school law as agreed upon by the committee. The changes proposed by the passage of this act are so few and so very reasonable, as viewed by the different division superintendents, that we are anxious to see it accepted substantially as submitted. The changes may be epitomized as follows:

(1) Providing for reasonable traveling expenses for superintendents and teachers while traveling on official business.

(2) Providing means whereby the division superintendent can, at any time, suspend or dismiss native teachers on sufficient and just grounds.

(3) Providing that no public school funds shall be expended without the written approval of the division superintendent.

(4) Authorizing the general superintendent to appoint Filipino teachers of English, to be paid by insular government, the number and salaries to be determined by the Commission.

(5) Amending the municipal government act:

(a) So as to take the control of the teachers in the pueblo schools out of the hands of the municipality and place it in the hands of the division superintendent.

(b) Giving the municipal council authority to pass compulsory school ordinances.

(c) Increasing the amount of school tax by one-eighth per cent, making the minimum three-eighths—one-fourth to be used as teachers' fund and one-eighth to be used by the municipality for building fund.

(6) By amending the provincial government act by providing for a provincial school fund to be collected and disbursed by the provincial treasurer upon written approval of the division superintendent.

I would suggest that as soon as practicable each division superintendent and teacher be furnished with a copy of all the laws appertaining to the schools of the Philippine Islands. This would permit one and all to become familiar with the school laws, and perhaps save many misunderstandings and embarrassments.

Respectfully,

W. A. PREUITT, *Chairman.*

DEAR SIR: Your committee on legislation, appointed to review the present school laws of the Philippine Islands, and to offer such amendments as in the sense of the convention seemed meet and proper, beg leave to submit the inclosed draft of Act No. —, proposing various amendments to the present school laws, and suggest that, if same meets with your approval, it be submitted to the Civil Commission for their consideration and action.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. PREUITT,
W. W. RODWELL
M. A. COLTON,
W. B. FREER,
C. E. PUTNAM,

Committee.

[No. —.]

AN ACT to repeal Acts Numbered Four hundred and seventy-seven, Five hundred and twenty-five, all of Act Numbered Six hundred and seventy-two, authorizing the payment of assistant to the general superintendent, and division superintendent for Nueva Vizcaya, to amend Act Numbered Seventy-four establishing a department of public instruction, to amend sections eighteen, thirty-nine, forty, and forty-three of the municipal government Act Numbered Eighty-two, to amend sections nine and thirteen of the provincial government Act Eighty-three, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Acts Numbered Four hundred and seventy-seven, Five hundred and twenty-five, and all of Six hundred and seventy-two, except section two, providing for payment of assistant to the general superintendent and division superintendent for Nueva Vizcaya, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Act Numbered Seventy-four, establishing a department of public instruction, is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By striking out, wherever it is used in said act, the words "department of public instruction" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "bureau of education."

(b) By striking out sections numbered one to twenty-seven, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following sections:

"SECTION 1. A bureau of education for the Philippine Islands, under the executive control of the department of public instruction, is hereby established, the central office of which shall be in the city of Manila. All primary instruction in the schools established or maintained under this act shall be free, and all secondary instruction in the schools established by the several provinces shall be free at least to the pupils residing in the provinces in which the schools are established.

"SECTION 2. All schools heretofore established in the Philippine Islands, under the auspices of the military government, are hereby declared to be in the bureau of education established by section one, and are made subject to the control of the officers of this department.

"SECTION 3. The chief officer of this bureau shall be denominated the general superintendent of education, and shall be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission. His annual salary shall be six thousand dollars, payable monthly. He shall have the following powers and duties, to be exercised and discharged under the general supervision of the secretary of public instruction:

"(a) He shall establish primary schools in every pueblo in the archipelago, where practicable, and shall reorganize those already established where such reorganization is necessary.

"(b) He shall appoint, subject to the approval of the secretary of public instruction, an assistant to the general superintendent of education, at an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars, payable monthly, and shall prescribe the duties of said assistant. He shall also appoint, subject to the approval of the secretary of public instruction, a city superintendent of schools for Manila, and division superintendents of schools for other parts of the archipelago, at the salaries hereinafter provided, and the teachers and clerks authorized by law, and shall prescribe the duties of such teachers and clerks.

"(c) He shall fix the salaries of teachers within the limits established by law.

"(d) He shall fix a curriculum for primary, secondary, and other public schools.

"(e) He shall prescribe the authority to be exercised by the principal teacher of each school over the other teachers, if any, and his duties as teacher actually engaged in the work of instruction and in caring for the schoolhouse and school property.

"(f) He shall approve plans for the construction of schoolhouses to be built by the municipalities or provinces, shall fix the amount of land required in each case, and shall prescribe rules of hygiene which shall be observed in connection with the schools of the archipelago. Plans for the construction of schoolhouses shall, on request of any municipality or province, be made by the chief of the bureau of architecture.

"(g) He shall have power to determine the pueblos in which English teachers to be paid out of the insular treasury shall teach. He may exercise this discretion in favor of those pueblos which shall construct and maintain suitable schoolhouses by local taxation or contribution.

"(h) In case of a vacancy in the office of a division superintendent, or that of the city superintendent of schools for Manila, he may discharge all the duties of such position during the vacancy, or he may designate a subordinate of the bureau to discharge such duties temporarily in the same manner and with the same limitations as are provided in section two of act Numbered Four hundred and eight.

"(i) He shall examine and pass upon all estimates made for funds by division superintendents and forward them, with his recommendation, to the secretary of public instruction for submission to the Commission.

"(j) On or before September the first of each year he shall make a report of his administration for the previous twelve months to the secretary of public instruction, who may call for special reports from time to time. In the regular annual report it shall be the duty of the superintendent to recommend changes in the school law which he deems expedient.

"(k) He shall exercise general supervision over the entire bureau and shall prepare and promulgate rules for the examination and determination of the qualifications of applicants for positions of division superintendents and teachers and for the guidance of the teachers and officers of the bureau, adapted to carry out this law and not inconsistent with its provisions.

"(l) He shall have authority to establish night schools, but no night-school class shall be maintained at the expense of the city of Manila or the insular government in which the average nightly attendance in each school month under each teacher

is not at least fifteen pupils over the age of fourteen years. If it is found at the end of any month that the average nightly attendance of any class has been less than fifteen, such class shall be discontinued. The teacher of such class shall, however, be entitled to pay for each night of actual teaching during the month, even if the average has been less than fifteen, but a class discontinued for lack of the required attendance shall not again be organized, except with the consent of the division superintendent, and unless at least twenty-five pupils shall have been enrolled and shall have signified their intention of becoming regular members of the class. Teachers of night-school classes shall be paid only for nights of actual teaching.

"(m) He shall select all schoolbooks and other supplies to be used by the bureau of education and shall contract for the purchase of same as authorized by law.

"SECTION 4. There shall be a superior advisory board of education composed of the general superintendent and four members to be appointed by the Commission. It shall be the duty of the board to hold regular meetings once in two months, on a day to be fixed by resolution of the board, and such special meetings as shall be called by the general superintendent. The general superintendent shall act as president of the board. The stenographer of the general superintendent shall act as secretary of the board and keep minutes of its proceedings. It shall be the duty of the board to assist the general superintendent by advice and information concerning the educational needs and condition of the islands; to make such investigations as the general superintendent may desire, and to make recommendations to the Commission from time to time as to needed amendments to the law. Each of the four members of the board appointed by virtue of this section shall receive as compensation ten dollars for each regular or special meeting which he shall attend. Any member of the board who is a nonresident of Manila shall be paid his actual and necessary expenses for travel from his residence to Manila and his return, and hotel expenses. Requisitions for the amount required to pay such compensation and expenses shall be made by the general superintendent. The terms of office of the members of such board appointed under this section shall be for three years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

"SECTION 5. The archipelago shall be, and is hereby, divided into thirty-five school divisions. In the first division (the city of Manila and its barrios) there shall be a city superintendent of schools, and in each of the other divisions, except the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth, there shall be a regularly appointed division superintendent. The divisions and the annual salaries of the superintendents thereof shall be as follows:

- "First division, the city of Manila and its barrios, three thousand dollars.
- "Second division, Albay and Sorsogon, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- "Third division, Ambos Camarines, two thousand dollars.
- "Fourth division, Batangas, two thousand dollars.
- "Fifth division, Bohol, two thousand dollars up to July 1, 1903; on and after that date, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- "Sixth division, Bulacan, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- "Seventh division, Cagayan and Isabela, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- "Eighth division, Capiz, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Ninth division, Cavite, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- "Tenth division, Cebu, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- "Eleventh division, Ilocos Norte, two thousand dollars.
- "Twelfth division, Ilocos Sur and Abra, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- "Thirteenth division, Iloilo and Antique, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Fourteenth division, La Laguna, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- "Fifteenth division, La Union, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Sixteenth division, Leyte and Samar, two thousand four hundred dollars.
- "Seventeenth division, Masbate, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Eighteenth division, Mindanao and Jolo (with the exception of Misamis and Surigao), two thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Nineteenth division, Misamis, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Twentieth division, Nueva Ecija, two thousand dollars.
- "Twenty-first division, Nueva Vizcaya, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- "Twenty-second division, Occidental Negros, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- "Twenty-third division, Oriental Negros, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- "Twenty-fourth division, Pampanga and Bataan, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- "Twenty-fifth division, Pangasinan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

"Twenty-sixth division, Rizal, one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Twenty-seventh division, Romblon, one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Twenty-eighth division, Surigao, one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Twenty-ninth division, Tarlac, one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Thirtieth division, Tayabas, two thousand dollars.

"Thirty-first division, Zambales, one thousand five hundred dollars.

"In the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth divisions, comprising the provinces of Mindoro, Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Paragua, the respective governors shall act, without additional compensation, as division superintendents: *Provided*, That for school purposes the entire island of Paragua shall constitute the school division under the supervision of the governor of the province of Paragua.

"SECTION 6. Whenever the business of his office renders it necessary, each division superintendent may be allowed a clerk, to be appointed under the provisions of the civil-service law. The respective salaries of the clerks of the seventh, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth divisions shall not exceed a sum at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; the respective salaries of the second, third, fourth, fifth, eleventh, fourteenth, twentieth, and thirtieth divisions shall not exceed a sum at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum; and the respective salaries of the clerks in the sixth, eighth, ninth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirty-first divisions shall not exceed a sum at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum.

"SECTION 7. The actual expenses, including the cost of subsistence of the general superintendent, assistant to the general superintendent, the division superintendents, and teachers while absent from their usual places of residence on official business, shall be paid out of the insular treasury: *Provided*, That wherever, in the opinion of the general superintendent, it is to the advantage of the service he may authorize, in lieu of all traveling expenses, a per diem allowance to any division superintendent not to exceed two dollars and a half United States currency, per day while traveling on official business.

"SECTION 8. Except where otherwise provided, provisions of this act describing the duties and powers of division superintendents shall apply to the city superintendent of Manila.

"SECTION 9. Each division superintendent shall, subject to rules prescribed by the general superintendent under section three, (k) appoint the native school teachers to serve in the schools within his division and shall fix their salaries within the limits prescribed by law, care being taken that only such teachers shall be appointed and such salaries fixed as the public school funds may warrant.

"The division superintendent shall have sole authority, subject to the approval of the general superintendent, to suspend or dismiss native teachers on sufficient and just grounds. No public school funds, either municipal or provincial, shall be expended without the written approval of the division superintendent. He shall examine the schoolhouses occupied for public instruction within his division with a view to determining their suitability and hygienic conditions. Should the schoolhouse in which any school is conducted appear to the division superintendent to be unsuitable and dangerous to the health of the children, and should no other schoolhouse be available, he shall have power, subject to the approval of the general superintendent, to discontinue such school, and it shall be unlawful thereafter to use the schoolhouse thus condemned for public school purposes. He shall make careful investigations into the agricultural conditions existing in his division and shall make reports thereon to the general superintendent of education. He shall see to it by personal visits, and by requiring reports from the principal teacher of each school, that the curriculum for primary and secondary schools prescribed by the general superintendent of education is complied with. He shall make himself familiar with the supplies and text-books needed in each school in his division and shall make report of the same at as early a date as possible to the general superintendent, who may furnish the supplies needed. He shall appoint one-half of the local school board in each pueblo in his division, as provided in section ten. Unless otherwise authorized and directed by the general superintendent of education, or the civil governor, he shall have and maintain his residence and keep his office in the town in which the provincial school is established, if such school exists, and if no such school exists he shall have and maintain his residence and keep his office in one of the large towns of his division, from which all the pueblos in such division can be most conveniently reached.

"SECTION 10. There shall be established in each municipality organized under any general order of the military governor or under such municipal code as may be here-

after enacted, a local school board, consisting of four or six members, as the division superintendent may determine, in addition to the presidente or alcalde of the municipality, who shall be a member ex officio. One-half of the members, except the member ex officio, shall be elected by the municipal council, and the remaining half shall be appointed by the division superintendent, and the term of office of all members, holding by appointment or election, shall be two years and until their successors shall have been duly elected or appointed.

"SECTION 11. The appointed or elected members of the local school board may, after due notice and hearing, be removed at any time by the division superintendent, subject to the approval of the general superintendent, who shall have power to suspend such members temporarily.

"SECTION 12. It shall be the power and duty of the local school board:

"(a) To visit from time to time the schools of the pueblo and to report bimonthly to the division superintendent their condition and the attendance of pupils.

"(b) To recommend sites and plans to the municipal council for schoolhouses to be erected.

"(c) Where there are two or more schools in the pueblo, to adopt rules, subject to the supervision of the division superintendent, for assigning the pupils of the pueblo to the several schools.

"(d) To report annually to the municipal council the amount of money which should be raised for the current year by local taxation for school buildings and incidental school expenses.

"(e) To report, whenever it shall be necessary, directly to the general superintendent as to the condition of the schools of the pueblo and to make suggestions in respect thereto as may seem to it expedient.

"(f) To recommend to the municipal council such ordinances as they may deem necessary to secure the proper attendance of pupils upon the public schools.

"SECTION 13. Every pueblo shall constitute a school district, and it shall be the duty of the municipal council thereof to make as ample provision as possible by local taxation for the purpose of providing suitable school grounds, buildings, and furniture, and also for the other necessary incidental expenses of the public primary schools established within its jurisdiction.

"In exceptional cases, where the topography of the country or the difficulty of communication between parts of the same pueblo require it, the division superintendent may attach a part of one pueblo to the school district of another, and shall, in such case, fix the amount which it will be just for the municipal council of the former to contribute to the annual school expense of the latter.

"SECTION 14. The English language shall, as soon as practicable, be made the basis of all public school instruction.

"SECTION 15. Authority is hereby given to the general superintendent of education to establish a force of trained teachers, not to exceed one thousand in number, for the primary schools, such force to be made up of teachers obtained in the United States or in the Philippine Islands at salaries at the rate of not more than one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Authority is also hereby given to the general superintendent to obtain such other additional trained teachers as may be necessary for the provincial schools of secondary instruction at salaries at the rate of not more than one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Authority is also hereby given the general superintendent to appoint additional trained Filipino teachers, not to exceed — in number, at salaries of not more than — dollars per annum. These teachers shall be maintained in the service of the insular government, and the exact salary of each teacher shall be fixed by the general superintendent of education in accordance with the efficiency of the teacher in question and the importance of the position held. The appointment of persons residing in the United States to service in the bureau of education after the passage of this act shall be subject to the provisions of section four of Act numbered eighty, as amended by Act numbered three hundred and thirty-eight and Act numbered six hundred and ninety-seven.

"SECTION 16. No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school established under this act. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section, he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service: *Provided, however,* That it shall be lawful for the priest or minister of any church established in the pueblo where a public school is situated, either in person or by a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for one-half an hour three times a week in the school building to those public school pupils whose parents or guardians desire it and express their desire therefor in writing filed with the principal teacher of the school, to be forwarded to the division

superintendent, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching. But no public school teacher shall either conduct religious exercises or teach religion or act as a designated religious teacher in the school building under the foregoing authority, and no pupil shall be required by any public school teacher to attend and receive the religious instruction herein permitted. Should the opportunity thus given to teach religion be used by the priest, minister, or religious teacher for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils at such public school, or of creating a disturbance of public order, or of interfering with the discipline of the school, the division superintendent, subject to the approval of the general superintendent, may, after due investigation and hearing, forbid such offending priest, minister, or religious teacher from entering the public school building thereafter.

"SECTION 17. There shall be established and maintained in the city of Manila a normal school for the education of natives of the islands in the science of teaching. The rules and plans for the organization and conduct of such schools and the qualifications of pupils entering the same shall be determined by the general superintendent of education.

"SECTION 18. There shall be established and maintained in the city of Manila a trade school for the instruction of natives of the islands in the useful trades. The powers and duties of the general superintendent in respect to this school shall be the same as those provided in the section in respect to the normal school.

"SECTION 19. The general superintendent of education is authorized and directed, under the supervision of the military governor, to procure the making of plans and estimates for the creation of such school buildings as he may deem necessary and practicable at the present time, including a building or buildings for the normal school in Manila and a building or buildings for the trade school directed to be established in sections seventeen and eighteen hereof. The estimated cost of such buildings and their proper equipment shall not exceed four hundred thousand dollars. Such plans and estimates shall be submitted to the Commission.

"SECTION 20. Nothing in this act shall be construed in any way to forbid, impede, or obstruct the establishment and maintenance of private schools.

"SECTION 21. Whenever sums of money are mentioned in this act, they shall be understood to be money of the United States."

SECTION 3. Subsection (1), of section eighteen of the municipal government act, numbered eighty-two, is hereby amended by inserting, after the word "ordinance," in the fourth line, the words "except teachers in the public schools and members of the local school board," and also by inserting in line five, after the word "employee," the words "except teachers in the public schools and members of the local school board," making the subsection to read as follows:

"(1) He shall appoint, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, the municipal treasurer, municipal secretary, and all nonelective officers and employees that may be provided for by law, or by ordinance, except teachers in the public schools; and at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee, except teachers in the public schools and members of the local school board, for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the council; and, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, he may discharge any such officer or employee."

SECTION 4. Subsection (ff), section thirty-nine of the Municipal Government Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended by Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-two, section one, subsection (e), is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "The council shall not expend public school funds except on the written approval of the division superintendent," making the subsection to read:

"(ff) Establish and maintain primary schools, subject to the approval and supervision of the division superintendent. The council shall not expend public school funds except on the written approval of the division superintendent."

SECTION 5. Subsection (a), section forty of the Municipal Government Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended by subsection (g), section one of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-two, is hereby further amended by inserting in line five, after the words "local school board," the words "or a public school teacher," making the subsection to read:

"(a) To order the suspension or removal at any time, for cause, of any nonelective officer, except a member of a local school board or a public school teacher, provided that a two-thirds vote of all the members shall be required for such removal."

SECTION 6. Section forty of the Municipal Government Act Numbered Eighty-two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection (1):

"(1) To pass ordinances, subject to the approval of the division superintendent,

compelling the attendance of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years upon the public primary schools, except such children as are regularly attending some other school."

SECTION 7. Subsection (a) section forty-three of the Municipal Government Act Numbered Eighty-two is hereby amended by changing, in lines eight and nine, the words "one-fourth" to the words "three-eighths," and in line nine the word "one-half" to the words "—," making the clause in lines eight, nine, ten, and eleven read as follows:

"Which tax shall not be less than three-eighths of one percentum and not more than — of one percentum of the value of said land, buildings, and improvements as assessed in accordance with law."

SECTION 8. Subsection (b) section forty-three of the Municipal Government Act Numbered Eighty-two is hereby cancelled and the following subsection (b) is substituted in lieu thereof:

"(b) The proceeds of one-fourth of one percentum of the lands and improvements as assessed shall be collected by the provincial treasurer and held by him as a part of a general insular fund for the payment of municipal teachers' salaries. The proceeds of one-eighth of one percentum shall be expended by the municipal council, subject to the written approval of the division superintendent, for the purpose of providing or erecting suitable school buildings and for defraying any other necessary incidental expenses of the public schools of the municipality. The municipal council shall have discretion to expend the remaining — or so much thereof as they shall deem wise to levy, for any lawful municipal purpose herein provided."

SECTION 9. Section nine of the Provincial Government Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended by adding to the last sentence the following words:

"Except the funds collected for the payment of municipal teachers' salaries. He shall pay the municipal teachers' salaries in accordance with pay rolls to be made out by the division superintendent from month to month."

SECTION 10. Section thirteen of the Provincial Government Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(p) To provide and equip, when deemed necessary by the division superintendent, a building or buildings to be used for the purpose of vacation normal schools."

SECTION 11. All municipal school funds in the possession of the various municipal treasurers shall be transferred to the provincial treasurer upon the passage of this act.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Report of legislative committee was adopted.

Doctor BRYAN. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and you ought to be very glad that I am too tired to make anything like a speech. Although I have it in my heart to talk to you this morning, I am too tired, but I wish to run along more or less at random.

I have it in mind to hold what might be termed an annual round-up of the division superintendents, and I think this is about the right time of the year for it.

I believe already we have established in the minds of the teachers of the islands that promotions, transfers, increases, appointments, and all those changes which do not make for stability in the bureau are not going to occur weekly or monthly or quarterly except in rather exceptional cases.

I hope to get a large appropriation for the bureau of education in January with a view to ordering enough books and other supplies to equip the schools adequately for the coming year. I hope to place this order early enough to allow the goods to reach you before the opening of the school year. I wish, therefore, in this general round-up of division superintendents, you would take this opportunity to supply me with a list of your needs. These lists I will look over and get into final shape for making up a large order in January of each year, enabling me at each round-up to tell you what goods have been ordered and what goods you may expect.

In the twenty-two years of my experience I have never had a week productive of half as many valuable things to me as this present week. I believe that the good results of this conference will be felt in every province of the Archipelago. Since I have become the chief of the bureau of education there has been the greatest freedom and harmony between the higher officials and myself. General Smith said, before he took the oath of office, that he was not by profession a schoolman; that he would go down the line no farther than the office of the general superintendent; that he and I would not get our functions mixed if we knew how. He said, "I am the representative of the bureau of education on the Commission. I shall be interested in everything that happens below me, but I shall in no way whatever interfere with the work of the general superintendent."

That is a little speech, gentlemen, that I had direct from the civil governor before I accepted the general superintendency. It is the only condition under which I

would have accepted such a position. If I had the freedom which ought to go with such a position, they must hold me absolutely responsible for the work that is done in the bureau. I am willing to assume that responsibility.

The division superintendents should have a large degree of freedom. You are not thirty-five chief clerks; you are school superintendents. You are supposed to know your divisions in a way that no general superintendent would know them, although I believe it is the business of the general superintendent to know every one of them. Some of the freedom that has been granted the general superintendent should pass right down the line; likewise the same responsibility goes down the line.

I do not believe that the teacher is absolutely responsible for the size of his school. I do believe that the teacher ought to get the children into the school or know the reason why they are not there—in a good many cases he would be obliged to know the reason why. Hold your teachers for results, and put them in the places where results can be obtained. When additional teachers come to the islands and are sent to their posts, you will be the posts; farther than that I shall not go.

We can not give up the work which we have undertaken. We have assumed the responsible duty of fitting these people for citizenship, and there can be no running from the ranks. At a fearful price, you have become pilots in unknown educational seas, and whether future generations will gain or lose rests with you.

Before concluding, I desire to say several things. The first is that Act 672 shall have no rest until it is repealed. Second, there shall be no cessation of effort until permanent and adequate provision has been made for the transportation of division superintendents on tours of inspection of their divisions. Third, there shall be a vacation arrangement whereby superintendents will not be obliged to sacrifice their work or their health; a suitable arrangement will be made for the benefit of the superintendents.

I wish to thank each and every superintendent for his cordiality, his frankness, and his freedom. Upon the open and unreserved manner in which you discussed the various topics I congratulate you. I trust that you may return to your posts with renewed vigor and renewed inspiration, prepared to perform a work in the next twelve months even greater than that of the last twelve. I thank you again, and wish you all health and happiness. [Applause.]

MR. TOWNSEND. I move that the thanks of the division superintendents be extended to the general superintendent for the courteous consideration which has been shown by him in the meeting which is just coming to an end.

Seconded.

MR. TOWNSEND. Superintendents, at the call of the general superintendent we came together with our problems, our difficulties, and our discouragements. Our conferences have diffused such wisdom in dealing with these matters as any of us possessed, and courage and enthusiasm have been contagious. We return to our divisions with increased wisdom, with renewed courage, and with higher hopes as the result of these meetings. For these we are indebted to the foresight, the kindly frankness, the practical wisdom, and the courageous hopefulness of Doctor Bryan. All in favor of the motion will say "aye," and say it loud enough for me to hear it.

Carried.

DOCTOR BRYAN. I thank you again. If there is nothing further the convention will stand adjourned.

Adjourned sine die.

EXHIBIT B.

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE
AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1902, TO AUGUST 31, 1903.**

MANILA, P. I., *September 1, 1903.*

Hon. JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with instructions conveyed in your letter dated August 21, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report on the work of this bureau, covering the period from September 1, 1902, to August 31, 1903:

OFFICE PERSONNEL, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABORERS.

The personnel of the bureau has been increased to meet growing needs and is now as follows:

Chief of bureau; 1 master builder; 1 superintendent of construction, class 6; 1 clerk and engineer, class 6; 1 disbursing officer, class 6; 1 draftsman, class 7; 2 draftsmen, class 8; 3 clerks, class 8; 1 engineer, class 9; 1 storekeeper, class 9; 2 stenographers, class 9; 2 draftsmen, class F; 2 draftsmen, class H; 1 clerk, class I; 1 janitor; 1 messenger.

The position of master builder is the most important of the additions, and was specially authorized by act 533, enacted November 24, 1902.

Next in importance to the acquisition of a master builder is the authority granted to disburse its own funds through an officer or clerk employed by the bureau and duly bonded in accordance with law. This authority was granted on October 1, 1902, since which time the handling of labor employed directly in the various buildings throughout the city has been vastly facilitated. The disbursing officer is bonded in the sum of \$15,000 United States currency.

There have been some transfers and resignations during the year, the most important being the resignation of the superintendent of construction, who left to assume charge of the construction of the Philippine exhibition buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

The storekeeper, who has charge of all property and material in the storeroom, was placed under bond on March 1, 1903, in the sum of \$5,000 United States currency.

The amount of work handled directly by the bureau has constantly increased, and at this date we have in our employ 2 Chinese, 12 Japanese, and 343 Filipinos, besides 6 English-speaking foremen. We employed one year ago 4 English-speaking foremen and an average of 150 skilled and unskilled laborers, of which probably 97 per cent of the skilled laborers were Chinamen.

With reference to the office personnel, attention is invited to the desirability of permitting the salaries of draftsmen or clerks who devote all of their time to one particular building to be charged to the appropriation therefor if necessary. This rule now holds good to the extent of skilled and unskilled labor and foremen, but is not permitted to go beyond these limits. The disadvantage of the present arrangement is that the office force is limited to the salaries and wages items of the appropriation bill, and often work is retarded at the office end for the lack of the temporary services of a few additional men.

The system suggested is in vogue in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and is suggested with a view to increase the efficiency of the office, when important work must be done promptly and where otherwise the regular office force provided by the salaries and wages items must necessarily have more time.

NEW OFFICE.

On July 11, 1903, the office was moved to its permanent location, 158 Calle Anloague. This building is 50 feet wide and 175 feet long, and was formerly our storeroom. The addition of a commodious second story, designed especially for our needs, greatly facilitates the business of the office, not only on account of increased space and convenience, but also on account of proximity to the storeroom below. A plan of the storeroom and offices is appended hereto. It is only since we moved to the new building that we have been able to do any blueprinting on account of the wholly inadequate facilities at the ayuntamiento for this sort of work, and for over a year and a half, through the courtesy of Mr. G. R. Putnam, in charge of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, all prints for this bureau have been made at his office in the Intendencia Building. As this is an extremely important part of office work, attention is invited to the above long-continued aid extended by Mr. Putnam to this bureau.

BUILDINGS AT BAGUIO, BENGUET.

Since the last report the sanitarium has been completed and 5 cottages built, together with a stable for 40 horses and the usual out-buildings. This has been, however, only a rough beginning of the development of the town. Since the Commission held its recent summer sessions at Baguio appropriations have been made for surveys and directions given for the preparation of plans and specifications for substantial government buildings, which are described under a later heading.

There has been the usual amount of difficulty in obtaining labor, transportation, and commissaries. Before the completion of the sanitarium, January 1, 1903, we were able to arrange with the native sawyers for all sawed lumber at prices better than formerly, and this is now all done by contract at a price per foot. Work on the five cottages was started at the beginning of January, 1903, and they were ready for occupancy on April 7, 1903. Lumber for this work was sawed by hand, and a great many difficulties in constructing the sanitarium were still in evidence on cottage work. The cottages, however, advanced more rapidly on account of the dry weather prevailing and the fact that the men were becoming accustomed to this kind of work. The majority of the so-called

carpenters had never worked in wood before. The building of roads, walks, bridges, and drains was carried on during the construction of the houses.

The storehouse for the bureau of architecture has been constructed of timber with a grass roof, so that we may store in safety building material and tools.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The new building for the bureau of customs described in the last annual report, has been completed and is now occupied. There is a considerable amount of work necessary on the old custom-house premises, and the same is now in progress.

The old building is being entirely remodeled in its interior arrangement. The main corridor to the new building is now extended straight through the middle of the old building, leaving all the desirable space next the windows on either side for offices.

The storage space underneath the old building is being raised, paved, and drained.

The old building will be redecorated inside and out to conform with the new building. The architectural features of the entire structure will be enhanced and the utility of the space greatly increased.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

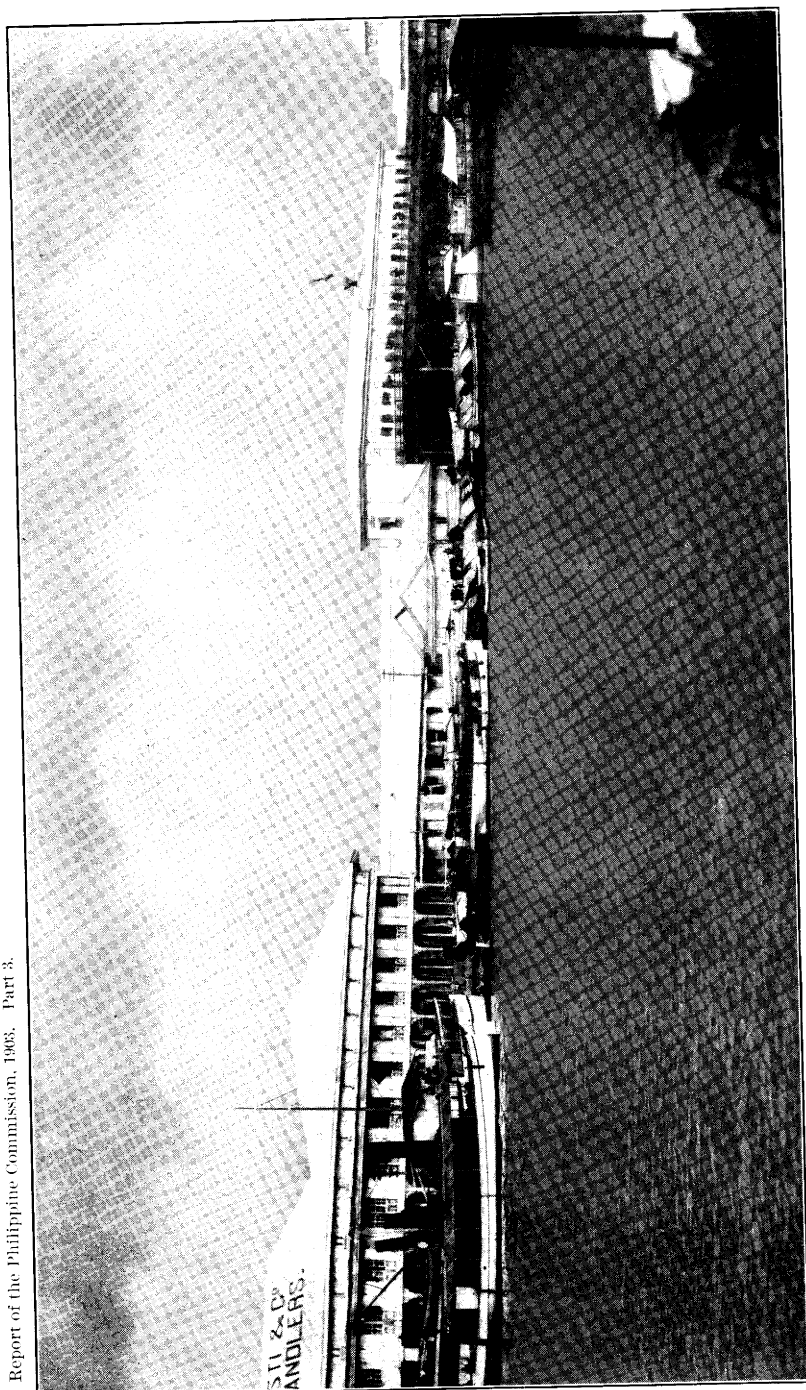
Probably the most important work undertaken for the board of health during the year has been the cholera, plague, and smallpox hospitals in the San Lazaro inclosure. The arrangement is on the pavilion plan. The buildings are substantially constructed of first group native timber set in masonry walls. They will be provided with a complete drainage system, electric lights, modern plumbing, and such other conveniences as will render them up-to-date buildings for the purpose intended.

An essential feature necessary to the success of the hospital is a large amount of filling in around the buildings and grading.

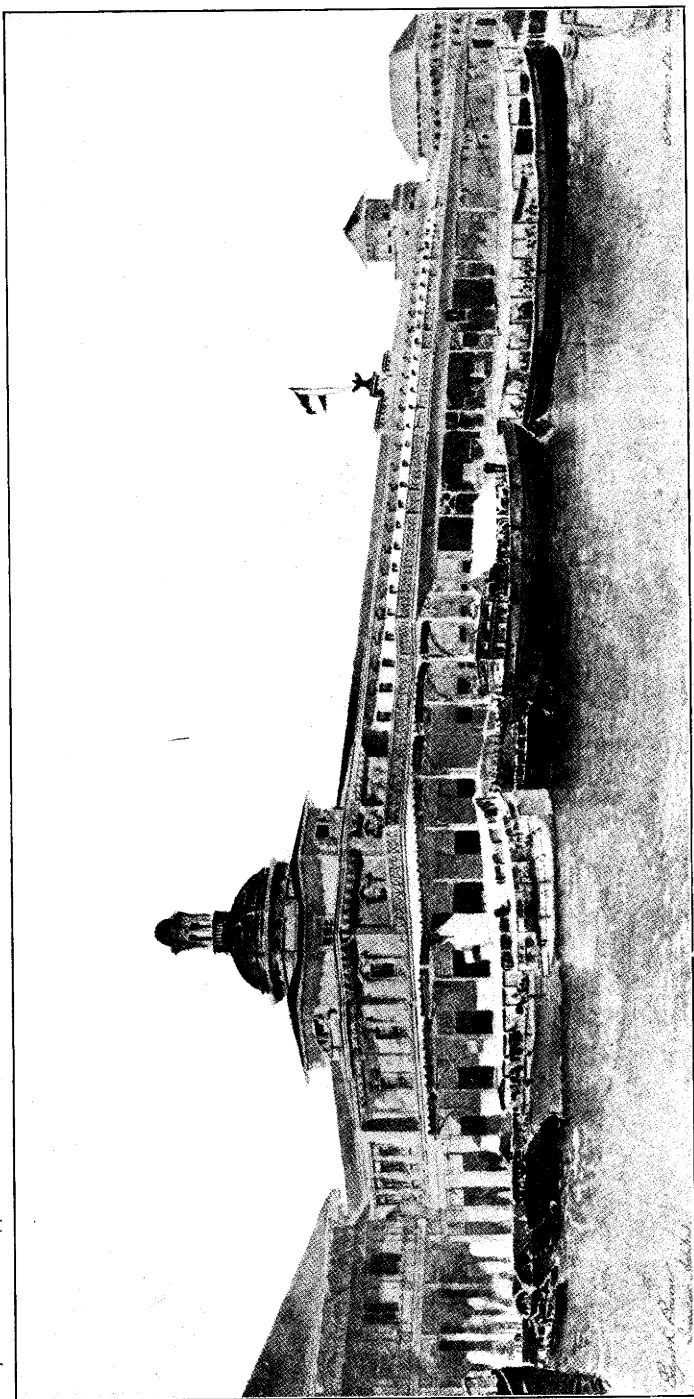
The construction of a morgue building within the San Lazaro Hospital inclosure was another important piece of work done for the board of health. This is a 1-story structure with concrete floors and fitted with two long "laying-out" tables, and two autopsy tables with Italian marble tops, and wrought-iron-pipe frame and standards. Capacity of the tables is 50 bodies.

Immediately after the destruction of the stables and wagon sheds of the conservancy division of the board of health in the Trozo fire, the bureau rebuilt the shed within a week and drew plans and specifications for rebuilding the corral with slightly increased accommodations, to the end that it might also be rebuilt at an early date. The matter of the stables and sheds for the bureau of the insular purchasing agent, however, was presented at this time to the Commission, and, at the suggestion of the chief of this bureau, plans for a consolidated corral for both these divisions were presented and adopted.

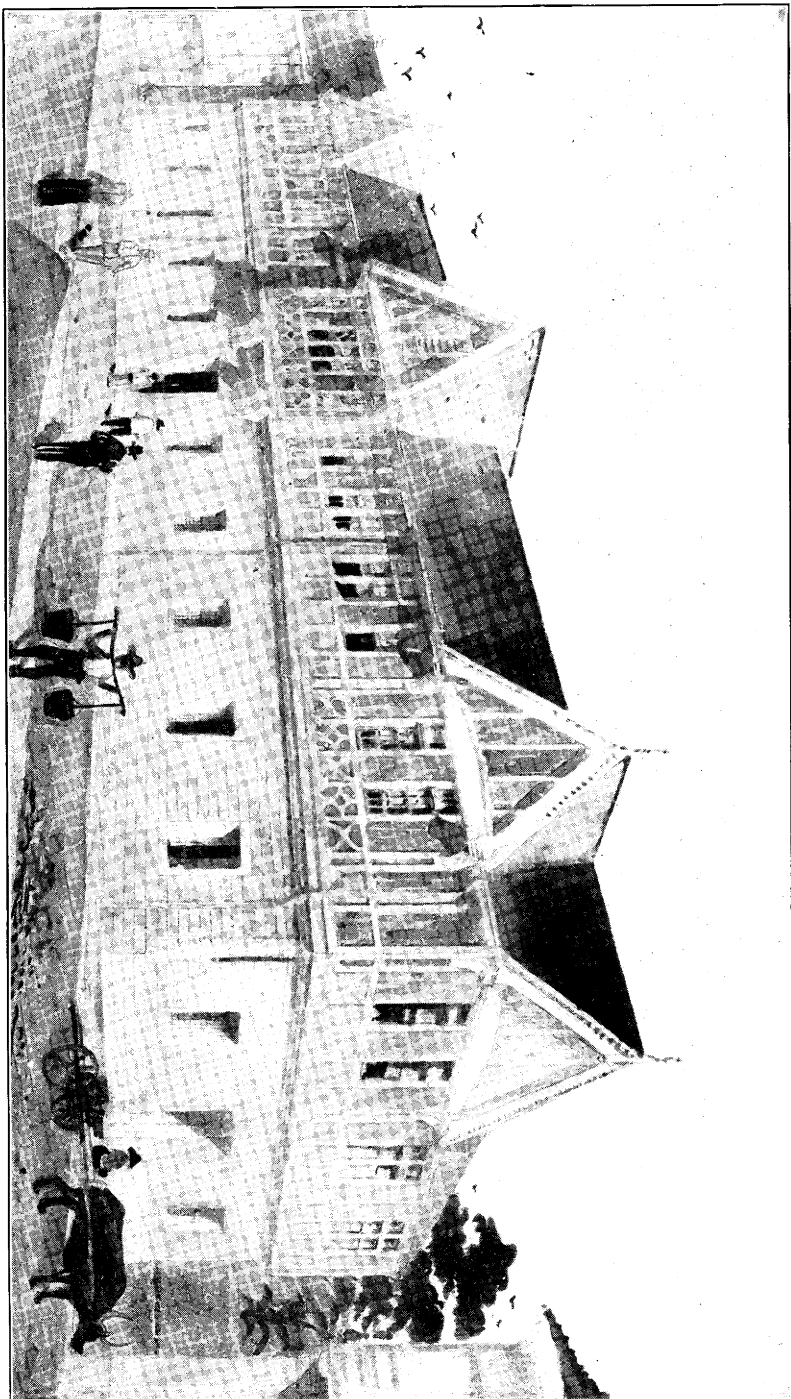
In the old San Lazaro Hospital there has been a great deal of renovation, and the building is now in vastly better shape than it was one year ago. In brief, the additions and renovations consist of the following items: Two new tanks on heavy timber tower with a total capacity of 14,000 gallons, connected to water supply of the hospital;



VIEW OF OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BEFORE ADDITION WAS ADDED.

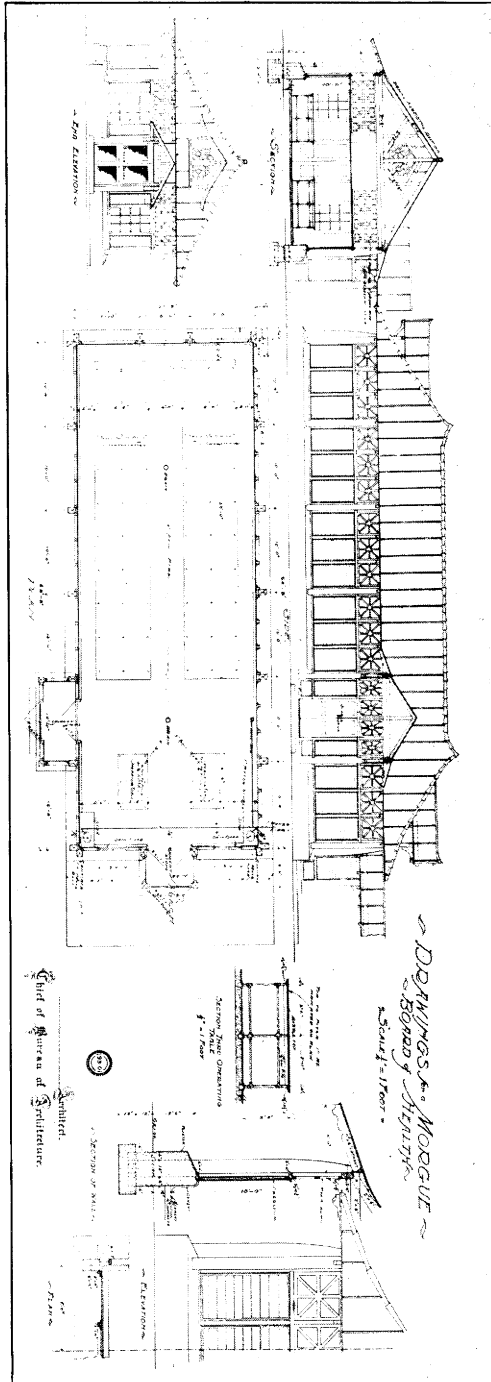


THE NEW MANILA CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING.

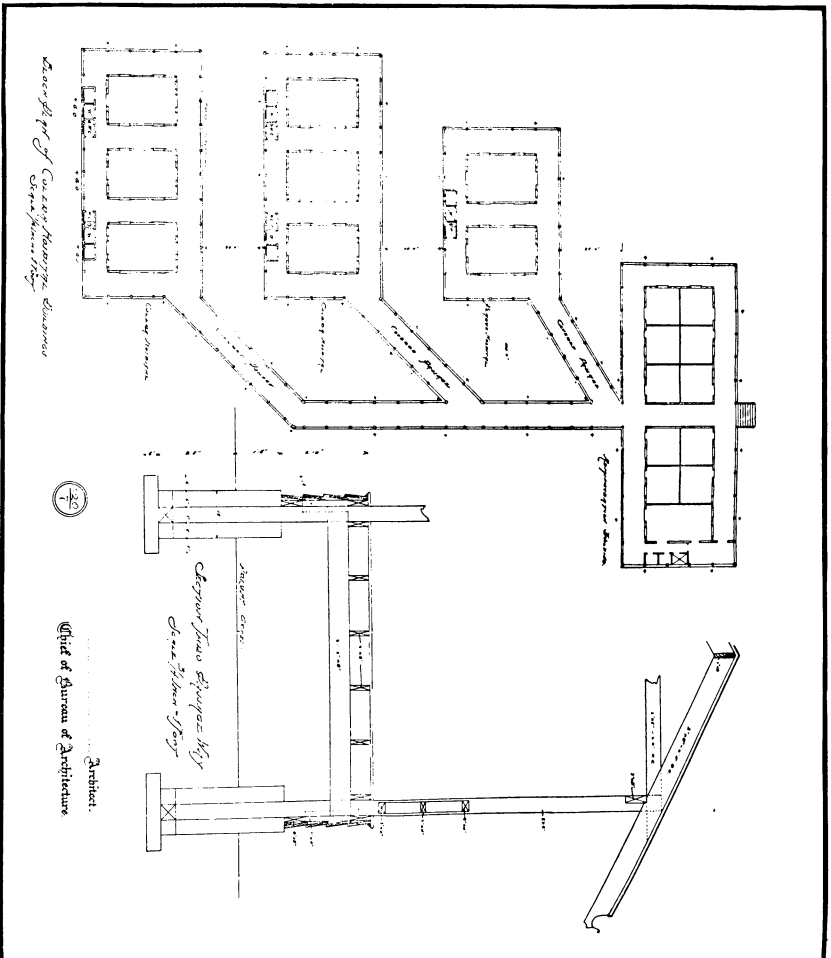


OFFICES AND STOREROOM, BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE.

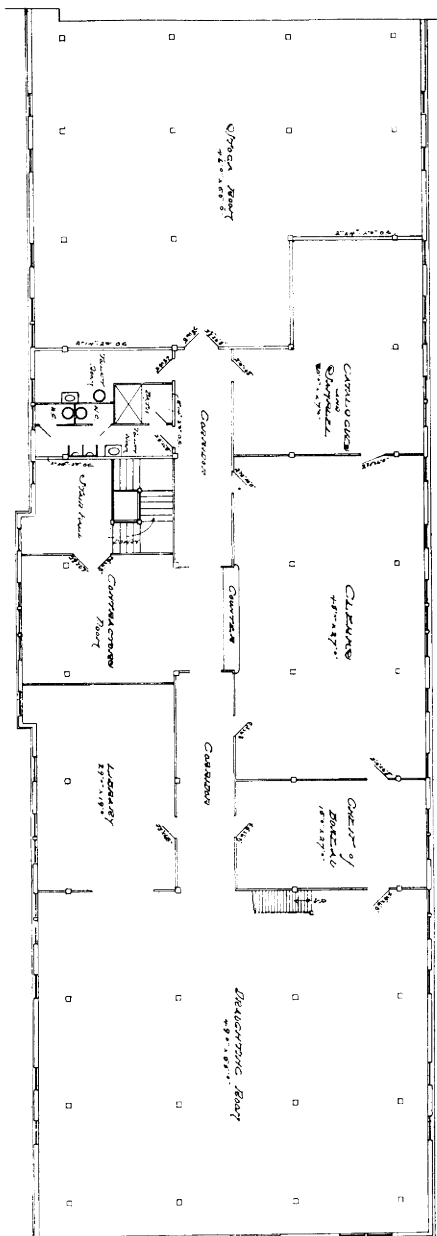
MORQUE BUILDING FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH.



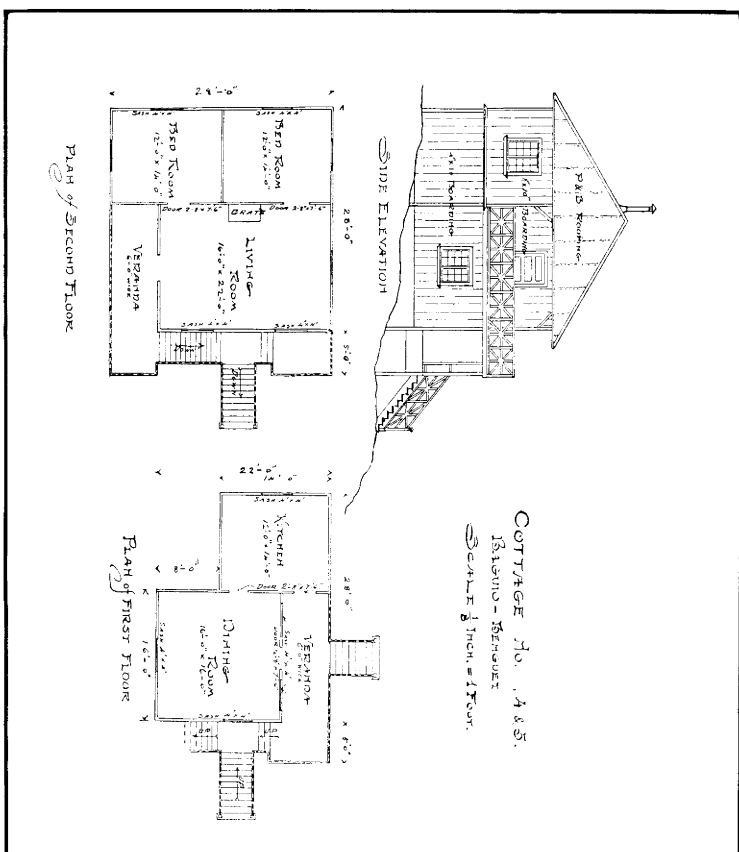
FLOOR PLAN, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.



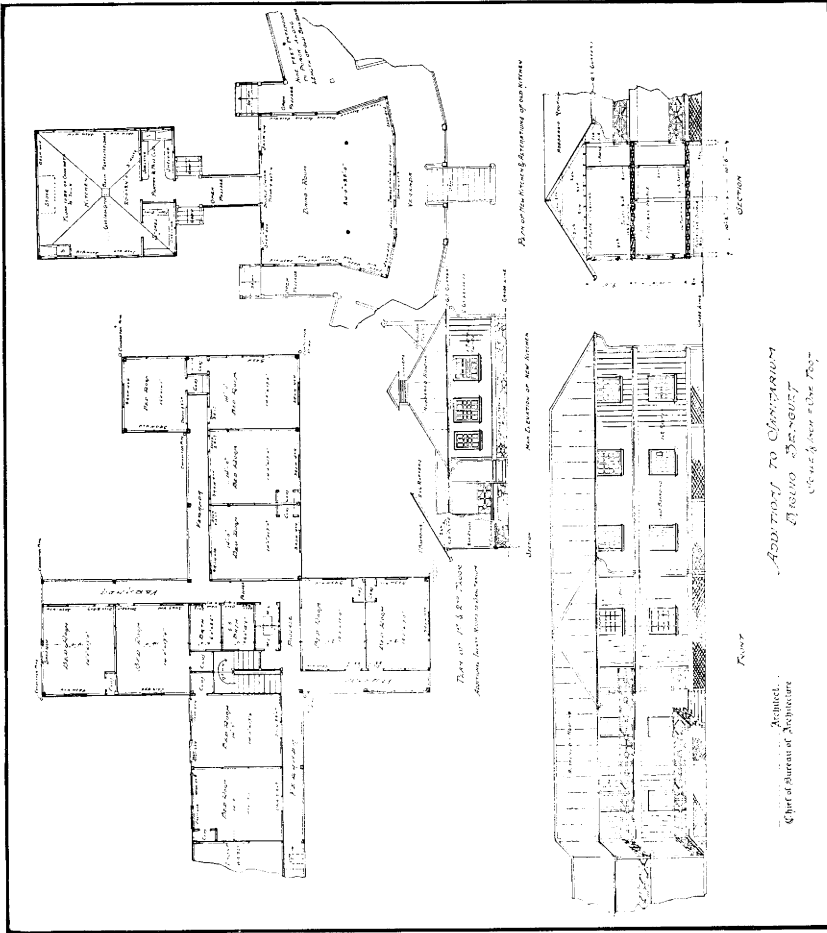
REVISED PLAN of OFFICE of BUREAU of ARCHITECTURE.



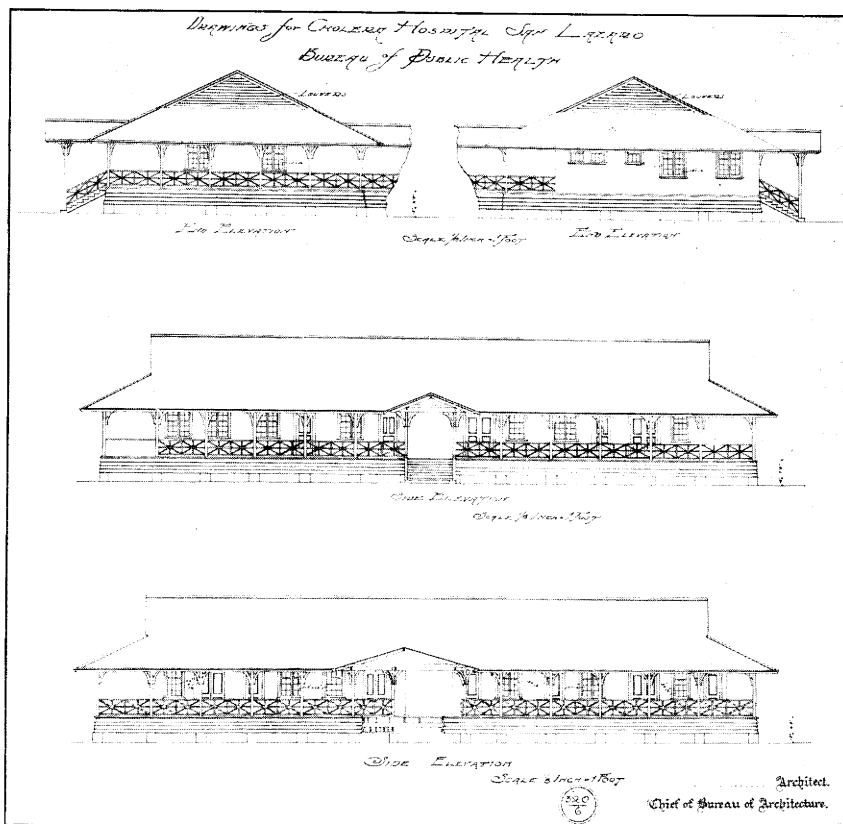
PLAN OF OFFICES FOR BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE.



ONE OF FIVE COTTAGES CONSTRUCTED AT BAGUIO, BENGUET.



EXTENSION OF SANITARIUM, BAGUIO, BENGUET.



complete overhauling of the plumbing fixtures and piping of the native women's toilet room; new stairway in women's department from first to second floor; cement floor in open-air dining room for natives; new floor in shower bathroom for natives; new floor beams in large room, now used for kitchen, and new cement flooring on same; new masonry fireplace for rice boiler; new hoods and vent connections to roof from boiler and range fires; new window and door cut in wall to give better ventilation and more light; new cement floor in old kitchen; roofs generally repaired; new fixtures for two bathrooms and new sinks for kitchen and dining rooms; painting generally throughout the building. The arcade approach to the main entrance has been taken down at the hospital end on either side so as to form truncated approaches to the new cholera and smallpox hospitals on one side and for a future road on the other side leading to the serum institute property and morgue.

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

A complete description of the new building for the bureau of government laboratories was contained in the last annual report. The government determined shortly after the date of the submission of the last report to erect the building, and, pending a final decision as to the character of the superstructure, this office was authorized to let a contract for the foundation of the main building, which was done September 5, 1902. The contractor completed the foundation on May 20, 1903, after which time this bureau undertook the completion of the superstructure with its own force of mechanics and laborers under the direction of the master builder. The contract for this building was advertised, bids being received November 12, 1902, December 12, 1902, and January 28, 1903; but the figures received were considered too high and were all rejected. The work has gone on steadily. The plans of the detail mechanical equipment are about perfected, and the work of installing the same is to be begun as soon as the building is inclosed. Sketch plans for a wing on the east side of the building for the forestry and mining bureaus have been prepared.

In addition to the main building above mentioned, we have, from time to time, done a great deal of small work for the bureau of government laboratories, such as plumbing, shelving, electric wiring, incubator, etc., in the building recently rented in Calle Alix for the biological laboratory. Numerous repairs have also been made in the bureau on Calle Iris, consisting of the hood for the assay room, repairs to plumbing, electrical wiring, etc.

The serum institute, which is now under the bureau of government laboratories, situated within the San Lazaro inclosure, has demanded considerable attention. The work done there consists of an operating house for small and one for large animals, monkey shelter, stable for calves, a house for guinea pigs, a 75-stall stable for serum animals, with two watering troughs and 400 running feet of shelter for animals, feed barn, board walks throughout the grounds, fencing, etc.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The most important work done at the civil hospital during the year was, namely, the installation of a septic tank in connection with the old cesspool and the laying of 1,200 feet of 12-inch cement pipe between

the septic tank and the estero Sampaloc. Acknowledgment is due the board of health and the sanitary engineer of the city of Manila for their hearty cooperation in this work. During the year the usual small repairs in and around the buildings have been made. The electric-light wiring throughout the premises is very much out of date and is consequently requiring repairs.

If the civil hospital is to use these buildings for any length of time, it will become necessary to install a complete new system of wiring for electric lighting. A small ambulance shed, with stalls for 2 American horses, has been built, which is in direct connection with the city fire-alarm system.

INSULAR COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

A cottage for the chief engineer of this plant was constructed on calle Carlos IV. The ground on which the cottage is built will require considerable filling in, for which a limited appropriation has been made.

A stable for stalls for 18 horses, harness shop, dispensary, and quarters for men was erected in the ice-plant grounds.

A new rubberoid roof covering the major part of the ice-plant building has been put on, replacing the old roof of corrugated galvanized iron.

PHILIPPINE PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

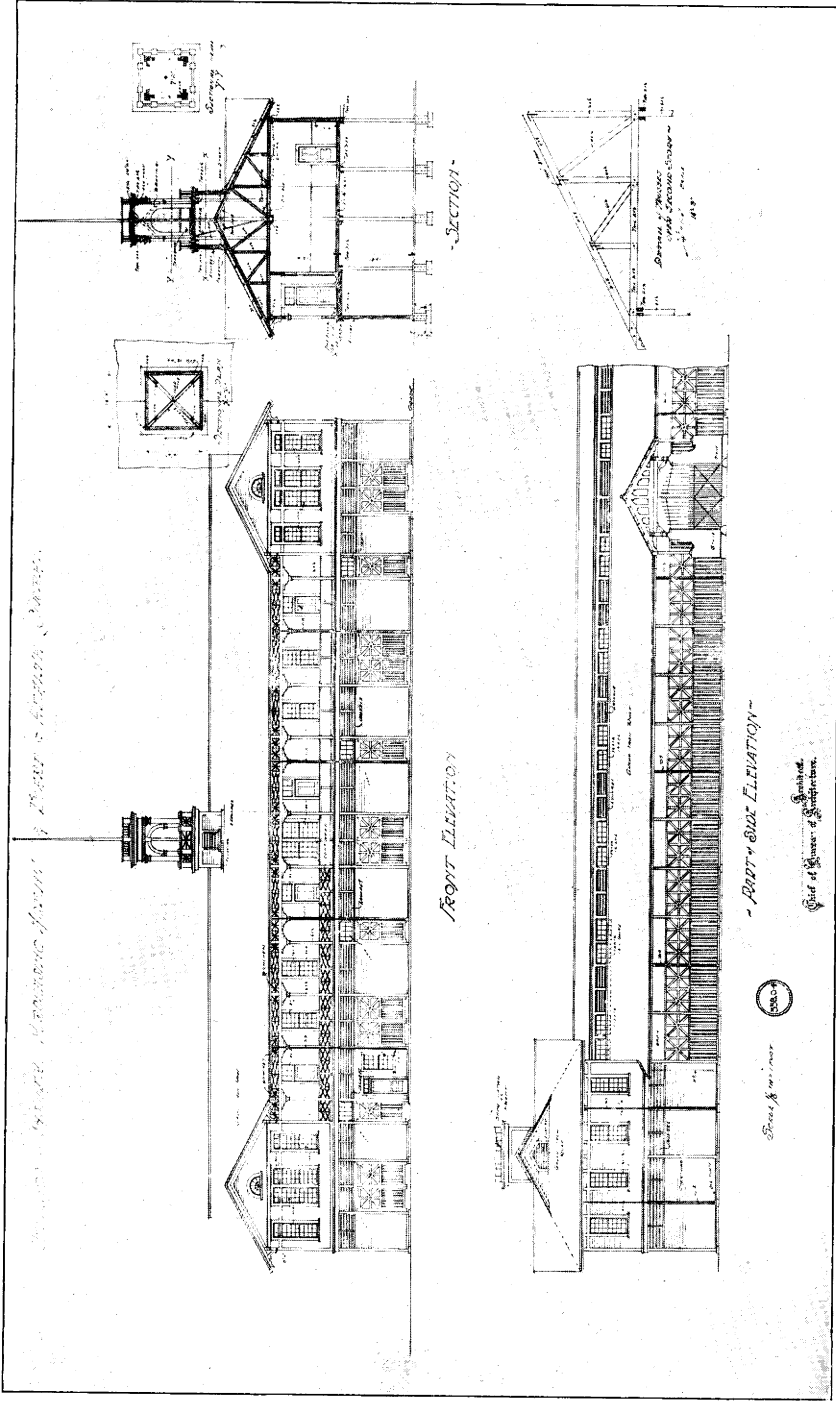
Four 500-gallon galvanized iron tanks with drip pans under each have been installed in the attic of the printing office building as an auxiliary water supply for night work. The redwood sash on the exposed sides of the building have been replaced during the year by sash made of hard wood, the former being used on buildings of lesser importance, such as the timber-testing laboratory extension of the forestry bureau. The galvanized-iron roof which was taken from the old Escuela de Artes y Oficios has required a good deal of attention. The brick and iron fence around the premises has been completed. Minor repairs usual in factories have been made from time to time.

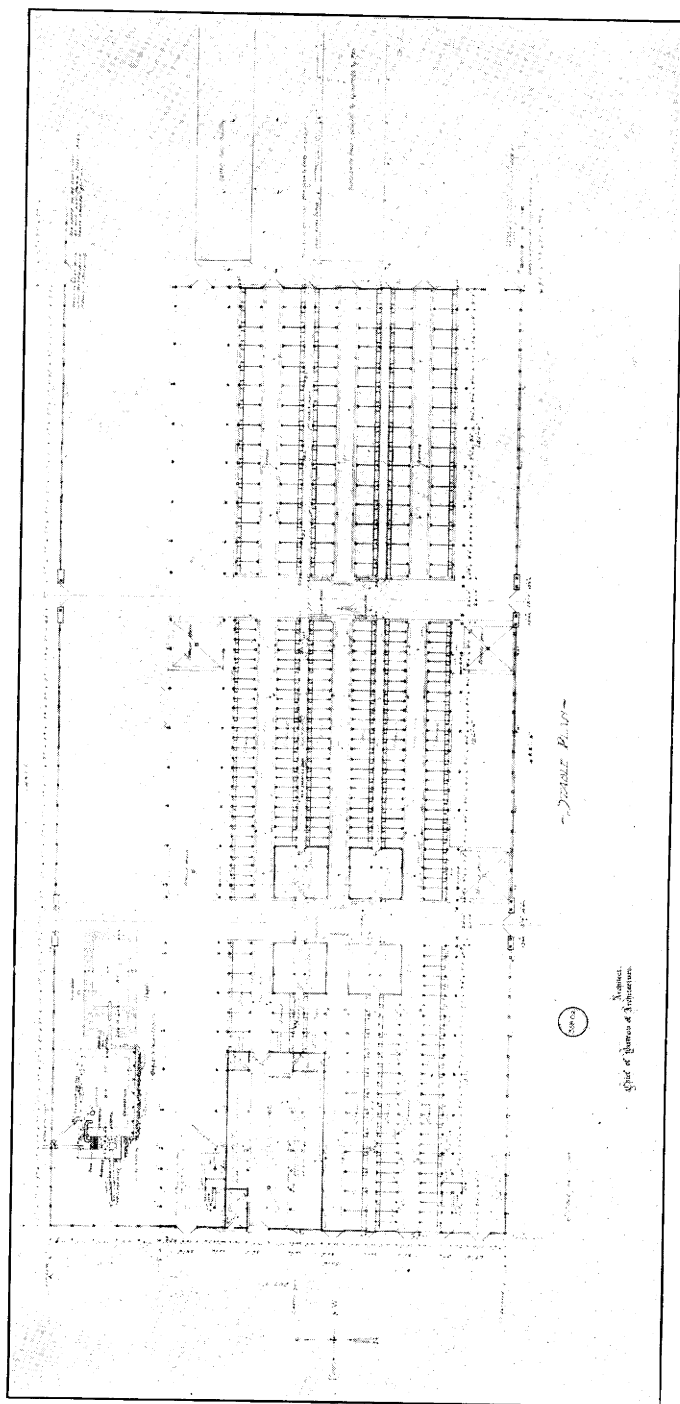
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

A barn with stalls for 6 horses, feed, harness, store and wagon and farm implements room has been built at Singalon Experiment Station for the bureau of agriculture. A water tower and tank have also been built at Singalon, fitted with gasoline engine for pumping water from a large well adjoining. The water is used in connection with a piping system for irrigating the lands under cultivation by the bureau of agriculture. Plans were made for stablemen's quarters and farm implement buildings for the rice farm at San Fernando, Pampanga, but these buildings have not yet been constructed.

BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.

The building occupied by the bureau of coast guard and transportation on the water front has had a new floor put in on the first story, new deck to second-story porch, new supply tank and new toilet fixtures complete, entire new electric-light wiring, and the building renovated generally and repainted on the entire exterior.

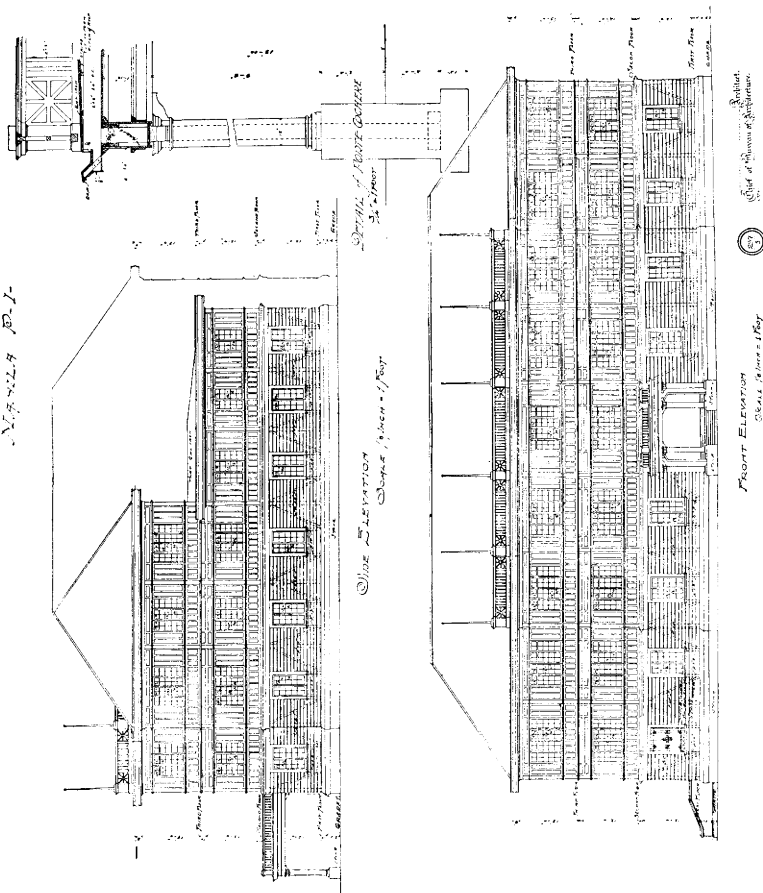




GROUND PLAN, CORRAL FOR INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

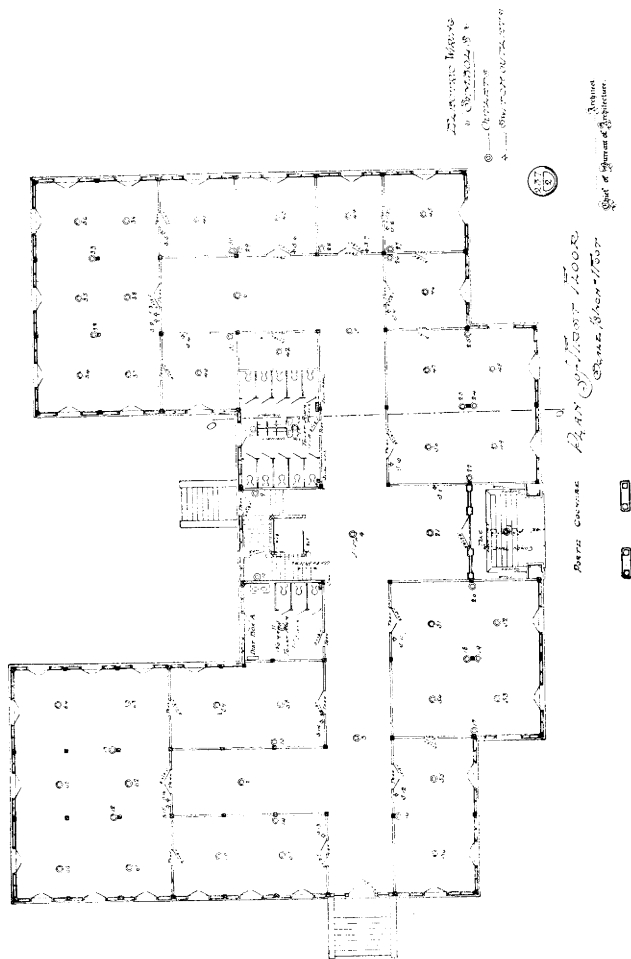
Drawings for Municipal Building

Architect B. J.

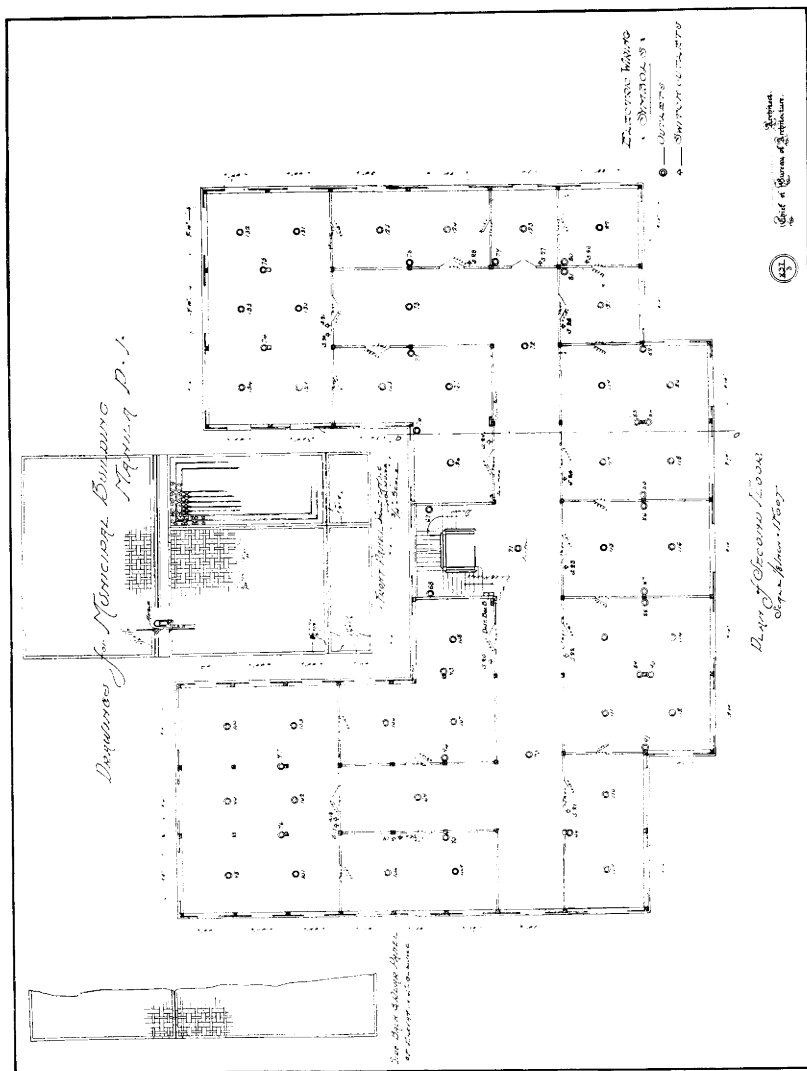


FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS, MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

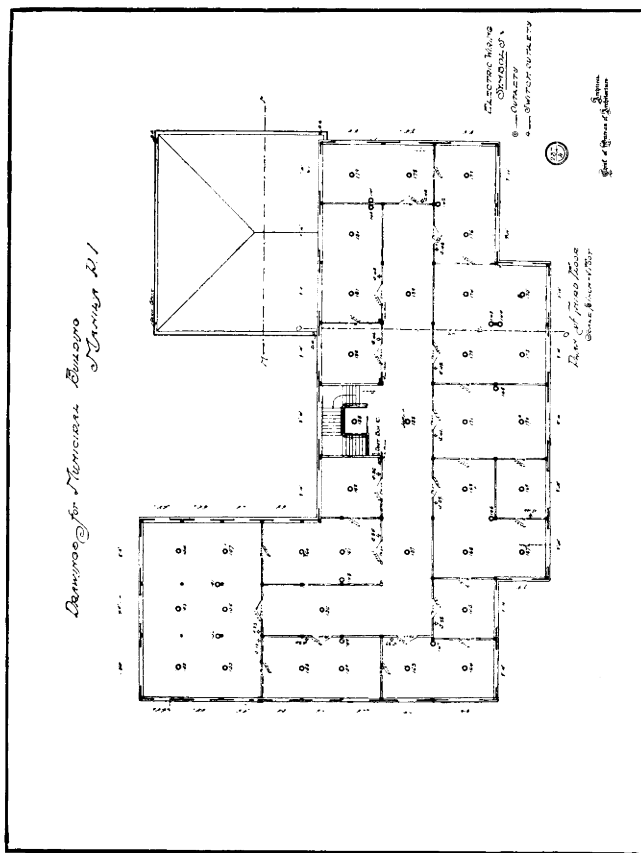
*Drawings for Municipal Building
TAMBA R. I*

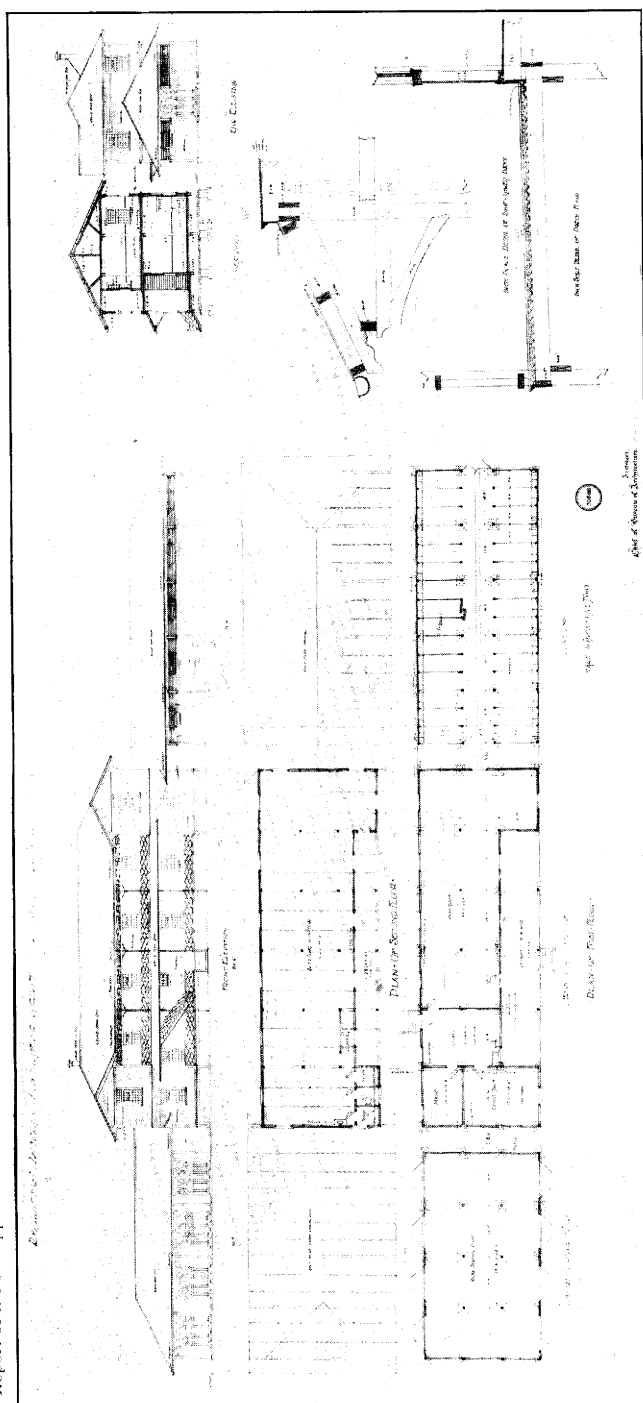


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN, MUNICIPAL BUILDING.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN, MUNICIPAL BUILDING.





HOSPITAL, HORSESHOEING SHOP AND QUARTERS, INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT'S CORRAL.

AYUNTAMIENTO.

A new ornamental lattice screen and gates have been built so as to shut off the rear yard from the front courtyard. A new room has been formed for the attorney-general's bureau at the old north staircase, and the attorney-general's rooms refitted with new partitions and redecorated. The rooms formerly occupied by the board of health on the ground floor have had the old wooden floors entirely removed, the space filled in with earth and well tamped down and fitted with new cement tile floors throughout. The tile was a part of that which was taken away from the old Escuela de Artes y Oficios when the printing office was built. All the above rooms have been especially fitted up with shelving extending from floor to ceiling, redecorated, and otherwise put in shape for use of the bureau of archives, which now occupies the premises. A new pump has been installed in connection with the tank supply. The entrance doors have been renovated. Extensive and complete repairs have been made to the galvanized-iron roof, cornices, and leaders, besides other numerous small repairs. The building has been completely rewired for electric lighting in accordance with the present underwriters' rules. The plumbing in the southeast toilet room is about to be thoroughly overhauled and a complete set of new fixtures installed.

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL WORK.

Numerous minor repairs and additions have been made to various public buildings as follows:

At the exposition buildings, repairs to roof, plumbing, painting, new front fence, and new concrete walks.

At the timber-testing laboratory, forestry bureau, new wing to the laboratory and disbursing officer's window at the main office in the intendencia building.

At the intendencia building, new sanitary water tanks and roof repairs.

At Malacañan palace, repairs to electric wiring and new floor in telephone room.

At Santa Potenciana building, repairs to roof, electric wiring repairs, fitting up court room and repainting.

For the bureau of insular purchasing agent, moving constabulary guardhouse within the powder magazine walled inclosure, repairing windows and doors of the main building at San Juan del Monte, and construction of shelters for guards at the corners of the walled inclosure.

Applications have been constantly received for minor additions, such as cutting new doors, furnishing new locks, cleaning out traps, easing windows, and similar items, which have been done as required.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The building now under construction on Calzada de Vidal, which will be used by the city of Manila as a temporary city hall, was purchased by the city in its half-finished state, and by direction of the civil governor this bureau prepared plans for completing the same. As the building had remained in its then shape for about nine months, a material amount of repairs were required to put the frame and floors

in sufficiently substantial condition to proceed with the work of completion. Plans and specifications for this part of the work were made entirely distinct from the work and material required to complete the building, as the cost thereof was to become a condition in the contract for the purchase of the building. Work is now in progress under the supervision of this office and a clerk of the works who represents the city of Manila.

The building was originally designed for use as a hospital, and the construction had not advanced so far that the various floors could not be easily subdivided into a convenient arrangement for the city's uses.

The building is three stories in height, conveniently situated, and will be fitted with an electric elevator, electric lighting, septic tank system, etc., complete.

NEW WORK AUTHORIZED.

At the date of writing this report a very large amount of new work has been authorized by the Commission, but as the appropriation therefor has been made so recently, all of the plans and specifications are not yet completed.

The contracts, however, have been let for some of this work, or the bureau is doing it directly, as follows:

Electric wiring and fixtures in the new custom-house building; filling in the ground immediately surrounding the new government laboratory building; a new galvanized-iron roof for the office building of this bureau, and the new banking offices in the intendencia building for the treasury of the Philippine Islands.

The latter has become necessary owing to the fact that the entrances in the middle of each front of the intendencia building preclude adding the required space in the main building. An extension, therefore, has been designed in the east patio which will give the treasurer 663 additional square feet of space and provide as much more for the public. The office will be fitted up substantially, and as soon as measurements can be taken from the cabinetwork orders will be placed for the usual type of metallic bank screens. In the meantime wire cloth will be used temporarily.

Plans and specifications have been completed and estimates asked for constructing the stables, sheds, shops, and men's quarters at San Lazaro for the transportation division of the bureau of insular purchasing agent, and for the ambulance corps and the conservancy division of the board of health. The construction of these buildings will be of a substantial character. The posts, ties, and the main framing will be of native hard wood. The floors of all the stalls will be concreted and planked with hard wood. The stable proper is 156 feet wide by 428½ feet long; the hospital men's quarters and horseshoeing shop are all contained in one building 238 feet long by 28 feet 9 inches wide, and the repair shop is 176 feet long by 25 feet wide. The second story across the front of the main building, 156 by 36 feet, will provide offices and quarters for the superintendents of both the transportation division of the insular purchasing agent and the ambulance corps of the board of health, and also for the drivers of the latter. Provision is made for 398 horses, 2 feed rooms, 2 harness rooms, a hospital for 28 horses, wagon sheds for 204 wagons, mess and quarters for 100 men, and black-

smith and repair shops for the insular purchasing agent, and for 8 ambulances, 12 disinfecting wagons, chemical room, harness room, and office for the ambulance corps.

A new vault has been designed for the use of the treasurer, plans and specifications for which are now out for estimates. The plan calls for 480 square feet of floor space, double vault doors with time lock, Bessemer steel lining for floors, walls, and ceilings. This vault is to be of similar construction to the vault installed on the same premises by this bureau during the past year.

The plans and specifications are completed for the machine shop and warehouse, on Engineer Island, for the use of the bureau of coast guard and transportation. They are held, temporarily, pending the test piling under the charge of the latter bureau, to determine the character of the foundations required. The machine shop is 80 feet wide by 160 feet long, and the warehouse 80 feet wide by 92 feet long. The gable ends of these buildings are to be of solid buttress brickwork and roofs of corrugated galvanized iron. In view of their exposed position, the plates will lap 1 foot instead of the usual 6 inches, and be screwed to double purlins with two lines of screws. The construction of both buildings is on the usual machine-shop order, with clerestory and low aisles. Light is obtained from the clerestory windows and from the lower windows, which extend entirely across each alternate space between posts, the intervening spaces being filled with rolling steel shutters.

Appropriation has also been made for repairs to the old buildings on the island and for the installation of water-supply system and electric-light mains across the canal, and new hawser posts.

Appropriation has been made for a septic tank and drainage system for all buildings within the San Lazaro Hospital inclosure and for increased water supply to the main building. The cholera, plague and smallpox pavilions already under construction will be duplicated, and, together with a building for nurses' quarters, will complete the contagious-diseases hospital.

A crematory is to be built adjoining the new morgue, plans for which are now complete.

Plans for a college building at La Carlota, Occidental Negros, have been prepared, and appropriation has been made for its construction, which will begin as soon as it is determined on what basis the government can best proceed. The location is inland a number of miles and transportation is very difficult. It may be determined to build this building of solid brick walls and considerable of the posts and framing of steel. The *Atlas de Filipinas*, compiled by Rev. P. José Algué, S. J., shows that earthquakes on this island are extremely rare, which would permit of the former, and the extreme activity of the any almost demanding the latter in any form of permanent structure.

The proposed building is 141 feet long by 110 feet deep, in the form of a double L, and is provided on the first floor with laboratories, lecture room, balance room, room for apparatus and stores, instructor's laboratory, dining room and kitchen. The second floor contains the dormitory and assembly hall. Toilet rooms are provided on both floors.

The site selected is an excellent one, affording good water supply (mountain stream) and good drainage.

At the custom-house the following work will be started, for which appropriation has been made, as soon as specifications can be prepared and necessary bids obtained:

A stout iron fence to completely inclose custom-house premises, with gates at each of the street entrances of the bodegas and main entrances. This will serve to greatly protect the merchandise in the custody of the collector of customs, and, with guards at each of the main entrances to the premises, proper espionage may be maintained on persons entering and leaving. Signal mast, crow's nest, and complete Ardois signaling outfit will be erected alongside the wall of the main building, for use in signaling messages to and receiving same from ships in the harbor. A time-ball staff and typhoon signal are now being erected on the cupola of the new custom-house.

The old building is to be wired for electric lights and inter-communicating telephone system and fitted with standpipes and hose connection. The collector of customs has requested this office to make tentative plans and estimate for a wing at the northeast end of the customs building to be used for a detention station for immigrants. These plans have been prepared, and with the estimate therefor have been duly submitted.

A storage shed, to be built on the river front of the insular cold-storage and ice-plant premises, has been authorized, and also an extension to the new stables for accommodating 18 American horses.

At Bilibid prison, a workshop has been authorized to be built on the outside of the northwest wall, 60 feet wide and extending the whole length of the wall, 600 feet, with a return of 150 feet around the northwest corner. This workshop will accommodate the growing departments of Bilibid, such as the steam laundry, the machine shop, the blacksmith shop, etc. A warehouse, 60 by 200 feet, is also to be built outside the prison wall, fronting on Calle Iris, for the storage of supplies needed in the prison and for material used in the shops.

Thirteen coal sheds will be erected for the supplying of the coast-guard fleet throughout the islands at ports of Jolo, Lucina, Legaspi, Iloilo, Cebu, and other stations touched by these boats.

At the bureau of public printing a new paper warehouse has been authorized, approximately 40 by 180 feet, two stories in height, with steel frame, concrete floors, and of a design to harmonize with the present main building, with which it will be connected by a covered passageway. Overhead trolley will be installed to facilitate the quick handling of stock between the warehouse and the main building.

Referring to the improvements at Baguio, the following excerpt from the minutes of the Commission of June 1 will show the character of the improvements contemplated:

Be it further resolved, That steps should be immediately taken looking to the increase of the capacity of the sanitarium by at least twenty rooms, to the construction of seven more cottages on the grounds of the sanitarium, to the construction of a governor's residence on the site overlooking the big spring, which is the source of the Bued River, immediately south of the sanitarium proper, to the construction of an administration building sufficient for the Commission, the Commission's staff, and the executive bureau of at least twenty-five rooms, and to the making of a plan for the town site for the municipality of Baguio; but that the details of construction and improvements, with such variations from the indicated plan as may seem wise, shall be left to the committee appointed under the previous resolution.

Plans have been made for the sanitarium extension and extensions to the cottages. Preliminary studies and estimates have been made

for a substantial and commodious administration building, a residence for the civil governor, with stables and outbuildings, and for seven cottages. The latter are planned to be constructed of permanent material, and are to be more extensive and better equipped buildings than the smaller cottages which were first built.

Plans for the governor's residence call for first story of native rock, laid up in cement and lime mortar, with an open timber second story and shingle roof. The posts of the structure will extend down through the stone walls of first story to proper foundation.

In view of the difficulties of transportation and the limited supply of stone, it has been thought best to recommend that no attempt be made to build the walls of the administration building of that material above the grade. This building, 68 by 174 feet, is planned to furnish the necessary office space required during the summer session of the commission. A sessions hall, 30 by 50 feet, with adjoining committee rooms, telegraph office, etc., form an annex, connected by a wide hallway, to the main building.

Recommendations in connection with construction work at Baguio are made under another heading.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

During the past year plans have been prepared for fourteen school buildings of various types, as follows: Guhat, province of Sorsogon, 3-room building; Navotos, province of Rizal, 4-room building; Tagbilaran, province of Bohol, 12-room building, for manual training; San Fernando, province of Union, 7-room building; San Mateo, province of Rizal, 8-room building; Nampicuan, province of Nueva Ecija, 3-room building; Piglisan, province of Nueva Ecija, 2-room building; Cuyo, province of Paragua, 3 buildings, 3 rooms each; Zamboanga, Mindanao, 3-room building; Casiguran, province of Sorsogon, 3-room building; Nueva Caceres, province of Nueva Caceres, 7-room building; Montalbon, province of Rizal, 3-room building; Lubang, province of Lubang, 3-room building; Ambos Camarines, 3-room building.

Most of the buildings are either entirely wooden or wood frames with masonry walls and the roof of iron. Some few are of nipa construction. The effort has always been to adopt the local methods of construction wherever practicable, but the plans have been made to conform to the requirements as set forth in the request for plans. Since the act authorizing this bureau to plan school buildings, not enough time has elapsed to make a fair estimate of the scope of this work nor to systematize the work in a very satisfactory manner, although a large amount of work has been performed and put in such shape as to be of future value.

Owing to the variable conditions in the different parts of the islands, and the sometimes limited information to be obtained, the preparation of plans is a difficult task, and so far no precise information as to the success of the work has been received. When such information is at hand it will greatly facilitate the future work in school architecture.

The principles involved in planning these buildings are entirely different from those used in usual school planning, and only time can develop these principles successfully.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The public competition among the architects of Manila in May, 1903, was held under the auspices of the Philippine Exposition Board, and four sets of plans were presented. All these competitors received a money reward in proportion to the merit of the designs, all of which became the property of the board and are to be exhibited at St. Louis. These designs, however, embraced a far larger scheme than the appropriation permitted, and this office was called upon by the board to prepare plans for the buildings which could be constructed within the limits of the appropriation. These were duly made, and embraced the following: Administration building, educational building, buildings for ethnology, forestry, mining, agriculture, hunting and fishing, Filipino theater, grand restaurant, dairy and lunch restaurants, entrance gate, and a native bamboo bridge. In each of the buildings we endeavored to illustrate different forms of Philippine structures in nipa and bamboo, and the administration and educational buildings illustrate the more permanent structures that are found in Manila. The main entrance gate was a close copy of the Puerta Real, and will give a good idea of the old walls and gates of Manila. The forestry building is constructed of posts of native timber; each post represents a special variety of timber found in the Philippine Islands, no two being alike. Outline descriptions of each building accompanied the plans.

The superintendent of construction of this bureau, on his separation from its employ, entered the service of the exposition board for the purpose of conducting the construction of the buildings and supervising same.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.

The steady expansion of the field of operation of this bureau during the past year naturally resulted in the enlargement of the scope of its property department. With each succeeding month the number of articles handled by this bureau has been largely increased, so that at the close of the year its accountability for tools and materials is fully twice as large as it was twelve months ago.

Unexpendable property, such as tools, is delivered to the storehouse by the insular purchasing agent, and from there the tools are issued to the foremen of the various buildings whenever needed. Expendable property was for a time delivered direct to the various jobs. While this procedure saved time, and is still used for delivery of lumber, sand, and bulky materials generally, it has been found desirable to have all other deliveries made at the storeroom in Calle Anloague, or at the Nozaleda yard, which become distributing stations. This system greatly facilitates the charging up of the materials received by the bureau and expended on the various jobs.

Frequently large shipments of property have been received in original cases direct from the United States. This mode of making purchases has proven to be a great saving, as in some instances goods were procured in the States for almost one-half of their cost at Manila, notwithstanding the fact that in each instance, under Act 231, 10 per cent of the purchase price is added by the insular purchasing agent for transportation.

Once a week a statement is made up of all the articles likely to be

needed in the near future, or which are desired to be kept in stock for immediate use. This statement is then put in the shape of a requisition to the insular purchasing agent, which must be submitted to the secretary of public instruction for his approval. If, during the week, sudden need arises for any particular articles, "special" requisitions are made out, but through the same channels.

Of each requisition six copies are made, of which one is kept on file at the office of the secretary of public instruction, one copy goes to the master builder of this bureau, one to the storekeeper, and one is kept on file in the office of this bureau. The original requisition and one copy are sent to the insular purchasing agent. The latter keeps the original and returns the other copy after it has been properly numbered according to the entries in that office. When the goods are delivered by the insular purchasing agent, the storekeeper receipts for them on check slips in triplicate form after he has checked off the goods. One of these slips the storekeeper retains, and from it makes his entries on the stock book. The other two check slips are returned to the insular purchasing agent.

After the storekeeper has made his entries, he sends the check slip to the office. There it first reaches the master builder, who compares it with the requisition, and if found correct he delivers it to the property clerk in whose custody it remains. In due time invoices and receipts covering the articles on check slips are received in duplicate form at the office of this bureau from the insular purchasing agent and turned over to the property clerk. The latter compares them with the check slips and requisitions and notates thereon each sub-head of the appropriation, with the amount to be charged to it.

When the invoices and receipts have been found correct, the receipts are submitted to the chief of the bureau for his signature. Both receipts, when signed, are at once returned to the insular purchasing agent for his further disposition.

The invoices remain in the office of this bureau and in charge of the property clerk. From them he makes his entries on the stock cards as to the requisition number, when they have been ordered and in what quantity, what quantity has been received and when, together with the price, after 10 per cent for transportation has been added in each instance.

At the end of each quarter the articles contained in the invoices received during that quarter are entered on Abstract No. 703, auditor's forms. The articles are divided into unexpendable and expendable, and each subdivision of the abstract gives in alphabetical order the amount of the different articles received on each invoice.

The expenditures of this bureau, in the way of building materials and supplies of various kinds, are accounted for in detail in the expenditure list on Auditor's Form No. 706, which accompanies each return, and the totals of which are embodied in the latter. The quantities of each article expended on various jobs during the preceding three months are taken from the stock book of the storekeeper and from the check slips from the Nozaleda Yard. They are compiled so as to obtain the totals of the articles used during that period, and to make the necessary entry on the return.

Expendable property, such as second-hand building material, taken from public buildings during alterations, is under Executive Order

No. 10-1903, entered on the quarterly return as property otherwise received provided it is still serviceable. When issued out again, it is accounted for in the expenditure list.

Whenever tools or other unexpendable property of comparatively small value become unserviceable by wear and tear, they are dropped on the next quarterly return with the necessary explanation furnished in the expenditure list.

An account is also kept in the office of this bureau of the articles issued from day to day by the storekeeper, or from the Nozaleda Yard to the various jobs. The cost of these articles, together with that of the labor, etc., supplied will give an accurate idea of the money expended on the various improvements. As the prices of the different articles are constantly changing, always the latest quotations on the invoices of the insular purchasing agent should be used.

Every three months inventory is taken by the property clerk of the stock on hand in the storehouse and any shortage is charged up to the storekeeper, who is under bond, and therefore is held responsible. Once a month the property clerk goes over the list of unexpendable property kept by the storekeeper, which, of course, has to tally with the list kept in the property department. Whatever unexpendable property is not on hand in the storehouse is covered by receipts from the foremen of the different jobs, in the hands of the storekeeper.

CONDITIONS, REQUIREMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The necessity for a yard for the storage of lumber, sand, gravel, stone, and cement has been met by the acquisition by this bureau of a lot on Calle Nozaleda and estero de Paco. Its usefulness is demonstrated from day to day. Formerly, when this sort of material was needed, requisitions were made for the amounts required at the various jobs and deliveries made by the insular purchasing agent. The office routine work for each of these requisitions, delays of transportation, various conditions of weather, tides, etc., rendered deliveries of the small orders so uncertain that the commencement of the work on which the material was needed was often delayed for a month or six weeks.

We now are able to keep on hand sand, gravel, stone, and cement in large quantities ready for prompt delivery.

The stock of lumber in the market has been so limited, particularly in the past six months, that we were unable to secure enough lumber for our immediate requirements. This scarcity of lumber is a serious matter, as it necessitates using whatever lumber can be secured, which is often of a different variety or larger and heavier than the conditions require.

As to extensive purchases of lumber by the Government, it is strongly recommended that a better quality of the (so-called) Oregon pine be secured. The quality of the pine so far delivered in Manila is of the lowest grade, which in the United States is used in the cheapest class of buildings. We have many buildings to erect which may very well be constructed of good Oregon pine, but in which it would be advisable to use native hard wood at a much greater expense rather than a poor pine.

Attention is invited to the desirability of purchasing North Carolina or, preferably, Georgia yellow pine, which is one of the best struc-

tural timbers known and is rated in engineering formula as 10 per cent more efficient than American oak.

A large stock of California redwood, however, is desirable, as it is better adapted than pine for many uses.

This bureau is furnished by the insular purchasing agent with three escort wagons and one carretela. The carretela is kept at the Anloague storeroom and is under our immediate control, and from it we get most efficient service. It is believed to be a fact that the escort wagon service could be improved 40 per cent by having them under our immediate control. The aggregate of time and money wasted on the one item of transportation is so great that it is deemed worthy of mention herein.

The drivers knock off work so as to arrive at the corral at 12 m. and 5 p. m. If, at 10.30 a. m. or at 3.30 p. m., it is desired to send a load of material to any given point and should the driver think he will be unable to deliver the material and be at the corral at 12 m. or 5 p. m., he will refuse the work and go direct to the corral. Thus, almost every day an hour or more is lost by every team both in the morning and afternoon. The short days are never made up by longer hours on the following day. Furthermore, if a driver is not in harmony with his directions he will take his own time in making a trip and disarrange a day's programme of delivery, with the consequent annoyance and delay at the buildings. If the drivers were responsible to this office it is obvious that more efficient service would be obtained.

Attention is very earnestly invited to the lack of uniformity of office hours among the bureaus of the insular government, as a source of many delays and inconveniences, that could be easily obviated if a standard scheme of hours was adopted. This bureau is obliged to have a morning and afternoon session, not only on account of the fact that our workmen throughout the city require supervision during their working hours, but also from the fact that it requires more than half a day for our office dealings with Manila business men, both for their own convenience and ours. While the bureaus whose office hours end at 1.30 or 2 p. m. complete their full quota of hours, still it shortens the day so far as other bureaus and Manila business men are concerned who close their morning session at 12 m.

The reason this matter is touched upon is not particularly in the interest of this bureau only, but in the interest of all the bureaus of the insular government, inasmuch as the delay in our service is their inconvenience. The matters that we are ready to take up in the afternoon are often delayed until the next morning.

In reviewing the work of the past year there are to be found drawings and specifications for a large amount of cabinet fittings which are in part built into the buildings, but there is a great deal which is more properly called furniture. Both of these classes of work, when built by this bureau, are done by hand labor solely, without the aid of any woodworking machinery, and the cost is correspondingly increased. Until this bureau is allowed a woodworking plant of modest equipment, it is recommended that all cabinet fittings and furniture be made by the forestry bureau, which has a well equipped woodworking plant and a trained corps of mechanics. A small plant would enable us not only to take care of the above class of work, but also to handle our regular constructional work more expeditiously, efficiently, and economically.

This bureau must necessarily do a very considerable amount of work itself each year. There is a large amount of work on which it is very difficult to get contractors to figure at all, for the following reasons: First, because the job may be so small that the contractors do not care to bother with it; second, it may be an intricate repair job, where it is impossible to foresee the amount of work that may be entailed. There is an additional reason, namely, what may be termed emergency cases, where the nature of the work requires immediate attention, and there is no time to prepare plans and specifications, advertise for bids, and prepare the regular papers.

It is possible, if not quite probable, that efficient contractors may be so busy that they can not handle additional work, in which event the government would be in a position to have to accept bids from persons of doubtful responsibility and ability, or do the work itself.

As previously mentioned herein, the complexion of our force of skilled workmen has completely changed during the past year. That is to say, 97 per cent of the skilled laborers in a total of 150 skilled and unskilled employed last year were Chinese. To-day, of 343 skilled and unskilled laborers (divided about equally), all are native Filipinos. Two Chinese and 12 Japanese skilled workmen complete the quota. This difference is due in part, however, to the fact that for some time past most of our work has been of a rough character, such as framing, boarding, fencing, stalls, etc., where it is advantageous and economical to employ native labor; but in all work requiring more mechanical ability, either Chinese or Japanese must be employed. It is possible, in time, that through the agency of the trade schools, conducted by the bureau of education, some better artisans may be developed.

It seems advisable, in view of the importance of the work which this bureau has in charge, that the Commission repeal the original act creating the bureau and acts amendatory thereof, and substitute therefor a new act which will meet conditions which experience has demonstrated require certain rules of procedure. This was done in the case of the bureau of engineering. A draft of such an act, with explanation in detail, will be submitted to the Commission shortly for favorable consideration. There should be some definite rule of procedure for the advertisement of contracts and for modification thereof in the case of emergency work. As we shall be doing more and more work in the provinces and districts remote from Manila, provision should be made for the purchase of material directly by the bureau instead of through the insular purchasing agent.

As stated in section on the personnel, there should be wider latitude in the employment of assistants, whose salaries are payable from appropriation for construction instead of from the regular salaries and wages appropriations. Provincial transportation should be chargeable against appropriations for provincial work.

FINANCIAL.

Appropriations to this bureau for the maintenance, repair, and construction of public buildings were originally made in the form of a lump sum covering a specified list of improvements for all bureaus. The amounts were not itemized. This method of appropriation was later modified so as to provide for each bureau a specific sum for improvements, detailed in description, but not as to amounts. Under

both these systems credits could be transferred—in the first instance from one bureau to another, and in the second from one item of improvement in any single bureau to another item when necessary, provided the total sum appropriated under that head was not exceeded.

The present appropriations are conditioned on an absolute limitation of cost of each item mentioned to the cost thereof. If there should be a balance on any item it is not available for other work for that bureau, but must be returned to the treasury.

The bureau of architecture, therefore, in executing the work for the current half year, is obliged to keep within the sum allowed for each detailed item mentioned in the estimate for appropriation. Should it be found impossible to execute any of these improvements without exceeding the appropriation therefor, it would become necessary either to stop the work or ask for an increased appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the increase might be due solely to the variations in price of material and labor. It is often the case, too, that materials purchased from the insular purchasing agent vary in price over 50 per cent within the same month. It would be impossible to estimate the cost of any one building so accurately that the amounts estimated for each item, such as labor, lumber, stone, hardware, iron, etc., would in every instance cover the amount actually expended. It is usually the case when the work is actually done that some items are higher and some lower than was estimated, but taken all together they do not exceed the total sum allowed.

In the expenditure of the current appropriations the bureau is, to an extent, in very much the same position so far as the expenditures for any one bureau is concerned as it would be in the case cited above, if each item of material and labor entering into a building were limited in cost.

It is believed that if moneys are appropriated as heretofore that the intent of the Commission as to their careful disbursement can be complied with, notwithstanding the absence of restrictions contained in the current appropriations.

A statement showing the amount of money expended under each sub-head of the appropriation bill is as follows:

Appropriation and disbursements, fiscal year ending August 31, 1903.

	Appropriation.	Disbursed.	Balance reverting.
Salaries and wages:			
Act 430	\$5,470.00	.....	
Act 490	6,270.00	.....	
Act 595	13,665.00	\$23,796.51	
Total	25,405.00	23,796.51	\$1,608.49
Contingent expenses:			
Act 430	1,050.00	.....	
Act 490	400.00	.....	
Act 595	1,000.00	2,442.11	
Total	2,450.00	2,442.11	7.89
Transportation:			
Act 430	150.00	.....	
Act 490	200.00	.....	
Act 595	1,000.00	986.28	
Total	1,350.00	986.28	363.72
			1,980.10

Appropriation and disbursements, fiscal year ending August 31, 1903—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Disbursed.	Balance.	Balance reverting.
Building supplies and laborers:				
Act 430.....	\$27,000.00	.....		
Act 490.....	18,000.00	.....		
Act 595.....	38,000.00	<i>a</i> \$54,183.55		
Total.....	83,000.00	54,183.55		<i>b</i> \$28,816.45
Public printing office: Act 490.....	2,000.00	1,998.12		1.88
Government laboratories:				
Act 430.....	10,200.00	.....		
Act 595.....	40,000.00	24,690.48		
Total.....	50,200.00	24,690.48		25,609.52
Treasury vaults:				
Act 430.....	16,400.00	<i>c</i> 5,000.00		
		2,279.40		
		2,970.86		
Total.....	16,400.00	10,250.26		<i>d</i> 6,149.74
Exposition buildings:				
Act 430.....	4,100.00	.....		
Act 490.....	2,000.00	6,524.27		
Total.....	6,100.00	6,524.27	\$424.27	
Insular cold storage and ice plant:				
Act 430.....	13,800.00	.....		
	4,000.00	18,414.62		
Total.....	17,800.00	18,414.62	614.62	
New custom-house: Act 430.....	75,000.00	64,910.85		<i>e</i> 10,089.15
Old custom-house:				
Act 430.....	3,101.32	.....		
Act 490.....	2,000.00	.....		
Act 595.....	2,500.00	7,601.32		
Total.....	7,601.32	7,601.32		
Casemates and buildings, constabulary: Act 430.....	2,100.00	327.79		1,772.21
Bureau of Agriculture:				
Act 430.....	1,450.00	.....		
Act 490.....	1,000.00	.....		
Act 595.....	1,500.00	.....		
Act 682.....	200.00	2,576.32		
Total.....	4,150.00	2,576.32		1,573.68
Semaphore signal station: Act 430.....	800.00	734.29		65.71
Malacañang Palace: Act 430.....	1,150.00	1,150.00		
Storeroom and offices, bureau of architecture:				
Act 430.....	8,000.00	.....		
Act 682.....	500.00	8,212.05		
Total.....	8,500.00	8,212.05		<i>f</i> 287.95
Nozaleda lumber yard, bureau of architecture:				
Act 490.....	1,000.00	.....		
Act 595.....	600.00	1,600.00		
Total.....	1,600.00	1,600.00		
Forestry bureau: Act 430.....	300.00	300.00		
Shed for insular purchasing agent: Act.....	400.00	204.60		195.40
Sanitarium of Baguio, Benguet:				
Act 430.....	4,500.00	.....		
Act 490.....	3,000.00	.....		
Act 595.....	4,500.00	.....		
Act 682.....	2,500.00	.....		
Act 795.....	2,235.00	15,878.08		
Total.....	16,735.00	15,878.08		856.92

a \$1,395.89, loss account changes rate.*b* This balance is covered by requisition from States.*c* Turned into general fund, loss account changes rate.*d* Balance will be practically wiped out in settlement contract of Albert Bryan.*e* Due Campbell, \$9,663.53.*f* Due H. D. Woolfe, \$265.50.

Appropriation and disbursements, fiscal year ending August 31, 1903—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Disbursed.	Balance.	Balance reverting.
Civil hospital:				
Act 430.....	\$1,100.00			
Act 490.....	800.00	\$1,880.80		
Total.....	1,900.00	1,880.80		\$19.20
Intendencia building:				
Act 430.....	130.00			
Act 490.....	500.00	630.00		
Total.....	630.00	630.00		
Smallpox hospital, board of health: Act 430.....	2,525.00	2,525.00		
San Lazaro hospital and serum institute, board of health: Act 490.....	10,220.00	5,852.83		4,367.17
Temporary laboratory calle Iris: Act 490.....	400.00	679.90	\$278.90	
Temporary laboratory and serum station: Act 595.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Agricultural and industrial school, Baguio: Act 595.....	500.00	491.14		8.86
Board of health morgue and crematory: Act 595.....	4,300.00	3,618.32		681.68
Bureau of coast guard and transportation: Act 682.....	2,000.00	798.59		1,201.41
Pilot and semaphore station: Act 682.....	1,700.00			1,700.00
Total.....			1,317.79	83,396.93
Balance.....				1,317.79
Credit by invoices in property account not charged.....				82,079.14
Balance.....				1,913.46
				83,992.60

^a Due La Electricista, \$550.

The debit amounts shown have been covered by appropriation Acts 807 and 831.

The balance stated above covers property for June, 1903, amounting to \$19,650.83, which has not yet been charged against appropriation in the auditor's office, which would make balance due bureau under maintenance of public buildings and public works, 1903.....	\$69,916.92
In treasury to credit of disbursing officer.....	14,017.18
Due appropriation from contingent expenses, 1904.....	58.50
Total.....	83,992.60

Public works and maintenance of public buildings.

	Appropriated.	Disbursed.	Balance.
Act 430.....	\$172,056.32		
Act 490.....	40,920.00		
Act 595.....	99,100.00		
Act 682.....	6,700.00		
Act 795.....	2,449.47	\$237,233.18	
Total.....	321,225.79	237,233.18	83,992.61

Work done by bureau.....	\$59,914.34
Work done by contracts.....	127,566.94
Turned into general fund.....	5,000.00
Loss to appropriations account changes in rate on money and property.....	3,675.29
Paid insular purchasing agent for property.....	41,076.61
Total.....	237,233.18

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriated.	Disbursed.	Balance.
Salary and wages.....	\$25,405.00	\$23,796.51	\$1,608.49
Contingent expenses.....	2,450.00	2,442.11	7.89
Transportation.....	1,350.00	986.28	363.72
Maintenance of public buildings and public works.....	321,225.79	237,233.18	83,992.61
Total.....	350,430.79	264,458.08	85,972.71

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR K. BOURNE,
Chief of Bureau.

EXHIBIT C.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER, FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1903.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Manila, P. I., September 15, 1903.

Hon. JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act 296, and your letter of August 21, 1903, I have the honor to present the following report, covering the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive, with certain information to date of report:

Table No. 1 shows the product of the plant compared with the cost of operation. Value of the total product, \$221,960.10; total cost of operation, \$171,572.80; excess of product over cost of operation, \$50,387.30; exclusive of the wear and tear on equipment and an allowance for rent. Allowing 10 per cent on the value of the equipment for wear and tear (\$14,150.66) and \$12,000 for rent, there remains \$24,236.64 excess of product over all.

The scale of prices from which the printing and binding was computed was based on Ramaley's scale, and is less than that paid for printing and binding by the civil and military governments of the Philippine Islands to commercial houses previous to September 15, 1901. Still, during this period the bureau has maintained a school of instruction in all of the trade specialties.

Table No. 2 is a statement of appropriations and disbursements and the balances on hand in the several subdivisions of the appropriation acts. In this table the losses and gains by reason of changes in ratios have been disregarded.

Table No. 3 is a statement of miscellaneous receipts of the bureau for other than printing and binding.

Table No. 4 is a separate statement of appropriations for salaries and wages, the amount expended, and the balances on hand exclusive of losses by the changes in ratios.

Table No. 5 is an itemized statement of disbursements by J. G. Jester, United States disbursing officer, Insular Bureau, Washington, D. C., with a recapitulation showing resources and disbursements. In this connection attention is called to the column showing dates orders were placed, being separated into the fiscal years of 1902 and 1903.

Table No. 6 is a statement of sundry disbursements made by H. A. Lampman, disbursing officer, at Manila, P. I.

Table No. 7 is a statement of purchases from the insular purchasing agent, showing charges by vouchers and ratio of reduction in making settlement in the auditor's office. For itemization of articles included in these vouchers see Table No. 8.

Table No. 8 is a statement of articles ordered from the insular purchasing agent and received previous to June 30, 1903. Financial statement covering these items, with voucher numbers and the ratios at which settlements were made, is given in Table No. 7.

Table No. 9 is a statement of all orders received prior to June 30, 1903, but not paid for from the funds of this bureau. Nearly all of these have been paid by J. G. Jester out of funds of the insular purchasing agent.

Table No. 10 is a statement of articles ordered through the insular purchasing agent during the fiscal year 1903, but not received before July 1, 1903. These amounts are chargeable against the balances in the appropriations for contingent expenses.

Table No. 11 is an itemized statement of stock and supplies used during the fiscal year 1903 and those dropped by report of committee.

Table No. 12 is an itemized statement of printing paper expended during the fiscal year 1903.

Table No. 13 is an itemized statement of stock and supplies on hand June 30, 1903.

Table No. 14 is a statement of sundry disbursements for the fiscal year 1902 made at Manila, P. I., by H. A. Lampman, and chargeable against the contingent expenses of that fiscal year.

Table No. 15 is a statement of articles delivered by the insular purchasing agent during the fiscal year 1903, chargeable to the fiscal year 1902, showing charges by vouchers and ratio of reduction in the auditor's office. For itemization of articles included in these vouchers see Table No. 16.

Table No. 16 is an itemized statement of articles ordered from the insular purchasing agent in Manila, P. I., during the fiscal year 1902, but delivered and charged subsequent to that date. Financial statement covering these items and the ratio of reduction made by auditor is shown in Table No. 15.

Table No. 16a gives in detail the number of employees on the rolls of this bureau September 1, 1903, with their nationalities.

Table No. 17 is a statement of the printing and binding executed by the bureau of public printing for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and includes (1) itemized list by departments, bureaus, and offices, and by months; (2) itemized list of work done for other than the civil government; (3) recapitulation of all work executed, shown by departments and by months.

EQUIPMENT.

Among the important additions ordered to the equipment of this plant during the year have been the following: 4 linotype machines, duplication of power plant, 1 rotary planer, 3 Miehle presses No. 1 (one installed), and 3 Gordon platen presses, 1 plate-shaving machine, and 1 Quimby screw pump.

Following the completion of the census, the institution of a legislative assembly will create certain demands on this bureau which it will be necessary to provide for in advance. Should it be decided that the proceedings of this assembly are to be printed daily, or even weekly, and kept current, the equipment of the plant will have to be materially increased, and the orders therefor placed at least eighteen months in advance to insure its delivery and installation.

BUILDING.

Owing to the increased demands on the present building, it has been found necessary to provide extra warehouse room on the ground of this bureau, and for that purpose the Commission has appropriated \$38,500 U. S. currency for a structural steel building, 135 feet long by 45 feet 6 inches wide, two stories high, of similar style to the present plant.

It is my intention to ask the insular architect to make a thorough inspection of the present buildings with a view to remedying certain defects. Having secured such a report in writing, recommendations will be made to the Commission in relation thereto.

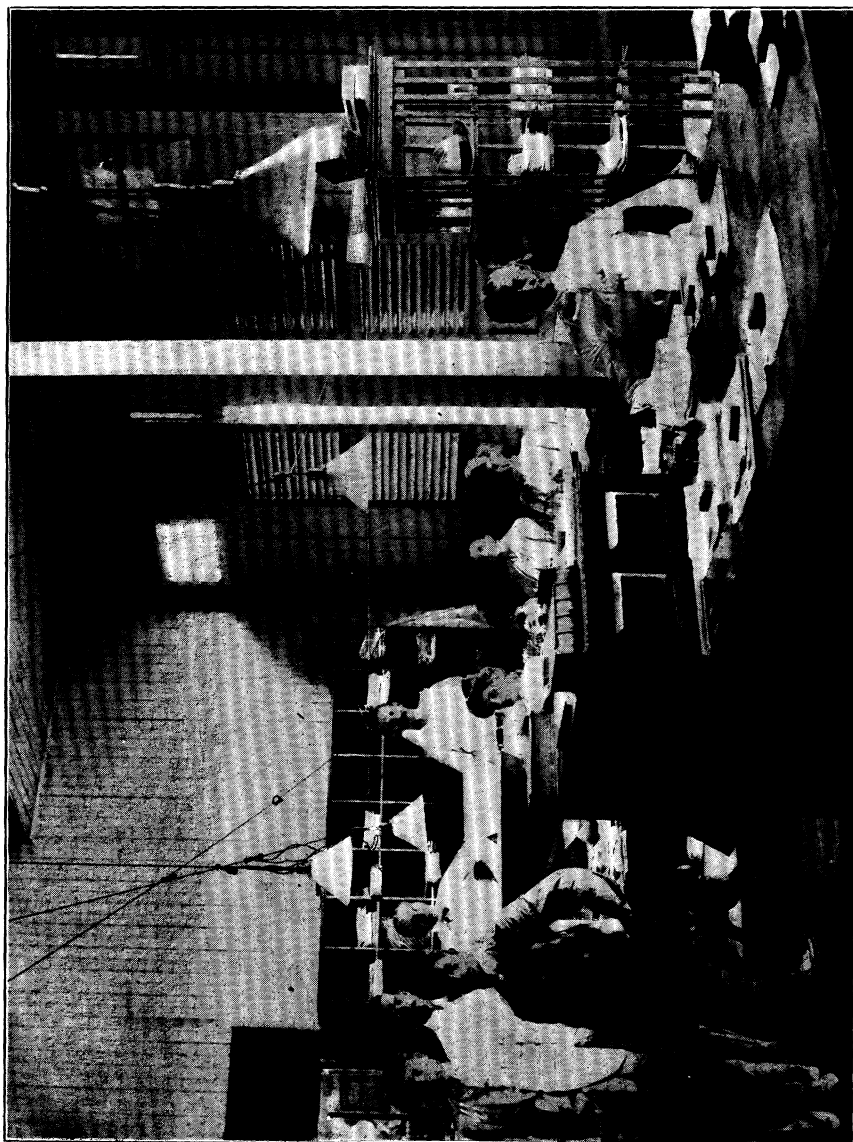
EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

On September 1, 1903, there were 248 employees on the rolls. Table No. 16a gives the number of employees by departments, whether permanent or temporary, giving nationalities and the number entitled to overtime pay.

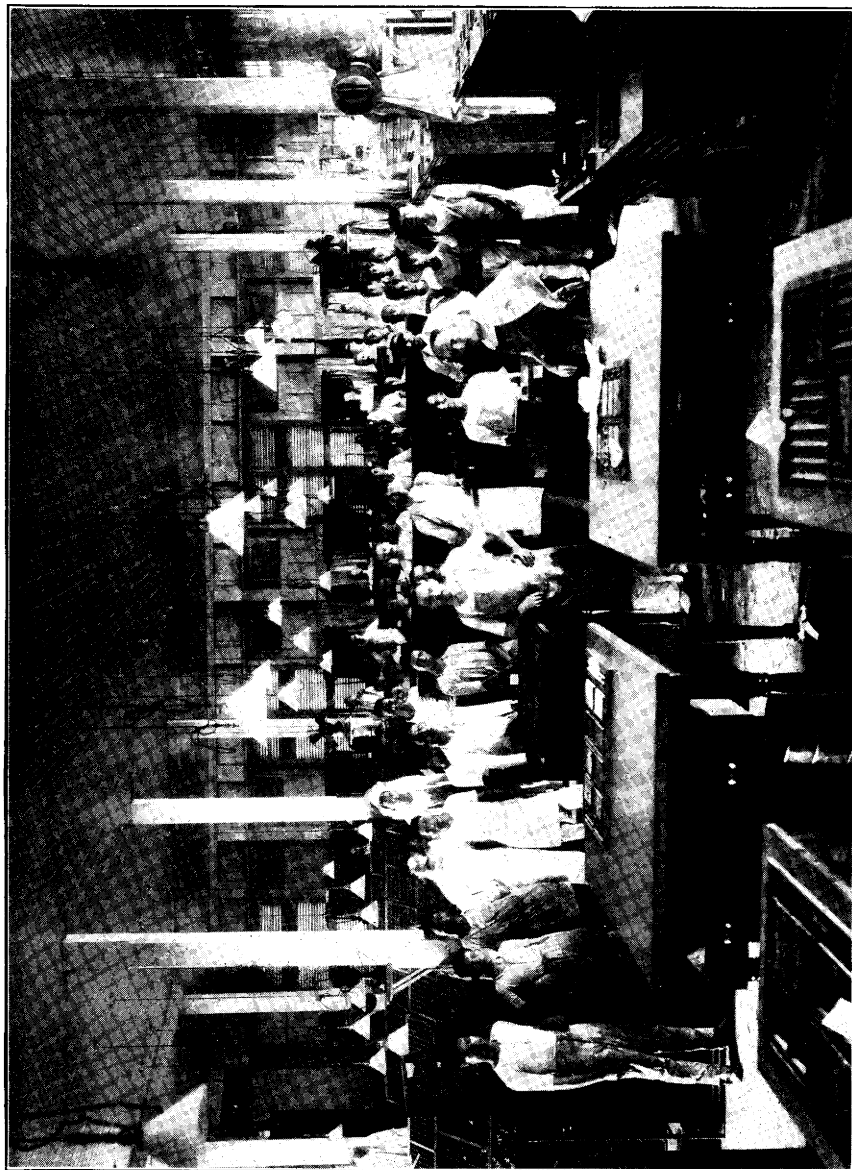
The following data shows the separations by classes and nationalities, and also gives the number of those separated from the service who were selected from the eligible list of the U. S. Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year 1903:

	Re- signed.	Trans- ferred.	Dis- charged.	Deaths.	Total.
PERMANENT.					
Americans:					
Instructors from United States civil service.....	3	2	6	1	12
Clerks from United States civil service.....	1	1	1		3
Instructors from Philippine civil service.....	3		4		7
Clerks from Philippine civil service.....				1	1
Copyholders from Philippine civil service.....		1	3		4
Watchmen from Philippine civil service.....		1			1
					28
Filipinos:					
Craftsmen.....			2		2
Junior craftsmen.....				1	1
Apprentices.....			8		8
Helpers.....	1		8		9
Messengers and carretela drivers.....			11		11
					31
TEMPORARY.					
Americans:					
Instructors.....	4		14		18
Clerks.....	3				3
Copyholders.....	1				1
Negro employees.....	1		1		2
Watchmen.....	1		5		6
					30
Filipinos:					
Craftsmen.....	1		8		9
Junior craftsmen.....			28		28
Apprentices.....			9		9
	19	5	108	3	46
Total separations.....					135

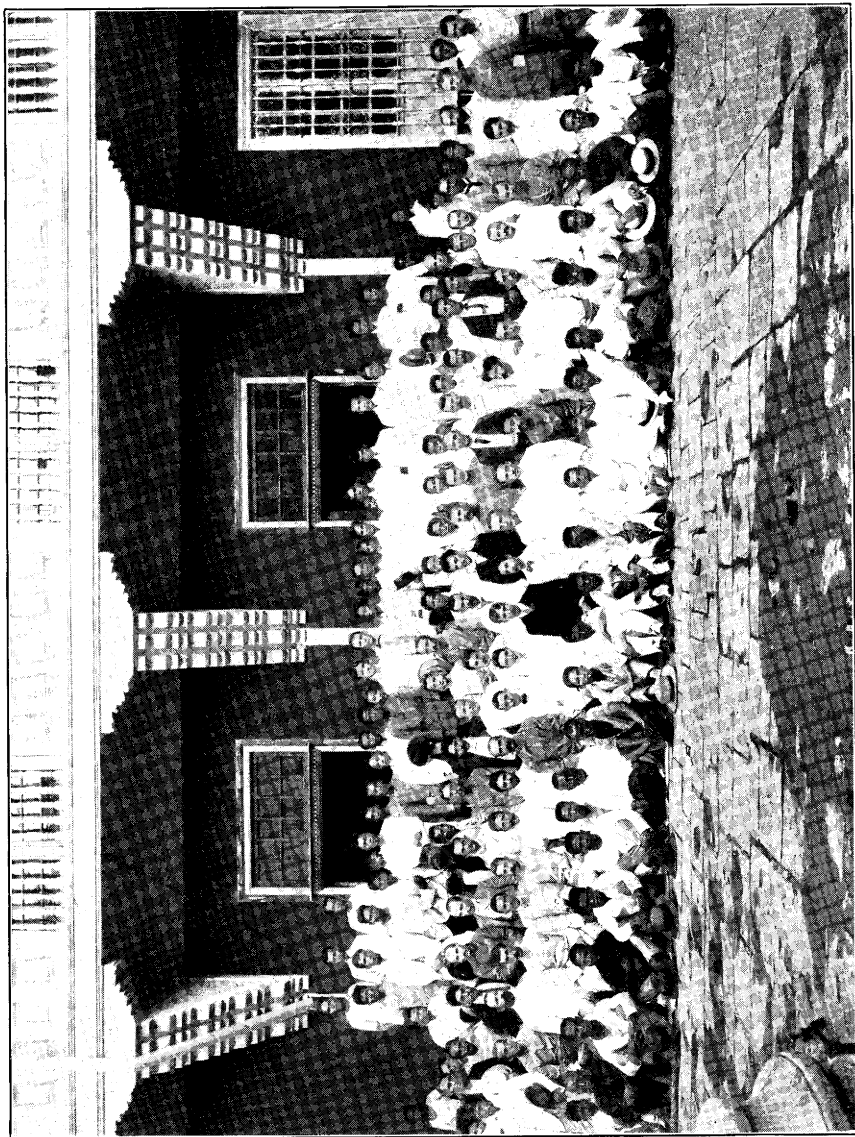
For the purpose of maintaining the permanency of the native working force of the bureau it was deemed wise to provide extra compensation for faithful service, which was done by the passage of Act No.



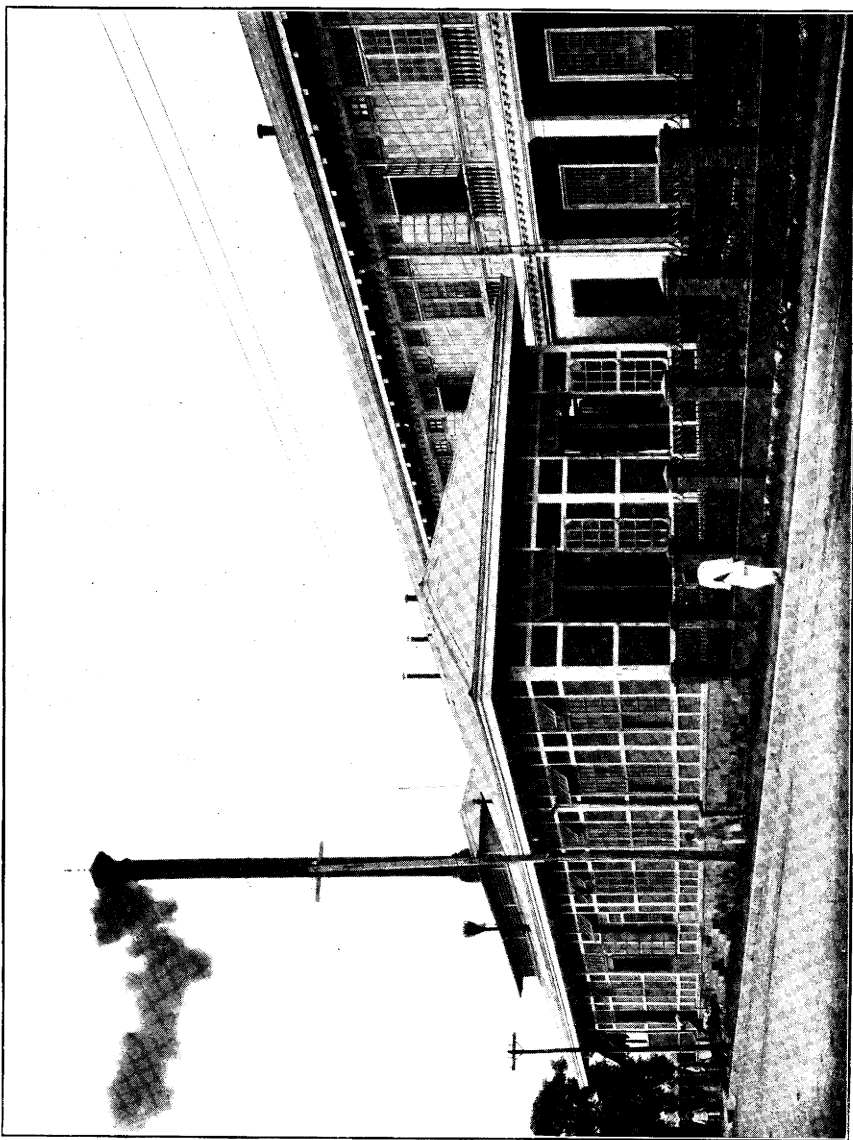
SECTION OF PROOF ROOM.



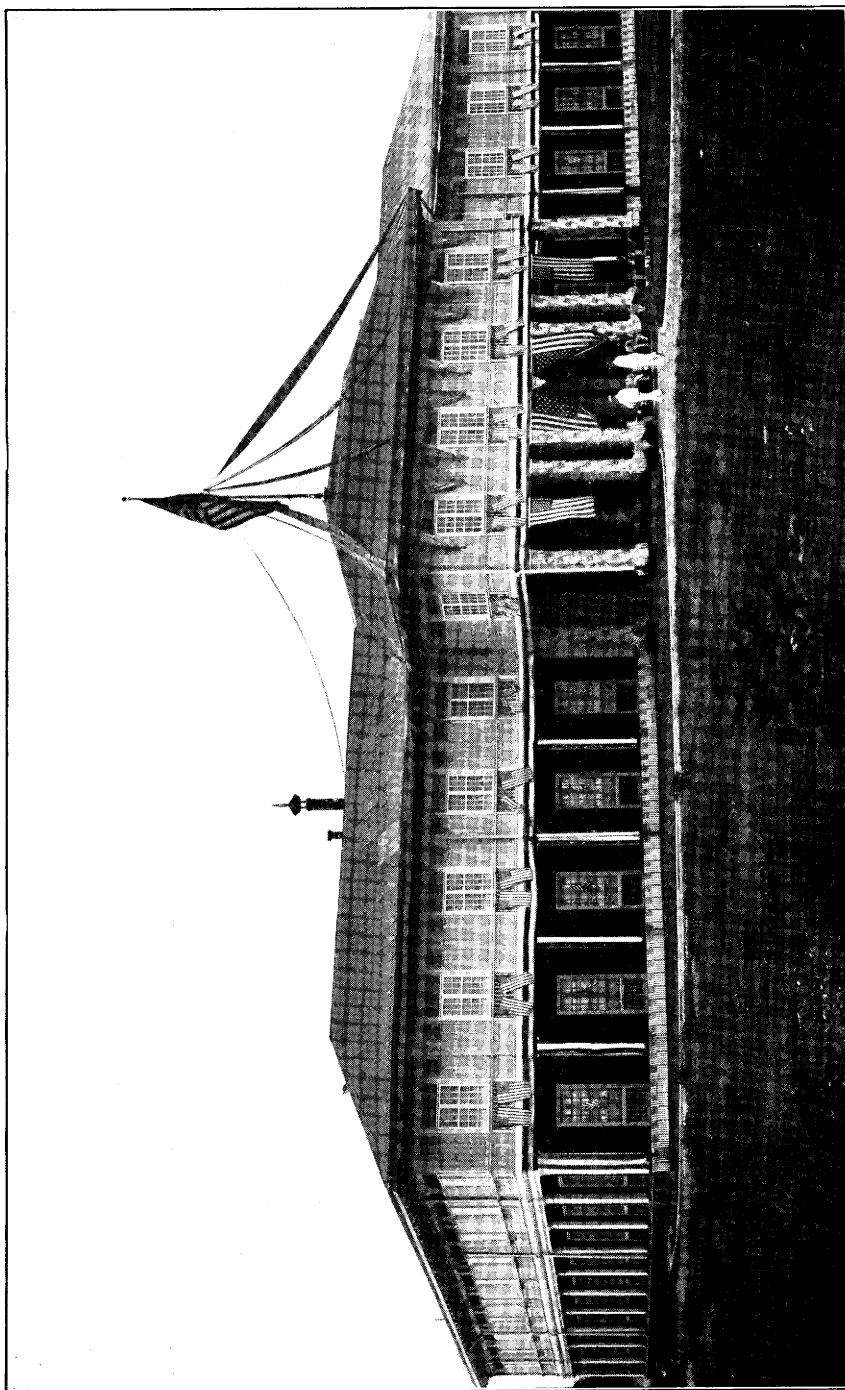
COMPOSING ROOM.



EMPLOYEES OF BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING, JANUARY 1, 1903.



POWER PLANT AND MACHINE SHOP.



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

650, which also provides for apprentices, their compensation, and terms of service. The act reads as follows:

[No. 650.]

AN ACT providing for the employment of apprentices in the bureau of public printing, fixing their term of service and compensation, providing for the payment of extra compensation to native craftsmen in said bureau, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There may be employed in the bureau of public printing as many apprentices as in the judgment of the secretary of public instruction the interests of the public service will permit, such apprentices to be selected by the public printer subject to such requirements as to age, physique, health, character, and education as may be prescribed by the Philippine civil service board. Apprentices shall be designated as first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth class apprentices, and shall be paid and serve in each class as hereinafter prescribed. All original appointments shall be to the sixth class, and apprentices shall be required to serve at least three months in this class at twenty cents per day before promotion to the fifth class, at least six months in the fifth class at thirty cents per day before promotion to the fourth class, at least nine months in the fourth class at forty cents per day before promotion to the third class, at least six months in the third class at sixty cents per day before promotion to the second class, at least six months in the second class at eighty cents per day before promotion to the first class, and at least six months in the first class at one dollar and ten cents per day, when they may be rated in the bureau of public printing as craftsmen. The promotion or reduction of an apprentice from one class to another shall be made by the public printer, and shall be based on the civil service efficiency rating of the apprentice.

SEC. 2. Each native craftsman employed in the bureau of public printing at the end of three years of honest, faithful, satisfactory, and continuous service in such bureau from the date this act becomes effective shall be entitled to receive extra compensation as follows: Ten cents per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of sixty cents or more but less than one dollar and twenty cents; twenty cents per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of one dollar and twenty cents or more but less than one dollar and sixty cents; and thirty cents per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of one dollar and sixty cents or more: *Provided*, That on the recommendation of the public printer, approved by the secretary of public instruction, one year's accumulated extra compensation may be paid at the conclusion of two years' continuous service; *And provided further*, That in case of the separation of any native craftsman from the bureau of public printing before completing the three years' service herein prescribed on account of permanent disability or death, such native craftsman or his estate, as the case may be, may, on the recommendation of the public printer, approved by the secretary of public instruction, receive the extra compensation herein provided which may have accumulated up to the time of his separation from service in the bureau. The time served by native craftsmen as second-class and first-class apprentices shall be counted as a part of the three years' honest, faithful, satisfactory, and continuous service for which extra compensation is allowed by the provisions of this section. For the purposes of this act the services of native craftsmen shall be deemed continuous until such craftsmen are definitely separated from service in the bureau of public printing.

SEC. 3. There shall be kept in the bureau of public printing an accurate account of the extra compensation accruing under the provisions of section two of this act and the disbursing officer for the bureau shall pay the same to the persons entitled thereto, as the same becomes due under and by virtue of this enactment, on the presentation of proper vouchers signed by the public printer and approved by the secretary of public instruction.

SEC. 4. The compensation mentioned in this act is stated in money of the United States, but may be paid either in money of the United States or its equivalent in local currency at the authorized rate, as may be provided by law or order.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on March first, nineteen hundred and three.
Enacted, March 3, 1903.

Blank used as a voucher for extra compensation under this act is attached as Exhibit 9 in Appendix A. This blank is filled in from the daily record of the native employees kept in the office.

The difficulties encountered in securing capable craftsmen-instructors for this bureau is presumably caused by the reported conditions existing in these islands. If some provision could be made whereby the employees could secure wholesome food at more reasonable prices than prevail, and suitable houses at lower rentals, it would no doubt tend to reduce the difficulty, and result in the employees being more satisfied with conditions and salaries. If some provision could be made whereby the employees could secure property upon which houses could be erected, available to them at a rent based on the cost of construction and maintenance, granting a reasonable time wherein the tenants may elect to become purchasers on easy payments and credit allowed for payments made as rent, it would no doubt help to ameliorate conditions.

INSTRUCTION OF FILIPINOS.

The chief of this bureau has used his best endeavors to carry out the wishes of the Commission relative to the instruction of the Filipinos in the printing trades, and the results are already gratifying. Whenever an American instructor has shown an indisposition to fulfill this part of his contract summary action has been taken in which your loyal support has been received. Details of the method of instruction and other general information in regard to the capabilities, etc., of the native employees are given in the following report of the superintendent of instruction:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the instruction of the native employees in the bureau of public printing:

Appreciable progress has been made in the instruction of native craftsmen. Almost wholly unacquainted with modern machinery and ignorant of the bulk of the work executed in this office, they have shown themselves apt and willing. By far the greater number have been boys who had served but a few months in the smaller offices of the city, and many had no experience. Yet, after a few months of experience and instruction in this office, they have been enabled to take the civil-service examination as junior craftsmen and pass successfully.

Though there were but few apprentices appointed as such until the passage of Act 650 (March 3, 1903), it must be borne in mind that a majority of the native employees are still in their apprenticeship and in constant need of instruction.

Since my detail as superintendent of instruction, the system of educating apprentices and junior craftsmen, previously instituted by you, has been elaborated and perfected so that it is now possible to report daily the particular subdivision of the trade upon which each apprentice has been instructed.

In the composing room more attention has been given to this branch of the work of late, owing to the willing efforts of the present foreman. Several of the apprentices have shown remarkable aptitude in the elementary specialties. These boys are permitted to set "live" copy just as soon as they have learned how to handle a stick, learn the case, and space a line, and in a very short time some of them have become as proficient as junior craftsmen certified with a year or two years' experience. Such boys have a better knowledge of the English language, which possibly accounts for their more rapid advancement. Improvement in the English language will result in better proofs and require less preparation of copy. Your personal appeal to these employees to perfect themselves in school studies has borne good fruit where most needed, because nearly all the employees of the composing room now attend night school. The installation of the new linotype machines permitted the assignment of native craftsmen as learners, and while it is too early to expect great results, there can be no doubt that success will follow. Of course the output of the machine should not be expected to be as high as that of an American, no more than the product of hand composition.

All the work in the bindery seems to be specially attractive to the native employees. They have taken readily to improved machinery. In this department their work compares very favorably with the product of American workmen except as to quantity. Nearly all those classed as junior craftsmen have received their instruction in this office. The regular apprentices are advanced systematically. Already apprentices have been instructed in feeding ruling machines, in folding, operating wire-stitching machines, executing quarter-bound work, and one has charge of a ruling machine. The native craftsmen have charge of the Dexter automatic folder and the Smythe book-sewing machines. There are only four American craftsmen instructors in the bindery at present.

Apprentices in the press room are first taught the mechanism and care of the press and then placed to feed. They put the form on press, fix the tympan, adjust the impression, and are being educated in marking out and filling in overlays.

The first two apprentices assigned to the electrotype and stereotype room have already demonstrated their fitness for this class of work, one as a molder and builder and the other as a finisher. Samples of complete plates made by these boys under instruction have been forwarded to the St. Louis Exposition. Other apprentices are assigned to the battery and the finishing machines.

Progress in the photo-engraving room has not been as rapid and appreciable as in other departments owing to the extensive knowledge of chemicals required. Notwithstanding this the apprentices are able to execute line work, from photographing to routing.

On this date there are 44 apprentices employed under Act 650, assigned as follows: Composing room, 8; bindery, 11; press room, 14; foundry, 6; photo-engraving room, 4; power plant, 1. Two have been advanced to class 4 and 14 to class 5. Not one has failed to receive the recommendation of his foreman to advance in grade after serving the required period in a lower class.

Attendance has been good on the whole. Those who showed dislike for the work after assignment left the service of their own accord. Sixteen appointments have thus been canceled.

As a general rule, the American instructors have taken kindly to imparting their experience and methods, and many take pride in the results already obtained.

Following your personal appeal to the employees to take up the study of the English language, the letter inclosed (Appendix A, Exhibit 1) was forwarded to the principals of the several city night schools. As a consequence, a large majority are now regular attendants.

Attached hereto are the blanks used for daily reports from each division, showing specialties reported on August 31, 1903; also the grade blanks for reporting changes in classes. (Appendix A, Exhibits 2 to 8.)

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN C. JONES,
Superintendent of Instruction.

Mr. JOHN S. LEECH, *Public Printer.*

PRODUCT OF THE PLANT.

There were 6,670 requisitions for printing, binding, and engraving executed by the bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. These orders embraced every class of work known to the art of modern printing, and invite comparison with the product of the greatest of American printing houses.

The product of the composing room, in addition to a large and varied assortment of job work, included the printing of publications in English, Spanish, French, and native languages—Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, Pampangan, Tinguian, Pangasinan, and Vicol. Chinese circulars were also printed.

During the year the equipment of the press room comprised 4 Miehle cylinder, 6 platen, 1 Harris automatic, and 1 Carver and Swift stamping presses. On many occasions it was found necessary to keep these presses in operation two to five hours overtime each day. Particularly was this the case in making delivery before a given date of the millions of census schedules printed. Recently the facilities of this division

have been augmented by additional machinery, relieving somewhat congested conditions.

The bindery product represented all grades of work, from stub books in quarter bindings to extra Russia ends and bands and patent backs for blank books; books and pamphlets being bound from paper covers to full levant morocco with embossed titles. The binding of old Spanish records and documents for the various bureaus comprised a portion of the work in this branch of the plant.

Both electrotype and stereotype plates were made in the foundry, meeting all the requirements of the bureau. Attention is invited to the large map of "iron deposits in Bulacan Province," 23 by 32 inches, which was inserted in Mining Bureau Bulletin No. 3. This map was printed from an electrotype plate made from a photozinc etching, the product of the photo-engraving division.

The product of the photo-engraving room was of the highest order, and included the making of half tones, plates for revenue stamps, checks, licenses, maps, and color work.

Taking the total product of the various departments (composing room, press room, bindery, foundry, photo-engraving room, power plant, and paper warehouse), the results have been very satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL PRINTING.

Prior to September 1, 1903, the printing and binding for the provinces was requisitioned for and kept in stock by the treasurer of the Philippine Islands. This printing was charged by this bureau to the treasury bureau, which invoiced same to the various provinces, collecting cash therefor.

On September 1, 1903, acting under instructions from the Civil Commission, all such printing was turned over to this bureau by the treasurer. It has thus become the duty of this office to keep in stock all the regular forms used by this branch of the government. The printing is forwarded to the provinces by registered mail. Collections are made in cash and turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This action saves one delivery and billing, and effects an economy of time and money.

Under the present system the provincial supervisor forwards requisitions to the treasurer for approval, who in turn forwards same to the secretary of finance and justice to be ordered printed.

SYSTEM OF RECORDS.

Attention is invited to the system of records in use by this bureau, given in detail in Appendix B, with copies of the blank forms used. This record is apart from the file, and correspondence, and property accounts which are incident to every bureau of the government.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge my gratification at the cordial cooperation and consistent support received from the honorable secretary of public instruction, and the kind words of approbation voluntarily bestowed by the governor, members of the Commission, and bureau chiefs for the promptness of the dispatch of public printing and the quality of the product executed.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. LEECH, *Public Printer.*

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3. Miscellaneous receipts for other than printing and binding.
4. Appropriations for salaries and wages, amount expended, and balance on hand.
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Recapitulation of Jester's account.
6. Sundry disbursements by H. A. Lampman at Manila, P. I.
7. Statement of purchases from insular purchasing agent by vouchers, showing ratio of reduction.
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14. Sundry disbursements by H. A. Lampman for fiscal year 1902.
15. Articles delivered by insular purchasing agent, by vouchers, and ratio of reduction.
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Third. Recapitulation of all work executed, shown by departments and months.

NOTE.—The statements from 7 to 17, inclusive, are on file, but are not printed in this report as they are quite voluminous and not of general interest. They may be consulted by applying to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department.

TABLE 1.—Statement showing cost of operating the plant during the fiscal year 1903, as compared with the product.

CREDITS.

Printing and binding authorized by the civil governor (Requisitions A).....	\$50,218.75	
Work for other than the civil government	4,655.21	\$54,873.96
Printing and binding authorized by the secretary of—		
Interior (Requisitions B)		15,727.61
Commerce and police (Requisitions C)		20,401.10
Finance and justice (Requisitions D)		97,775.07
Public instruction (Requisitions E)	29,618.65	
Printing for bureau of public printing (sec. 9, Act 296).....	1,406.15	
		31,024.80
Printed stock on hand June 30, 1903		1,628.05
Miscellaneous receipts for other than printing and binding		529.51
Total product.....		\$221,960.10

TABLE 1.—*Statement showing cost of operating the plant during the fiscal year 1903, as compared with the product—Continued.*

DEBITS.		
Salaries and wages.....		\$115,444.02
Printing paper expended.....	\$29,927.19	
Supplies other than printing paper expended.....	21,098.98	
	51,026.17	
Additional charges (freight, transportation, insurance, etc., and insular purchasing agent, 10 per cent)	5,102.61	
		56,128.78
		<u>\$171,572.80</u>
Excess product		50,887.30
Fair wear and tear on the equipment:		
Paid by Jester, 1902.....	\$124,182.75	
Paid by Jester, 1903.....	12,385.25	
Paid to insular purchasing agent, 1902.....	2,932.32	
Paid to insular purchasing agent, 1903.....	2,006.81	
Total equipment.....	141,506.63	
Ten per cent for fair wear and tear.....		\$14,150.66
Allowance for rent		12,000.00
		<u>26,150.66</u>
Excess product over all.....		24,236.64

TABLE 2.—*Statement of appropriations and disbursements for the bureau of public printing, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.*

	Salaries and wages.	Transportation.	Contingent expenses.	Laying out grounds.	Total.
RESOURCES.					
Act 430	\$37,671.50	\$2,000.00	\$22,712.00		
Act 490	38,068.75		21,000.00		
Act 595	76,723.40		^a 25,000.00		
Act 437				\$1,475.20	
In hands of J. G. Jester, July 1, 1902, from fiscal year 1902.....			93,121.77		
Received by J. G. Jester from British Foreign Insurance Co., account loss on shipment of R. C. Ballantyne.....			127.25		
Error in Jester's weekly statement (June 1-6, 1903)			.86		
Total	152,463.65	2,000.00	161,961.88	1,475.20	\$317,900.73
DISBURSEMENTS.					
By J. G. Jester, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903 (Table 5)			103,350.22		
By H. A. Lampman:					
Sundry charges (Table 6)			3,998.79		
Transportation charges (Table 6)		19.44			
Laying out grounds (Table 6).....				1,370.73	
Salaries and wages:					
Act 430 (Table 4)	\$23,773.58				
Act 490 (Table 4)	28,750.21				
Act 595 (Table 4)	62,920.23				
	115,444.02				
By auditor for purchases from insular purchasing agent:					
Equipment and supplies (Table 7)...			9,922.26		
Balances (no deductions being made for gains and losses in changing from one ratio to another):					
Act 430 (Table 4)	\$13,897.92				
Act 490 (Table 4)	9,318.54				
Act 595 (Table 4)	13,803.17				
	^b 37,019.63	1,980.56	^c 42,790.95	104.47	
Balance in hands of J. G. Jester, June 30, 1903.....			^c 1,899.66		
Total	152,463.65	2,000.00	161,961.88	1,475.20	317,900.73

^a \$12,000 transferred to J. G. Jester.^b There remains unpaid, from salaries and wages for 1903, \$450.^c Against this balance there remains unpaid articles, as reported in Tables 9 and 10, amounting to \$39,694.35.

TABLE 3.—*Miscellaneous receipts for other than printing and binding.*

Cash from sale of waste paper	\$233.01
Cash from sale of linen map paper, shipment of R. P. Andrews & Co., to be applied as storage.	250.00
Cash from sale of property condemned by committee.....	46.50
Total receipts.....	529.51
Deposited with insular treasurer.....	529.51

TABLE 4.—*Appropriations for salaries and wages, amount expended, and balance on hand, fiscal year 1903.*

	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance.
Act 430:			
Designated classes.....	\$8,562.50	\$8,265.61	\$296.89
Temporary, clerical, etc.....	24,109.00	15,060.97	9,048.03
Contingent work	5,000.00	447.00	4,553.00
Total	37,671.50	23,773.58	13,897.92
Act 490:			
Designated classes.....	8,712.50	7,864.66	847.84
Temporary, clerical, etc.....	24,161.80	17,055.20	7,106.60
Contingent work.....	5,000.00	3,769.34	1,230.66
Frederick Power.....	194.45	61.01	133.44
Total	38,068.75	28,750.21	9,318.54
Act 595:			
Designated classes.....	52,140.00	45,273.69	6,866.31
Contingent work.....	10,000.00	5,954.65	4,045.35
Additional craftsmen.....	14,583.40	11,691.89	2,891.51
Total	76,723.40	62,920.23	13,803.17
Grand total.....	152,463.65	115,444.02	37,019.63

TABLE No. 5.—Disbursements by James G. Jester, United States disbursing officer, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reference.	Date ordered.	From whom bought.	Articles.	Equip- ment.	Paper.	Other supplies.	Freight.	Insur- ance.	Boxing.	Total.
Printpay:	1902.									
70.	Nov. 27, 1901	E. & H. T. Anthony.	Balance original bill	\$1,619.62			\$70.72	\$18.73		\$1,709.07
86.	Aug. —, 1901	National Electric Supply Co.	Electric supplies.	623.19						623.19
73.	Aug. 26, 1901	Dill & Collins	Paper.		\$124.90		6.36			131.26
97.	June 30, 1902	Ostrander-Seymour Co.	Plate-morising machine.	150.00			.75			150.75
99.	Jan. 2, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.	Type	155.27						155.27
100.	Jan. 16, 1902	Sinclair & Valentine.	Ink.			\$64.00				64.00
101.	Jan. 2, 1902	A. D. Farmer's Sons	Label holders			28.27				28.27
103.	Jan. 2, 1902	Shoemaker & Busch	Copper and turpentine	70.39			11.69			82.08
105.	Jan. 15, 1902	Woodward & Lothrop	Duck, cotton	651.81			43.61			695.42
106.	Jan. 6, 1902	Bingham Bros. Co.	Roller composition and balsam of fir.	307.00						307.00
115.	Aug. —, 1901	American Type Founders' Co.	Hanson planer and knives.	637.00						637.00
102.	Jan. 2, 1902	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	Script cabinet	25.50						25.50
107.	Jan. 5, 1902	J. W. O'Bannon Co.	Book cloth		420.75		11.09			431.84
108.	Dec. 23, 1901	James Reilly Repair and Sup- ply Co.	Distiller	225.00						225.00
109.	do	Loomis-Manning Filter Co.	Filter.	575.00			24.00			599.00
110.	Jan. 19, 1902	Nassau Smelting and Refining Co.	Bismuth.			462.50				462.50
111.	do	do	Antimony			47.50				47.50
112.	Jan. 6, 1902	John Campbell & Co.	Marble paper.			718.68	11.63	5.40	\$4.92	740.63
113.	Jan. 23, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.	Type, etc.	297.93						297.93
114.	Jan. 14, 1902	R. P. Andrews & Co.	Paper, book		6,684.00		806.88	48.12		7,539.00
117.	Jan. 8, 1902	H. S. Crocker & Co.	Binder's and straw boards.			510.60	151.54	4.20		746.96
118.	do	do	Tag board		172.41		32.79	1.25	80.62	206.45
119.	Jan. 15, 1902	do	Paper, writing	963.73			66.00	6.25		1,035.98
120.	do	do	Paper, bond	4,525.58			201.00	29.06		4,755.64
121.	do	do	Paper, ledger	263.83			263.83	47.44		7,790.19
122.	do	do	Bristol board		784.00		49.11	5.67		838.78
123.	Feb. 12, 1902	do	Blotting paper		141.25		26.44	.91		168.60
124.	do	Dexter Folder Co.	Reducing motions and motors.	222.80						222.80
125.	Jan. 14, 1902	R. P. Andrews & Co.	Paper, book		6,684.00		780.34	37.86		7,502.20
126.	Jan. 6, 1902	John Campbell & Co.	Marble paper.			449.82		3.15	6.68	459.65
127.	Jan. 15, 1902	H. S. Crocker & Co.	Cover paper		1,123.04		159.57	8.22		1,290.83
128.	do	do	Colored writing paper		439.10		29.06	3.01		471.17
129.	do	do	White writing paper		1,669.87		136.88	12.12		1,818.87
130.	do	do	Ledger paper.		7,651.18		420.17	51.93		8,123.28
131.	do	do	do		5,198.81		276.94	35.28		5,511.03
132.	do	do	Manila paper.		811.87		94.69	6.03		912.59
133.	Feb. 12, 1902	do	Make-up rules.	3.64						3.64
134.	Jan. 11, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.	Matrices.	109.05			8.61			117.66
135.	do	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Binder's boards			354.64	78.90	2.48	50.38	486.40
136.	Jan. 15, 1902	H. S. Crocker & Co.	Paper, white writing		1,436.94		117.26	9.98		1,564.18

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137	do	Paper, bond	4,971.57	210.23	31.25	5,213.05
138	do	Paper, first ledger	7,013.04	258.01	43.75	7,314.80
139	Feb. 12, 1902	China board	683.39	84.95	5.17	773.51
140	do	Manila paper	858.75	125.73	5.90	990.38
141	do	Envelopes	130.00		3.50	133.50
142	Apr. 10, 1902	R. Carter Ballantyne		60.00		60.00
143	May 28, 1902	Delete Chemical Co.			16.24	1,142.29
144	Apr. 10, 1902	United States Envelope Co	1,126.05	259.40		259.40
145	May 28, 1902	U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co.				24.80
146	do	Shoemaker & Busch				16.15
147	June 30, 1902	Ostrander-Seymour Co.		.15		2,256.95
148	Jan. 15, 1902	H. S. Crocker & Co.	2,256.95		9.38	1,559.47
149	do	Paper, white writing	1,550.09		60.87	8,364.86
150	do	do	8,303.99			214.21
151	do	Paper, ledger	214.21		17.61	17.61
152	do	Iron filings		35.00		35.00
153	May 28, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.		21.60		21.60
154	June 25, 1902	Cutting sticks				1,271.84
155	do	Type, etc	1,271.84			48.60
156	June 9, 1902	Matrices	48.60		24.94	1,552.59
157	June 11, 1902	Envelopes	1,527.65			143.20
158	Apr. 10, 1902	United States Envelope Co		68.20		73.40
159	June 9, 1902	F. Wesel Manufacturing Co	75.00			
160	June 9, 1902	Copper brushes	75.00			
161	June 9, 1902	Chases				
162	June 18, 1902	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	6,128.84	4,554.96	511.02	90,466.32
163	do	Total for 1902	74,525.29	4,558.93	187.28	
164	1903	Reglet	33.75			33.75
165	July 12, 1902	Gears	31.20			31.20
166	July 21, 1902	Book metal				1,050.00
167	Aug. 9, 1902	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	1,050.00			20.50
168	July 21, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.				96.00
169	Aug. 21, 1902	Roller mold	20.50			28.30
170	July 6, 1902	Franklin Book Co		96.00		96.90
171	July 21, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.	28.30			210.00
172	July 12, 1902	F. Wesel Manufacturing Co	96.90			
173	Aug. 11, 1902	Nassua Smelting and Refining Co.		210.00		
174	Sept. 23, 1902	Dixon Crucible Co.		7.50	b. 94	8.44
175	Oct. 17, 1902	Anthony-Seoville Co.		3.15		3.15
176	Oct. 23, 1902	W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co.		21.00	c. 22	21.22
177	Dec. 9, 1902	Richard Young & Co.				171.88
178	do	John Boyle & Co.		171.88		275.00
179	Nov. 23, 1902	American Type Founders' Co.		275.00		27.06
180	Oct. 23, 1902	W. O. Hickok				130.00
181	Nov. 23, 1902	National Electric Supply Co.				7.50
182	Oct. 23, 1902	Bates Machine Co		8.00		8.00
183	Sept. 23, 1902	Miehle Printing Press Co.				2,107.20
184	Sept. 23, 1902	do		30.00		30.00
185	Nov. 23, 1902	Hamill & Gellispie		2.75		2.75
186	do	Registered mail.				
187	do	Postage.				
188	do	Not received.				

TABLE No. 5.—Disbursements by James G. Jester, United States disbursing officer, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—Continued.

Reference.	Date ordered.	From whom bought.	Articles.	Equip- ment.	Paper.	Other supplies.	Freight.	Insur- ance.	Boxing.	Total.
Statements—Con.	1903.									
April	Nov. 28, 1902	Woodward & Lothrop	Grey super			^a \$25.00				\$25.00
Do	Sept. 23, 1902	American Type Founders' Co	1 Gordon press and motor	\$307.35						307.35
Do	do	do	2 Gordon presses and mo- tors.	595.60						595.60
Do	Jan. 16, 1903	Latham Machinery Co.	Cutter blades	1.00						1.00
Do	Nov. 19, 1902	John Royle & Sons.	Circular saws.	8.00						8.00
Do	Jan. 14, 1903	do	Router tools	112.00						112.00
May	Jan. 13, 1903	Chas. Cooper & Co	Hydrosulphate ammonia and nitrate silver.			80.69				80.69
Do	Oct. 28, 1902	Eagle Tanning Works	Leather			165.74				165.74
Do	Dec. 9, 1902	Carter, Rice & Co	Binder's boards			333.00				333.00
Do	do	do	do			12.78				12.78
Do	Jan. 15, 1903	American Type Founders' Co.	Type, etc	795.66						795.66
Do	Dec. 24, 1902	Carter, Rice & Co	Pulp board			346.23				346.23
Do	Feb. 18, 1903	H. Griffin & Sons	Leather			72.00				72.00
June	do	Shoemaker & Busch	Ruling ink			3.00				3.00
Do	Jan. 20, 1903	F. Wesel Manufacturing Co.	Gears			60.00				60.00
Do	Dec. 9, 1902	Carter, Rice & Co	Bristol board			193.20				193.20
Do	Oct. 10, 1902	Harris Automatic Press Co.	Press attachments	29.45						29.45
Do	Oct. 1, 1902	R. Hoe & Co	Rotary planer, etc.	^a 743.50						743.50
Do	do	do	Extra parts and Crocker- Wheeler motor.	^a 114.00						114.00
Do	do	do	Plate-shaving machine.	^a 471.00						471.00
Do	do	do	Extra parts.	^a 95.50						95.50
Do	Jan. 8, 1903	Smith, Dixon & Co.	Manila tag board.			96.97				96.97
Do	Mar. 9, 1903	A. D. Farmer & Sons	Brass galleys.							
Do	Feb. 11, 1903	U. S. Envelope Co	Envelopes, No. 10	441.00	\$288.00					441.00
Do	Apr. 6, 1903	Anthony Scovill Co.	Ammonia and glue			21.40				21.40
Do	Mar. 20, 1903	John Wanamaker	Muslin	^a 39.38						39.38
Do	May 6, 1903	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	Metal.	625.00						625.00
Do	do	Barber & Co	For several shipments.			\$1,167.12				1,167.12
Do	do	French, Edye & Co	do			813.11				813.11
Do	do	Douglas G. Smythe	do			\$290.56				290.56
Do	do	Wilhelm & Co	Cartage.			46.20			\$0.75	46.20
Do	do	Southern Pacific R. R. Co.	4 boxes machinery			70.92				70.92
Do	do	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do							
		Total for 1903		6,256.41	288.00	4,949.67	2,097.35	290.56	1.91	12,883.90
		Grand total		12,385.25	74,813.29	8,504.63		7,647.05		103,850.22

^a Not received.

Recapitulation of receipts and disbursements by J. G. Jester during the fiscal year 1903.

RESOURCES.

Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$93, 121. 77	
December 26, 1902, transferred by H. A. Lampman.....	12, 000. 00	
Received from British Foreign Insurance Co., loss on ship- ment of envelopes by R. Carter Ballantyne.....	127. 25	
To error on weekly statement June 1-6, 1903.....	. 86	
		<u>\$105, 249. 88</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments as per Table 5	103, 350. 22	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....	1, 899. 66	
		<u>105, 249. 88</u>

TABLE NO. 6.—*Sundry disbursements for the fiscal year 1903, made at Manila by H. A. Lampman.*

Ah Sing (U. S. Laundry): Laundering 1,103 pieces	\$26. 65
J. S. Calhoun: shoeing ponies, 8 shoes.....	3. 00
Calder & Co.:	
Charges on 1 case woodenware, ex. S. S. Verona.....	2. 55
Charges on 1 box speed regulators.....	4. 13
Charges on 1 express package	1. 45
Chofré & Co.:	
1,000 cross-section metric sheets	26. 92
5,000 copies of exposition circular	392. 16
Manuel Earnshaw & Co.:	
1 cast-iron pulley, 8-inch diameter, 1½-inch face	1. 63
1 cast-iron gear wheel and 1 cast-iron pulley.....	26. 38
1 cast-iron slab ¾ by 18½ by 24 inches	27. 77
1 copper valve regulator	40. 00
2 cast-iron pinions.....	16. 67
2 iron castings—safety plugs for engine.....	1. 60
Repairs to trimmer in electrotpe room.....	1. 35
Repairs to linotype machine	1. 29
Repairs to Harris press—1 iron casting.....	. 77
Repairs to No. 2 economic feeder.....	. 77
Patch bed No. 3 for Gordon printing press	26. 53
Insular cold-storage and ice plant:	
For ice furnished during the year.....	217. 43
Water	5. 00
For electric current furnished	192. 00
Kwong Ye Cheong: Laundering.....	75. 17
Moreno & Co.:	
1 new wheel	10. 20
Repairing delivery wagon.....	20. 41
Philippine Publishing Co.:	
Lithographing maps and curves for Weather Bureau.....	70. 96
3,000 maps for Agricultural Department	80. 00
John T. Pickett: Repairing harness	7. 00
Pedro P. Roxas: For rent of warehouse, eleven months.....	1, 319. 97
D. M. Salva: Shoeing ponies, 8 shoes	2. 86
Wright & Kahn: Repairing Fay-Sholes typewriter.....	6. 00
	<u>2, 608. 62</u>

Act 430.—*Transportation.*

Calder & Co.: Terminal charges on time-stamp clock, landing, and clearing.....	6. 00
Carman & Co.: Lighterage.....	13. 44
	<u>19. 44</u>

Act 437.—*Laying out grounds.*

Department of engineering and public works: Improvement of the grounds of public printing plant.....	1, 370. 73
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EXHIBIT D.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHIVES, BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BUREAU OF ARCHIVES,
Manila, September 14, 1903.

HON. JAMES F. SMITH, *Secretary of Public Instruction.*

SIR: The nature of the work being carried on in this bureau was described in last year's report. The examination and classification of the great number of documents pertaining to the different branches of the Spanish administration is an arduous work, difficult to accomplish because of the condition in which they were found when the United States Government took possession of them upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty in these islands, as I had the honor to state in my former reports.

Owing to the concentration in these archives of all the protocols formerly in the custody of the different notaries of these islands, the work mentioned in the preceding paragraph was necessarily suspended for some time, as the entire office force was required to receive and verify the protocols, which was a delicate and laborious matter, on account of the great importance of these documents, which constitute, one may say, the warranty of property in these islands.

These protocols comprise 2,251 bound volumes, which, one by one, have had to be verified by the statements attached to each of them.

Subsequently, nearly all the clerks of this office have been engaged in the preparation of certified copies, and such is the number of applications therefor that it has been necessary to detail as additional typewriter operators two clerks of this office.

However, the arrangement and classification of the archives has not been wholly neglected. In order to carry on both lines of work effectively, I arranged to alternate them by taking advantage of every moment not demanded for work on the copies and keeping the bureau open and the entire force at work seven hours daily, instead of six hours, as fixed by law. In this manner the additional work furnished by the protocols has been kept up simultaneously with reasonable progress in the original work of the bureau, thus avoiding an increase in the clerical force, which would have caused an additional expenditure of public funds.

Since the receipt of the protocols up to the 31st of last August, 298 copies have been furnished to private individuals, comprising 1,739 sheets, and 490,244 words, fees for which amount to \$246.17 United States currency; searching fees, on account of the antiquity of documents referred to, amount to \$120.05; and certification fees on 292 copies, \$73, making a total of \$439.22, which has been deposited in the treasury.

Thirty-eight copies have also been furnished to different officials, comprising 191 sheets and 19,791 words, for which, according to law, no charge is made.

The classified royal cédulas and orders amount to 245 volumes, and there are 5,000 volumes of records of different matters dispatched by the various departments and offices of the government in these islands during Spanish domination.

Besides this labor, which itself represents a considerable effort worthy of consideration, there is to be taken into account a most important task pressing upon this office, which is the duty of furnishing exact and important information in memoranda and special reports upon matters pertaining to the period of Spanish sovereignty here, importance of which may be seen by the data set forth in the statement placed at the end of this report, which does not include the numerous reports verbally made daily to different civil and military officials.

The business of this office has suffered a new interruption, as, on account of the recent removal to this building (the Ayuntamiento), the greater part of the archives, already arranged and classified, having been to a degree thrown again into disorder, owing to such removal, this inconvenience being unavoidable, notwithstanding the greatest care being taken, in view of the vast number of documents and bundles of loose papers, transportation of which was necessarily intrusted to inexperienced people, as otherwise the task would have been slow and interminable in completion.

This is the fourth removal of this bureau, and this fact will give an idea of the great difficulties encountered in its organization, these recurring, unavoidable alterations requiring valuable time for rearrangement, which is unfortunately lost afterwards. Assuming this removal to be the last, I anticipate, in view of the excellent location now occupied, that the business of this office may continue hereafter without interruption until the final termination of its organization.

There is inclosed a special report that is the product of long and painstaking study, which under this date I submit to the civil commission through your office in order to clear up definitively all doubts which may exist in respect of the ownership of the "Arroceros" and the "Aguadas" grounds.

I thought it necessary to compile this information on account of the frequent consultations and inquiries made by the municipality, not only about the properties mentioned, but also regarding other properties with no known owners, of which the city assumes possession, to the detriment of the interests of the insular government.

Before concluding I deem it a matter of justice to mention the services certain employees of this office are rendering with such intelligence and zeal as to merit greater compensation than that now received by them. These employees are Manuel M. Miranda, Rosauero de Guzman, Simeon Magpantay, Domingo Aguirre, and Catalino Tuason.

Mr. Miranda, who was for many years an employee of the Spanish Government, is in charge of the issue of copies of notarial documents, the collection of fees therefor, the preparation of accounts, and in addition performs the duties of property clerk of this bureau. By reason of his special experience gained in offices of the Spanish Government he is able to assist greatly in the preparation of memoranda and special reports required from these archives, and during the absence of the chief of the bureau acts in his stead. His salary is \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. de Guzman, who also receives \$1,200 per annum, is in charge of the classification and organization of the archives. He is the only person available who is competent for this work, and therefore he should be classified as an expert. He was an employee for more than thirty years of the Spanish Government in these islands, during which time he established a record of most creditable service, holding confidential positions such as that of private secretary to the secretaries of finance. In addition to his other duties in this bureau, and because of his previous experience just mentioned, he is charged with the preparation of special reports on important subjects of record.

Because of the peculiar services rendered by the two employees just mentioned, positions at \$1,400 per annum were provided by Act No. 682, March 14 last. However, they have been unable to receive the promotion contemplated because of their not having taken the civil-service examination. In my report for the year 1902 I mentioned that, upon the organization of this bureau, my first care was to select a competent personnel from among those who had served the Spanish Government in these islands with special merit. This personnel comprises the two employees in question, whose intelligence and industry have contributed in great degree to merit such approval as the work of this office may have received from superior authority.

Simeon Magpantay receives a salary of \$600 per annum as typewriter operator in this office. The consolidation of the notarial protocols in the bureau has augmented greatly the duties of this employee by reason of the large number of copies continually required. Notwithstanding the assistance of two other employees, it has been necessary for him to work continuously from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., with but one-half hour intermission for lunch, or at least eight and one-half hours daily.

The last two-named employees, Aguirre and Tuason, receive \$240 per annum each. These men have demonstrated their ability as assistant typewriter operators, notwithstanding the fact that their appointments are but those of mere "escribientes" of class J. However, due to their proficiency in typewriting and their diligence in the performance of their duties, it is a pleasure to state that the work of furnishing official copies of documents has been kept up to date and performed to the satisfaction of the public.

Very respectfully,

M. DE IRIARTE,
Chief of Bureau.

MANILA, *September 15, 1903.*

Relation of informations and data furnished by this bureau during the year ending August 31, 1903.

1. To the general attorney, information about the ownership, extension, and boundaries of the ground where the Cañacao skid is situated.
2. To the custom-house, historical notice of customs in these islands.
3. To the board of health, information about the ownership of the leprous hospital at Palestina, province of Nueva Caceres.
4. To the executive secretary, two informations about the property of the primary instruction college of Bacolor at Pampanga, now converted into an agricultural school.
5. To the municipal president of San José de Buenavista, at Antique, information about the "tribunal" of such town.
6. To the city attorney, information about the incorporation of the towns of Binondo, San José, Tondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, San Miguel, and Sampaloc to the city of Manila.

7. To General Davis, information relative to the ownership of the ground occupied by the cavalry quarters in Baliuag, at Bulacan, and afterwards by the market of such town.

8. To Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, report about the Talim and Malahi islands.

9. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of the farm called "Nuestra Señora de Guia," at the Tondo district.

10. To same, information and copies of the royal order and royal cedula, conferring a shield of arms to the city of Manila.

11. To the secretary of public instruction, information about the ownership of certain grounds at Mariveles, with two plans of the lazaret.

12. To the general attorney, information about the wharves constructed at Sorsogon by Messrs. Inchausty & Co.

13. To the executive secretary, information referring to the ownership of the property possessed at Molo by the Agustino friars.

14. To the civil commission secretary, Mr. C. W. Calvin, informing about the ownership of the tribunal house at the capital of Pampanga.

15. To the custom-house, report and copies of the custom ordinances at these islands.

16. To the chief of the constabulary, information referring to the civil guard's quarters at Maasin.

17. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of the military buildings at Iloilo.

18. To the provincial supervisor of Dumaguete, informing about the state properties at such province.

19. To the chief of constabulary, information about the ownership of the house used as audience chamber at Vigan, Ilocos Sur.

20. To the secretary of public instruction, informing that the school buildings of San Francisco, Naic, and Corregidor at Cavite were constructed by local funds.

21. To the executive secretary, informing that the school building at Santa Cruz (Laguna) was constructed by local funds.

22. To same, informing about some grounds restored to the government at Pangasinan.

23. To same, report and copies of some sections of the treaty made by Spain with England and Germany referring to Sulu.

24. To same, information about the ownership of the house occupied by the government at Cavite.

25. To the secretary of public instruction, report and copy of the royal order authorizing the opium consumption here and declaring it monopolized at these islands.

26. To same, suggesting the fees that should be charged for copies furnished by these archives.

27. To the general attorney, information relative to some dispositions about Chinese, dictated after 1892.

28. To the secretary of public instruction, information about the ownership of the building called Santa Potenciana College.

29. To the city attorney, information referring to the institution of the Carriedo funds.

30. To the Manila and Dagupan Railway Company, information about their subvention agreements during the Spanish government.

31. To the executive secretary, report and copy of the royal order authorizing Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. to construct a timber wharf.

32. To same, information relative to the Episcopal Palace of Nueva Caceres.

33. To same, information about the origin and meaning of the name "Jolo" and the true name "Paragua" island.

34. To same, informing about the restitution of the room occupied by the coast survey office.

35. To the secretary of public instruction, information about fees collected for furnishing copies of plans.

36. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of the ground occupied by the water supply office, between the new bridge and the government cold stores.

37. To the city attorney, information and copy of the royal cedula granting some grounds to the neighbors of San Fernando de Dilao.

38. To the executive secretary, information relative to the city fortifications.

39. To the civil governor, information about the grounds designated for the Benguet sanitary station.

40. To the executive secretary, information and copy of the royal decree fixing the extension of common land that should be allowed to the towns.

41. To the secretary of public instruction, proposing a circular to be addressed to the provincial treasurers ordering the remission of the protocols not yet remitted.
42. To General Sanger, detailed report of native uprisings in this country.
43. To same, report and list of newspapers published in these islands.
44. To the executive secretary, information about the situation of San Bernardino Island.
45. To the provincial secretary of Cavite, information about the engineers commander office of that province.
46. To the provincial government of Bulacan, information about the building occupied by the constabulary at the town of Norzagaray.
47. To the architecture office, information about the ownership of a ground situated at Nozaleda street.
48. To the treasurer of Capiz, instructions about furnishing copies from protocols and other public documents.
49. To the provincial treasurer of Pampanga, information about the ownership of the building occupied by the provincial offices.
50. To the headquarters of Mindanao, information about the limits of the Zulu Archipelago.
51. To the provincial secretary of Abra, information about the ownership of the quarter at the town of San Juan in that province.
52. To the navy commander, report about the limits of the naval station at Olongapo.
53. To the coasts and transportation office, information about the grounds occupied by the light-house at Isla de Cabras.
54. To same, information about the ownership of the grounds occupied by the light-house station at the Philippine Islands, according to the list remitted by the superintendent of same.
55. To the chief of the constabulary, information about the buildings occupied by such corps at Surigao, known as "Casa-Cuarteles."
56. To the cable station office, information about the ownership of a ground at Malate district.
57. To the notary of Bacolod (Negros Occidental) instructions about the remission of that province protocols.
58. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of Bagumbayan camp.
59. To the attorney-general, information about the ownership of the Palace Convent of Cebu.
60. To the board of health, information and plan of the grounds pertaining to the government at Malabon.
61. To the headquarters of Luzon, information about the ownership of the ground where the Jesuits' church was located at calle de Victoria.
62. To the insular purchasing agent, information about a ground situated at Tacloban (Leyte).
63. To the executive secretary, informing whether the municipality of Baganga belongs to Davao or Surigao.
64. To same, information about the correct pronunciation of certain geographical names of these localities.
65. To same, information about the Santiago fort.
66. To the attorney-general, information about certain grounds and buildings pertaining to the province of Masbate.
67. To the executive secretary, information about the commonable leagues of the towns of Paete, San Antonio, and Pakil, at La Laguna.
68. To the secretary of public instruction, information about a suitable ground for stable purposes.
69. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of the ground where the old market of Cavite was situated.
70. To same, information about the ownership of a ground close to the military hospital.
71. To the custom-house, information about the boundaries of such property.
72. To the executive secretary, information about the Mariveles commonable league.
73. To the attorney-general, information about the commonable league, granted by the Spanish Government to the municipality of Surigao.
74. To the agriculture office, information about the ownership of the Sagpon ground at Albay for the establishment of the agronomical station.
75. To the executive secretary, information about the ownership of certain public lands at Iloilo.

76. To same, information about the ownership of the ground and building occupied by United States forces at Nueva Ecija.

77. To the census bureau, an extensive information, showing foundation dates of the Archipelago provinces.

78. To same, report of the importation and exportation through the custom-house of these islands during the last ten years of the Spanish sovereignty.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS,
Manila, September 15, 1903.

Hon. JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

SIR: Upon my assuming charge of the bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, under and by virtue of Act No. 744, dated April 8, 1903, there were pending 32 applications for registration of trade-marks from residents of these islands.

Since that date and up to August 31 the following number of applications were filed in this office: For trade-marks, 102, 3 of which were from the United States; for copyrights, 3, 1 of which was filed by an American, 1 by a Filipino, and 1 by a Spaniard; for patents, 43, all from the United States; for certificates of transfer of patents, 2, also also from the United States, and 1 application was received for a certified copy of a trade-mark registered in the United States.

Before final action could be taken on these applications a complete examination of a large number of documents was necessary in order to prevent imitations, and forms of certificates to be issued to the applicants had to be printed.

In their efforts to increase their business, the Chinese employ unfair methods in competition with merchants and business agents of good standing, particularly among the natives of the islands, and falsify the products of reputable business houses by imitating their trade-marks instead of inventing trade-marks of their own. For this reason this office was obliged to disapprove 20 applications for registration of trade-marks which were imitations of others registered in the time of the Spanish Government.

During the period between April 20, the date on which I actually took up my duties as chief of the bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, were issued by this office, producing a revenue of \$1,025 United States marks, and August 31, 1903, 41 certificates of registration of trade-marks currency, at the rate of \$25 each, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 666, dated March 6, 1903, and 3 certificates of registration of copyrights, mentioned above, as applied for, on which a fee of 50 cents each was collected, or a total of \$1.50. During the same period 43 patents and 2 certificates of transfer of patents were registered, the revenue from which amounted to \$45, at the rate of \$1 each, in accordance with the provisions of circulars 12, 21, and 34 of the War Department. A certified copy of one of the trade-marks included in the number mentioned above was issued, on which a fee of 35 cents was collected.

The revenue collected by this office from the date I took charge to August 31 amounts to \$1,071.85, but as this report should cover the period from September 1, 1902, to August 31, 1903, there should be

added to the above amount the revenue derived from September 1, 1902, to April 20, 1903, the date I assumed charge.

During this latter period a revenue of \$105 was collected for registration of 60 patents, 33 trade-marks, and 12 certificates of transfer of trade-marks, all applied for from the United States, and registered under the provisions of military circular No. 12, which, added to the above-stated amount, shows a total revenue of \$1,176.85 collected during the twelve months from September 1, 1902, to August 31, 1903.

Of the applications for registration of trade-marks received up to August 31, there remain 61 to be disposed of, to which number should be added 13 received during the present month. These 74 applications will all be disposed of this month, and at the rate of \$25 each will produce a revenue of \$1,850.

Twelve trade-marks, originating in the United States, forwarded to this office for registration in accordance with the circulars of the War Department, were returned through the executive bureau, as only the fee of \$1 fixed in said circulars had been sent, and registration under the new law, Act No. 666, called for a fee of \$25.

I well realize the considerable expense that would be occasioned to the insular treasury by establishing a patent office in these islands, on account of the technical personnel that would be required. However, I desire to suggest that the applications of residents of these islands be admitted in this office, as a kind of branch of the existing office in the United States, to where they could be forwarded through the executive bureau. In this manner an adequate and sure method of obtaining the necessary patents would be afforded, whereas at present the applicant is obliged to forward them direct to the United States office, with a possibility of loss. Such a risk would cause a drawback to persons intending to invent articles of manufacture, instruments, and machinery, which articles would primarily benefit the interests of this country.

The idea is also suggested to me to propose the acceptance of the applications presented by the natives of the islands, to whom, I understand, the benefits accorded by the laws of the United States do not reach, owing to the fact that they are not recognized as citizens of the United States, or, better stated, that their citizenship has not been determined.

Treating of a people brought under the protection and government of the United States, the preterition that places the native under a worse condition than any other citizen who by reason of being a foreigner enjoys the same rights accorded to others of other countries is not understood.

The admission, then, of the patents of the Filipinos would not only stimulate their affection for study, but would also be a measure of great political significance, so necessary for the prosperity of these islands.

The transfer of the bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks to my charge carried with it the central office of registration of large cattle. Nothing, however, has been done in this work, owing to the fact that under Act No. 791, passed June 1, 1903, the operation of Act No. 637, entitled "An act regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle," was suspended until the 1st day of August, 1903, for the purpose of introducing certain reforms and amendments in its provisions.

The actual working force of this bureau outside the chief consists

of 2 clerks, one at a salary of \$900 and the other at a salary of \$600 per annum, notwithstanding that our appropriations provide for one clerk at \$1,400 per annum, one at \$1,000, one at \$600, and a messenger at \$120. The \$1,400 and \$120 positions are still vacant. The \$1,000 position is to be filled by Mr. José Torres, who is receiving \$900 until such time as his duties will permit him to prepare himself to qualify in an examination for promotion under civil-service rules. Mr. Torres is an intelligent and zealous employee and has given entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties during my connection with the bureau.

Very respectfully,

M. DE IRIARTE,
Chief of Bureau.

EXHIBIT D 1.

LANDS OF ARROCEROS AND THE AGUADAS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,

Manila, P. I.

(Through Hon. J. F. SMITH, Secretary of Public Instruction.)

The question between the military and the city of Manila in regard to the Arroceros grounds is not new. It dates from the year 1848—that is, there have been fifty-five years of litigation, as appears from the records of these archives—and upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty in these islands not one of the many questions raised in regard to this matter has been settled.

The War Department, which represents the military, and the municipality for itself, each claims the right of ownership of said ground; but neither of the two presents any title incontrovertibly proving its claim, which is simply based on sophistic argument, for which reason, perhaps, it has been impossible to give a clear and definite solution to the matter.

After a careful examination of the records, laws, and orders on file in these archives, it appears that the governor captain-general, by decree of May 4, 1838, provided that the sum of 4 reales (50 cents) should be collected from each of the Chinese dyers who laid out their goods to the sun in front of the barracks, now known as Cuartel Fortin, to pay the expenses of the offices of the “mayoria” of the city. (The mayoria was the military department in charge of the fortified city of Manila, and the office of the “mayoria” might be compared to what, under the American rule, is known as “headquarters post of Manila”.) This charge was collected until in the year 1848; that is, ten years afterwards the city government of Manila provided that after the 1st of February of said year it should be collected and turned into the general fund of the city. This was the origin of the long litigation which has since then taken place between the municipality and the military, not only in regard to these grounds, but also those of Arroceros and the Aguadas.

The question being taken up, the military contended in support of its claim that this land was within the 1,500-yard limit designated as a polemic zone for the defense of the plaza,^a and therefore belonged to the military. It was alleged that on this land were the towns of San Anton, San Miguel, Santiago, and others, which were demolished because they constituted an obstacle to the defense of the plaza, the treasury (the State) giving other lands to the people who had occupied them; and that afterwards, with the object of improving the appearance of the place, it was provided by a decree of the captain general, dated September 11, 1794, that this land should be divided up among various persons to be made into recreation grounds and parks, it being provided in Clause XI of the decree “that this action did not give any title of ownership to the said grounds because they belonged to the King, and being so near the plaza the people will have to leave them and take down their houses in case his majesty disapproves of it.” It therefore appears indisputable that they belonged to the King and not to the city.

^aThe word “plaza” wherever used in this report means a fortified town or place. As the city of Manila proper (the Walled City) was fortified it was known as the “Plaza de Manila.”

The municipality based its claim on a royal order of November 20, 1780, which declared that the land, on which the town of San Anton and the barrio of Santa Catalina were situated belonged to the city; a royal order of December 22, 1781, ordering the expulsion of the inhabitants from the Parian because it belonged to the city; a decree of the superior government dated September 17, 1794 (this must be the decree of September 11, before cited), ordering that the Arroceros land be divided up to be made into gardens, and the decree of the 25th of the same month in which the municipality was asked if, in the exercise of its right of ownership, it wished to plant gardens in the interest of its residents, it being impossible to reestablish the Parian.

But the city was requested to show copies of said orders, and it does not appear that these were presented, as they are not included in the record of the case, and the question was not decided.

When the school of botany and agriculture was created by a decree of the general government of September 13, 1858, on the ground on which the botanical garden is now situated, in Article II of this decree it was declared that the ground was owned by the city, but by the royal decree of May 29, 1861, approving the former decree, the part referring to ownership is left out.

In July, 1864, the city requested of the governor-general authority to sell the grounds in which the garden is situated, as they were not fit for private buildings, in view of the government having granted permission to build on the Arroceros ground.

When this question was raised, there also came up the question of ownership of the garden grounds, and the council of administration, in its report, was of opinion that the authority requested by the city should be refused, in view of the fact that the city did not have documents proving its title to said property. It does not appear that a definite decision has been given to this question, and for this reason the garden continued in the same place as at present.

Some months afterwards the same question came up with regard to the Arroceros grounds, one Manuel Martinez having requested of the city permission to put up on these grounds an arena for bullfights, to which the commandant of the military engineers was opposed, because the grounds were within the military zone. This also brought up the question of doing away with the garden and selling the ground, and the council of administration, in its report, stated: "With regard to the ownership of the land, it must not be forgotten that these grounds were greatly enlarged when Fernando de Norzagaray was governor-general by converting some mangrove swamps into useful land with the work of soldiers and convicts, but it must not be understood by this that the council prejudices the question of ownership." It afterwards added "that to equitably decide the question of the ownership of this property it would be proper to name a mixed commission; that any decision made on this question should not embarrass the execution of any plan that might be adopted, all without prejudice to the rights of the respective parties, because, if before deciding the ownership of the property it should be necessary to dispose of the same the purchaser could pay the cost into the treasury (i. e., the State) and take possession, as the question of ownership would have to be discussed only between the city and the State, and neither would be prejudiced by the settlement of his account; and, lastly, that it would not be proper to hold up a very useful decision, such as converting the field of Aguadas into a park, with small houses, symmetrically built, simply because the real ownership of the property was not decided." This question, like the rest, was also never definitely decided.

In the year 1868, due undoubtedly to the frequent contentions between the municipality and the military, a commission on jurisdictional limits was formed, and with it was consolidated the commission charged by the royal order of September 2, 1836, with the formation of new plan of buildings for the outlying districts of the city. This commission, as consolidated, was composed of the commandant of engineers of the plaza, one alderman of the city, the captain of the port of Manila, the assistant chief inspector of public works, the military judge-advocate (*auditor de guerra*), assistant attorney-general of the supreme court, the inspector-general of public works, the naval judge-advocate (*auditor de marinas*), and the city attorney. In this way each branch of the administration had its representative, with the object in view that the work of the commission should be based on complete harmony of the interests intrusted to each branch.

The question of ownership of the land situated not only to the left of the Pasig River, but also to the right of the same, on which were populous districts of Binondo, Santa Cruz, and Quiapo, was then brought up.

The military founded its claim on the right of conquest, without which the first governor-general of the Philippines, Lopez de Legaspi, could not have taken possession of Manila, by virtue of which all the lands of the Philippines were Crown lands.

It refuted the argument of the municipality with regard to appointment of an exchange broker for the property of the city and the power of aldermen to divide up land, and asked: Which are these lands? With regard to the Parian de Sangleyes (Chinese market) the military also asked: What was this Parian, and what has become of it when in 1709 the Chinese were exiled, a step which was confirmed in 1747 by a royal cedula of later date than that cited by the municipality, and which consequently was revoked? It cited the royal order of October 18, 1777, which ordered the demolition of all the districts of Manila, including the Parian, after proper indemnities had been paid, as is proven by the records in the archives of the office of the captain-general, which disproves the assurance of the municipality that up to 1784 it had not been disturbed in the peaceful possession of these grounds; and it concluded by stating, with regard to the part to the right of the Pasig River, that the city represented Spanish interests, but that it wished to protect those of the natives, mestizos, Chinese, and foreigners.

The municipality denied the right of conquest alleged by the military, and basing its argument on instructions given by the King to Legaspi before the latter came to these islands, showed the peaceful intentions of the monarch in regard to everything connected with the occupation of this country, he charging that no private property or effects should be taken from the natives, nor should they be injured, bothered, nor mistreated in any way; and that in the order given to Gomez Perez Dasmariñas in 1589 to build a defense around the city the mention of "enemies" only referred to adjacent countries, aside from the fact that said order was issued eighteen years after the foundation of Manila. It showed that Legaspi established the city of Manila on June 24, 1571, marking out places for the public square and for the church and convent of San Agustin, peopling the city with Spaniards, with aldermen and mayors (alcaldes), and empowering these latter to divide up lands among the people, reserving space for the public streets; that when the position of exchange broker for the property of the city was created in 1574 the ownership of the grounds possessed by the residents and inhabitants was recognized. Basing its claim on the above the city affirmed that the ownership of the municipality was prior to any other, an ownership recognized by the King when he ordered that property rights of the natives should be respected.

The municipality cited in its support a royal cedula of July 8, 1804, which reads literally as follows: "It has been reported to me by that city that I, having given the Parian de Sangleyes to be the property of the city, and this being ground belonging to the city and occupied and used by it, my governors of these islands have interfered and interfere to the prejudice of the city by granting portions of said Parian to some persons, which results prejudicial to the city, etc.; I order you to send me very particular information as to the matter, together, with your opinion, and that, until the matter has been decided, you carry out the royal cedula which have been issued in regard to same." It then went on to copy another royal cedula dated September 6, 1784, which ordered that only the buildings be demolished which were obstacles to the work of the *contre fosse* (outer moat), leaving standing the others within range of the cannon, including churches of Parian and Dilao and the hospital of San Lazaro. It stated that this document proved that neither in 1662 nor before 1784 had the city been disturbed in the peaceful possession of its property, and that the order of the latter date did not give the ownership to the plaza, but merely prohibited construction within cannon range, not on the right but only on the left of the Pasig River. It called attention to this point and stated that with regard to the right side of the Pasig River the arguments it could advance in defense of the ownership of all the municipal territory were even more powerful, because this was not only represented by the land itself, but by the business of the whole Archipelago, which existed and was developed on that land, aside from the fact that according to expert opinion the right side of the Pasig River was not of the greatest importance for the defense of the plaza.

The fundamental arguments of both sides being examined, the commission issued an extensive report dated July 4, 1868, in which it set forth that because of the military laws being forgotten not only was the military zone invaded, but that some parties committed the abuse of building on the right and left banks of the Pasig and along its creeks; that the outer districts constituted an obstacle to the defense of the plaza, on account of which the military and civil interests were in open conflict, and that for this reason it would be better for the plaza to give this tactic zone to the city, and at the cost of the latter change and improve the fortifications; the cost of such improvement was estimated at 4,000,000 pesos, which was to be raised by taxation, thus making the city the true and lawful owner of the property it held by toleration and trespass and contrary to law; starting out on this basis it proposed a new map of the districts, giving new limits to the city under conditions expressed further on in the report.

The commission stated that by right of conquest all lands constituting the Philippine Archipelago were Crown lands, a right which was demonstrated by the war with the ancient owners who were vanquished by the Spaniards, and that the latter when they came into possession of Manila, founded the city of the same name on the ground surrendered by the vanquished, establishing a city government composed of Spaniards, the conquerors themselves; and in this manner civil jurisdiction was added to the military and naval jurisdiction, but the former did not have jurisdiction outside of the city proper, or, in other words, it was limited to the fortified town or plaza.

With regard to the military zone, or jurisdiction of the plaza, the commission stated that the time when the first limits of the city were mapped out, and that when these limits were changed by means of the fortifications, coincided with the revolution of ideas in the science of fortifications, a time when Manila was without a law specifying the zone of ground outside of the fortified town to be reserved as the exclusive property of the plaza as a field of action in its defense without, by such reservation, losing its character of Crown property; that although on this land towns, convents, and churches were built, such buildings only existed by toleration of the Government, and in 1662 the Government ordered them destroyed without any indemnity being paid, the military code, or royal ordinances, coming later, in 1878, to absolutely and definitely guarantee the exclusive military character of this land.

In the year 1762, Manila being taken by England in a war with Spain, the English governor ordered the demolition of these towns and buildings which had helped them in the conquest of the city, but when the city was returned to Spain the latter hesitated in carrying out the English law, and carried the matter up to the superior government, which provided that the demolition should be carried out, the royal treasury paying indemnity to the owners, and in this way the military zone between the Pasig River and Santa Lucia square was cleared, the towns being transferred to outside the polemic zone, where they are at present.

The commission went on to state that after the people had been put outside of the military zone they tried to invade the same zone near the Pasig River, or, in other words, on the right bank, under toleration of the governor, in spite of the royal orders issued in 1784 and 1786. A fire occurred in 1811 which consumed the entire town in that part, and this occurrence, instead of being an occasion for military laws to reassert themselves, called forth an order from the governor of Manila providing, among other things, that the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed should be done in groups, and these people, and even delegates of the government, went on in this manner invading the military zone on both sides of the river.

Matters were in this state when the royal order of September 2, 1836, was received, in which it was provided in view of the great importance and necessity of the plaza preserving its defensive value and for the purpose of protecting and guaranteeing the interests represented by the buildings to the right of the Pasig River, because of the rapid way in which the town was developing; said buildings being considered as forming a part of the walled city, that a rough map including said buildings be submitted for the approval of the supreme government, and that in the military zone situated to the left of the river the order prohibiting rebuilding should be rigidly observed.

On this account said order was given different interpretations which caused the plaza to lose its defensive zone to the right of the river, and extended the municipal jurisdiction outside the walls, the ground on which the towns of San Cayetano and Concepcion were situated being filled in, those in front of the cigarette factory fenced in for the cultivation of tobacco, others set aside for a botanical garden and a line drawn, called the "toleration line," within which the theater known as "Principe Alfonso" (this was burned down and has not been rebuilt, but in the place where it stood is the present government ice factory) and the water houses of the regiments were built (the place previously occupied by these latter was afterwards occupied by the artillery breeding stables from Concepcion street to the Real or Nozaleda gate). And this extended municipal jurisdiction, concurrent with others badly defined, served to increase the number of jurisdictions which were lamentably confused.

The commission stated that the municipal jurisdiction constituted the protection and guarantee of all interests affecting and concerning the common good of the residents, and that since the royal cedula of June 12, 1636, declared the aldermen of Manila to be descendants of the conquerors, it seemed but reasonable that the municipality should have done everything possible to preserve intact its jurisdiction over the plaza, which assumed the defense of the conquest of its illustrious progenitors.

Speaking of the different civil jurisdictions the commission deplored the abuses committed by these, which even went so far as to make plans on a large scale, giv-

ing details of the fortifications, plans which were sold everywhere to the people of Manila, without distinction of race or nationality.

With regard to the private land owners, the commission declared these to be the principal sufferers from the sad consequences of the opposition and constant disputes in which all rights, duties, interests, and jurisdictions clashed and became confused.

The commission concluded finally by proposing a draft of a new law for Manila, the principal points of which were:

First. To add new works of defense to the fortifications.

Second. To establish wharves, wide waterways and roads, and military camps, etc.

Third. That all land within the military zone of the plaza covered by the waterways and roadways mentioned in No. 2 to pay an annual tax of 20 cents of an "escudo" (10 cents of a dollar) per surface meter, the proceeds of such tax to go to pay the expenses of the works it might be necessary to add to the present fortifications and the acquisition of ground and the work that should be required by the civil government in the construction of the said waterways and roads.

Fourth. That all ground included between the line which bounds the present military zone of the plaza and the outer canal, in which the new map of the town terminates, with the exception of that occupied by waterways and roads, should pay an annual tax of 6 cents of an "escudo" (3 cents of a dollar) per surface meter, the proceeds of this tax to be applied to said works.

Fifth. That owners of grounds to be encumbered should be heard previously.

Sixth. That condemnation and expropriation of land should be carried out with the formalities provided by existing law.

Seventh. That amounts collected from the above-mentioned taxes should be divided between the military branch and the municipality, etc.

This ended the report of the commission, but the city attorney, its president, in view of this extraordinary plan, which he believed impracticable, and taking into account the disturbance to which such injustice would give rise, dissented from the opinion of his companions and made a report of his own.

He stated that the multitude of jurisdictions had been the cause of the disorder, which, thanks to the moderate character of the people, merely manifested itself in a peaceful manner, thus proving their good sense, and that the Government having tolerated and consented to their action it would not only be an injustice after so many years to interfere with them, but it was in the interests of the Government itself to preserve and protect without alteration the status quo of affairs.

He discussed the gravity of the question with regard to the right side of the Pasig River, because, aside from the question of the great property right created and fostered for more than one hundred years, there was the royal order (above referred to) of September 2, 1836, which accepted the situation and provided that this property be protected with the same guarantees as that inside the walls.

The city attorney added that it seemed impossible that the idea of imposing a tax on property, free for so many years, could be entertained for even a moment without taking into account the loss and bother that would be caused to landholders who owned the land freely and in good faith.

He believed that such a plan would only be a hotbed of law suits, would disturb legal rights, and would cause anxiety in many families, and that the tacit and expressed right of legal prescription, not only after thirty years but after three hundred years of possession, would be forgotten.

He also showed that for military works the Government should raise the necessary funds, and never, as was proposed, as an indemnity, because in this case the first to be punished should be the one who tolerated and gave the example by constructing factories of the treasury, the old market (alcaiceria) of San Fernando, the general collections buildings, and the Carenero and Meisic barracks, and never the one who by inheritance or legal transmission from generation to generation was owner of a piece of property, who would thus have to pay twice for his property, or buy what legitimately belonged to him.

The city attorney, in conclusion, stated that the municipal jurisdiction, as it was the oldest, was the one that should draw up the new map respecting existing conditions and indemnifying for any loss or injury that it might cause.

The opinion of the council of administration was heard, this being to the effect that the plan should be disapproved because it was not in harmony with legislation established by the royal order of September 2, 1836, which established as a principle the respect of vested property rights, and protection and guaranty of the same for the future, and withdrew the grounds to the right of the Pasig River from the military zone.

With these reports the record in the case was closed, and the affair remained in the same situation.

In 1881 a new question arose on account of the construction of a building on the Aguadas drive for offices of the captain-general. The city tried to oppose this construction because its permission had not been requested, but the commandant of military engineers stated that the permission of the city was not necessary because the ground on which the building was to be erected was within the first outer zone of the plaza, being therefore the property of the State, the same as all ground on which the fortifications are built, and that the building in question was for the service of the State.

The commandant of engineers also stated that from the early times of the conquest and the establishment of fortifications there had been trouble on account of the abusive consequences and tolerations which had converted all the grounds to the right and left of the Pasig River into populous districts, greatly to the injury of the defense of the city, and that said grounds should be cleared to the limit of the range of the old cannon. The scandal caused by his report was so great it was ordered that all buildings to the right of the river, without discrimination, should be razed to the ground, a step which obliged the treasury of the State to pay large indemnities.

He cited the royal order of September 2, 1836, specifying the right of the State to the zones of the plaza to the right and left of the Pasig River, and concluded by stating that the city attorney, who was a member of the commission, was completely in accord with its opinion as far as the right of the State to the ground situated on the left of the river was concerned.

Apparently the city did not succeed in its interference, because construction of the building continued until it was finished, and it was then occupied by the chief of the general staff of the captain-general, and is still in the same place.

This was the state of things in 1884, when this eternal question was again brought up by the Government granting to one Ramon Martínez a lease on a piece of ground situated between Concepcion street, the Aguadas drive, and the artillery stables. The city, being informed of this lease, protested with new arguments and tried to vindicate its right notwithstanding the previous unsuccessful attempts.

The city repeated its previous arguments and adding that the ground occupied by the demolished Paco church in Balete still belonged to the said church and that its usufructuary was Marie Vivencio del Rosario, and that with regard to the ground occupied by the water houses, as well as that of the glacis of the fortifications on that side, belonged to the municipality, because no document could be found showing that either the plaza or the State had ever paid any indemnity for same, the State having in 1874 indemnified only the churches of Parian and Paco and the hospital of San Lazaro. That through the toleration of the municipality in 1859 the governor-general, then Fernando Norzagaray, was permitted to build water houses for the troops forming the garrison, but that said toleration in no manner disturbed the rights of the municipality to the ground.

The city concluded by stating that if it had not so far enforced its right it was because the grounds occupied by the Government dependencies did not give any revenue or profit, nor could they be sold on account of the prohibition against building on the right side of the Pasig River, but that circumstances having changed and a dependency of the Government having presented itself as owner to take possession of said grounds it believed the time had arrived to vindicate this right.

Here the city ended its arguments. Now, let us see those given by the military in favor of its rights and in answer to the city.

The colonel of military engineers, in his report of November 30, 1885, began acknowledging the lack of legal capacity of his office to deal with the matter, because, according to existing law, the treasury department was administrator of the properties of the State, and was the proper department to attend to this, the other branches being mere usufructuaries, in accordance with the royal order of October 20, 1870; but he showed that the corps of engineers had a clear and well-defined jurisdiction over the polemic zone of the fortified place, a jurisdiction which is limited to enforcing orders issued with regard to construction in said zone, and, therefore, it has no interest whatever in the fact that the ground may be the property of the State, the municipality, or private parties.

Going on to analyze the arguments set forth by the city, the colonel expressed himself as follows: "The city goes as far back as 1569 to search for information to uphold its argument. It cites some instructions of the king to Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, at that time governor and captain-general of the islands of the west, which referred to the occupation of the Ladrone Islands (Marianas), and in these I must confess that I can not find a single phrase that supports the city. The question raised by the city is that certain grounds adjoining Manila belong to it, and in taking up the matter of the Marianas Islands it is hard to find reference to this city, which was not then in existence (Manila was founded in the year 1571), but there is a par-

agraph in the instructions copied which, in spirit, opposes the end sought by the municipality. According to the statements of the latter, it seems to hold the view that from the time of the founding of the first towns in these islands municipal government had a certain predominance. Now, in the instructions of the king to Legaspi he charged that the colonists should build their houses in the manner of a fort—that is, he prescribed that a military organization should prevail, as was always the custom in past times, this being then sensible and advantageous. The second part of the instructions referred to the city of Manila, places being marked out for the church, convent, plaza, etc.; here also we see nothing that is in any way related to the matter under discussion."

The colonel of engineers showed that the first mayors were members of the military, and that the first inhabitants of the city were also of the military class, and went on to say: "Reference is made to the power granted the city authorities to divide up lots and to the fact that the King allowed the city the office of exchange broker, for which reason the city believed that it had the lands in 1574, these lands being the ones with the income of which public expenses were met. Taking this position with the assurance it does, it would seem that the city has before it the books and records (*documentos de cuenta y razón*) for the city government of that year."

The colonel also stated that he had seen no map of the city of Manila and its vicinity of the time of the sixteenth century, the oldest one he had consulted being of the eighteenth century, in which the aguadas grounds and some others were shown as mangrove swamps, and then asked "What revenue could be derived from these to meet municipal expenses? The city is continually speaking of its property, and this property being lands, it has never defined these even remotely, but speaks in generalities, which amount to nothing."

Referring to the cedula of July 18, 1604, in which the King granted the Parian to the city, he said that part of the ground being occupied by fortifications and the district being divided, it was natural that the ownership should cover only that part inside the walls, which is that now owned by the city.

With regard to the royal cedula of September 6, 1784, which, according to the city, strengthens its alleged right, the colonel of engineers was of the opinion that this cedula rather disproved such right, because in it the King did not recognize the ownership of the municipality, but that of private parties to their town property, not even mentioning the city; that if the arguments urged by the city—that the grounds of the Aguadas and glaciés had been occupied without the plaza paying indemnity for them—were accepted, this would imply that an abuse was committed by the state in building the old Fortin barracks, the Luneta of Isabel II, the Pam-pangas barracks, and the factory of Arroceros.

The judge-advocate of war, in his report of April 20, 1886, stated as his opinion, with regard to a piece of property claimed by the city, and of which the state seemed to be in possession, that the question should be taken up as an administrative one between the city and the state, in which case the treasury, as the administrator of the interests of the state, should represent and defend the same.

The question being referred to the council of administration for its report, this advisory body abstained from giving an opinion, and requested considerable information to enable it to render same.

The record remained in this state, and it is to be believed that nothing was decided, or if a decision was made it must have been against the claim of the municipality, because later on, in the year 1888, the buildings that are now found at the entrance to the Real gate, at the end of Calle Nozaleda, were built for the officers and commanders of the Spanish army.

Here the history of this ancient matter ends. We have followed it step by step, detailing in chronological order all incidents that have occurred since in the year 1848 the municipality for the first time tried to assert its right of ownership of the ground on the left of the Pasig River.

At first sight attention is drawn to the time that has elapsed, a period of no less than fifty-five years, without the real ownership of this large tract of land being decided. The reason for this could not be the lack of information, which, as has been seen, was abundantly found and brought into the discussion by each party in support of its claim and respective rights, but after a study of the history of this country since its discovery by the Spaniards, with its primitive organization based on the old laws of the Indies and the gradual evolution of its system of government, as is seen by a comparison of those laws with the ones that were being enacted up to the end of Spanish sovereignty, the failure to reach a decision can only be attributed to the incorrectness of historical data included in the reports of the investigations as authentic information—contradictory data, and, therefore, of no aid in definitely settling the questions discussed.

A grave error is also noted in the procedure followed, as well as in the interpretation of the laws, if not with the apparent intention of misleading to attain the end sought by each party, at least through ignorance due to a lack of study of the matter. This being so, nothing is more natural than that the investigation should pursue a false course and never reach its end.

The military, although it recognized in principle that the land was crown land—that is, belonging to the state—did not base its right so much on this circumstance as on the fact that they were within the polemic zone. The fact that land is within a polemic zone does not prevent it from belonging to private parties or others, because a polemic zone is not necessarily military property, but is merely a district which serves as a field of defense for a fortified place, within which district the military exercises jurisdiction. For this reason, however large a zone may be, private property rights must be respected, and it is plain that the military laws are limited to regulating the form and manner of constructing within the zone, not only of private buildings, but also those belonging to the state, with the end in view that the security of defense should not be imperiled in case of war. For this reason the colonel of engineers, in his report of November 20, 1885, above referred to, stated that he was not interested in the question of whether or not the lands under discussion belonged to the city, the state, or to private parties. This question was one of simple jurisdiction only, which could not be confused with the question of property rights.

It might happen that some property of the state should be assigned to the service of the plaza, but this does not imply that it is military property, because the department of war is but a mere usufructuary of the property it possesses, as are all other departments of the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the order of the regency of October 2, 1870, the real owner of the land being the state, whose interests are intrusted to the treasury department, and therefore the department of war could not allege any property rights in its favor.

The question of property rights was under discussion, and therefore reference to the polemic zone was superfluous. The department of war, not having any judicial standing as a mere usufructuary, was not qualified to discuss these property rights, and therefore its arguments lacked efficacy to sustain the rights it invoked. This is the more evident from the fact that rule 2 of the order of the regency referred to directs that property so occupied shall be returned to the treasury department when it can no longer be made use of, in order that the latter may dispose of, preserve, or reassign it as in its judgment the general interests of the state may require.

This confusion would not have occurred if when the question was first raised by the municipality the military had abstained from entering into the litigation, leaving it to the treasury, which it seems to have left out completely, to submit the case to the Government to be decided as an administrative question, because the right under discussion not being a civil right acquired in accordance with the formalities of common law, but a free concession made by the state in the use of its high prerogatives, whether in favor of the military or of municipality, questions arising with regard to it should be decided by the state.

Notwithstanding the above, which clearly defines what is military property, it would not be out of place to examine the other arguments used by the branch of war.

In the report presented by the commission or jurisdictions it is stated that when the first limits of the city were traced Manila was without a law specifying the zone outside of the fortified walls, which was to be reserved as the exclusive property of the plaza for a field of action in its defense. This declaration is in opposition to the statement made by the military with regard to abuse and toleration, because if there were no polemic zones when the towns were established on the grounds which were afterwards made a zone, no abuse was committed by the people and there was no toleration by the authorities as the commission implied.

Besides, all the towns situated to the right and left of the Pasig River may have existed prior to the occupation of Manila by the Spaniards, because the History of the Philippines, written by Dr. Antonio de Morga, on page 11, says that Rajamura after taking Manila donated it to the Spaniards for the establishing of their city, which proves that Manila and its environs were inhabited at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, and therefore when these towns were established no abuses nor intrusions were committed.

It is true that by right of conquest Spanish sovereignty was established in these islands, to which sovereignty the land comprising the Archipelago became incorporated, the property rights of the natives, however, being respected; but the right of conquest is not as the military wish to understand it, for their own use. It belongs to the sovereignty of the nation which conquered it by arms, and the nation can exercise it as the exigencies of administration require.

The towns of Dilao, Santiago, and Parian and the hospital of San Lazaro and others were destroyed for the purpose of clearing the places thus occupied for the defense of the plaza after proper indemnities had been paid, but this does not signify that the land on which they stood became military property. They belonged to the state, which paid the indemnities, notwithstanding they were used by the military, and the military could not lease them nor give them to any other branch nor to private parties.

The military also alleged that the government of the city of Manila being composed of the same people who conquered Manila its organization was military, and therefore it should be the first to preserve jurisdiction of the plaza. This contention is not reasonable, because if the first city government was organized from military elements this does not imply that the organization was military. The mayor and aldermen belonged to the military because the first Spaniards who could be given these positions were from that branch, but the organization and its whole being had nothing military about it. It is sufficient to note that the first regulation issued by Legaspi in June 28, 1571, to be convinced that the city government of Manila, as every other city government, was a civil or rather popular corporation which was not related in any way to the military or military ordinances. Its duty was to care for the interests of the people and not of the military.

There is no reason, therefore, in the argument of the military that the ground in question belongs to them.

Now let us also study the argument alleged by the municipality in its favor. The instructions given by the King to Miguel Lopez de Legaspi say nothing more than that a place should be selected for a settlement; and even if Legaspi marked out a place for the public square, the church, and the convent of San Agustin, as is stated by the city, it would be rather daring to presume that these places were the aguadas and arroceros. The cathedral, with the garden in front of it, hitherto known as the Plaza de Palacio, and the convent of San Agustin, are even now standing in the same places where they were built, which serve to disprove the statements of the city. There is no document or map of any kind in existence showing the limits of the ground selected by Legaspi when he established the city, but to my mind this lack is supplied with the presence of the information which appears in the history of the country since its discovery. The pages of this history can throw a good deal of light on the matter under discussion.

According to history the first city established by Legaspi was Cebu, whence he came and founded the city of Manila, and the chronicles also say that Manila was surrounded by mangrove swamps, a fact which is proven by the topography of the land on which the outer districts are located, the multitude of creeks passing through the city, and the frequent floods which at certain times of the year completely cover the same grounds that are now the object of discussion and which still continue in a muddy condition, and even the moats which surround the city.

Taking these circumstances into consideration it is logical to presume that when Legaspi established the city he would choose the most available land—that is, a healthy spot with plenty of water because of its proximity to the Pasig River, as is recommended by the instructions given by the King, instead of these unhealthy mangrove swamps; and such ground could not be other than that inclosed in what is now the Walled City, and which was given over by the natives. In the place now occupied by Fort Santiago, according to history, was the fort which was taken by Spain in the war with the natives.

If the existence of the towns to the left of the Pasig River dates from a time prior to the taking of Manila by the Spaniards, as we have stated, with less reason could Legaspi have taken the land which they occupied, and much less could the city authorities divide them up, because in the instructions of the King referred to, it is expressly stated that no private property nor effects should be taken from the natives.

The information above set forth shows clearly and indisputably the ground that was selected by Legaspi when he established the city, and if this information is not sufficient we might add the fact of the construction of the walls. Considering the order given to Governor Perez Gomez Dasmariñas to build the walls it is only just to believe that he should put these up on the limits of the grounds selected by Legaspi, which is the same as now occupied by the city of Manila. To suppose that the Arroceros land formed a part of that selected would be a great error, because if so the order to wall the city would not have been complied with, as only part of it would have been walled. And why should the site be walled in if it was occupied by native towns and the intention was to shelter the Spanish residents from attacks of the natives?

We have here, then, the first limits of the land on which the city was founded. Any other view would be absurd and unjustified and with no other foundation than a hypothesis based on facts which conflict with history and the real circumstances.

For example, the royal cedula of July 8, 1604, cited by the municipality, by which it says the Chinese parian was granted to it, does not make such a grant. This royal cedula, after repeating the same words of the question asked by the city, which said that "the King having granted the parian to the city and it being its ground," limits itself and goes no further than to ask for a report on the matter, and only provides that royal cedula referring to it be carried out. Where is this grant, then? Where are these royal cedulas? What action was taken on the report? The municipality explains nothing of this. If in the royal cedula of July 8th the words "grant" and "its ground" appear, they are the words used in the question which is repeated only in the royal cedula and are not in the nature of a decision or order that would give them the sense of granting the ground, as the municipality pretends to believe.

However, we must make one explanation. "Parian" is a Tagalo word derived from "paroon dian" which in Spanish means "go there," or "gather there," and applied to a market, means a "place of gathering." Therefore the parian was a building in which the Chinese lived and carried on their business, they being prohibited from engaging in this in the town, and where the people gathered to purchase their necessities. The municipality had the control or administration of the parian for the collection of the taxes which the Chinese paid at the rate of 4 "reales" or 50 cents for each shop, as appears from the order of August 1, 1823 (p. 396, Vol. I *Berriz's Annual*, for the year 1892).

Beyond this no other fact is known that could justify the intervention of the municipality in this parian, and these circumstances and the royal cedula of July 8, 1604, are undoubtedly what gave the city the erroneous idea of its ownership, which it extended to include even the land of the Aguadas and for the fortifications, and it endeavored to support this idea with the instructions of the King to Legaspi, and the regulations issued by the latter—documents which contain nothing relating to the question.

The order cited merely refers to the administration of a revenue from the shops, but not from the building or ground, as would be the case if this belonged to the city, and this proves that not even the building was municipal property.

This building, according to a map of the year 1739, which we have before us, was situated on the Fortin Square, occupying a part of the space which is now the outer moat, and was destroyed not only by virtue of the provisions of the royal cedulas of October 18, 1777, September 6, 1784, and May 11, 1786, which ordered the demolition of the towns situated to the left of the Pasig River, but also by work of the said outer moat. In consequence of this demolition, Antonio Maridel, Marquis of Villamediana, and Nicolas Felipe Rodriguez, built the Alcaiceria de San José in the Walled City, on the spot where the municipal school now stands, to which place the Chinese were moved, as appears from the letter of the general government of December 30, 1786 (*Cedula Book No. 37*, p. 140, box 207), and which was given the same name of "parian," for which reason both the municipality and the military confuse it with the previous one. This parian in the Walled City was also destroyed on account of the market situated in it being removed to Arroceros, and in its place the municipal school above referred to was built.

In spite of a very careful search it has not been possible to find in any collection or file of laws the royal order of November 20, 1780, declaring that San Anton and the district of Santa Catalina in Arroceros belonged to the city of Manila, nor that of December 22, 1781, ordering the expulsion of the inhabitants of the parian because it belonged to the city—orders which the municipality cites in its favor—and the fact that they could not present these when called upon to do so is proof that they do not exist. But even admitting that there were such orders, they have been revoked by the later decree of the general government of August 7, 1824, which provided that the land of Arroceros and San Miguel be returned to the curacies and towns to which they belonged before the formation of the Spanish constitution of 1812, hereinafter referred to, which was extended to these islands, and by the decree of March 14, 1834, also providing that the district of Fortin be incorporated in the town of Ermita.

The towns of Dilao, Santiago, and San Anton, and others which existed on the left bank of the river, did not even belong to the city of Manila because, this, as such city, and although the capital of the Archipelago, had only municipal jurisdiction, and governmentally belonged to the province of Tondo, to which these other towns also belonged, until in 1859, when, by virtue of the decree of the general government of September 1 of that year, this province of Tondo was done away with and the province of Manila was created. The towns of Binondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, San Miguel, Sampaloc, and Tondo were then incorporated with Manila as integral parts of the same as far as government was concerned, they being given the name of districts (*Arrabales*). Later

on, by decree of the Government of August 7, 1884, the towns of Dilao, Malate, and Ermita, to which the districts of Magallanes, Fortin, Arroceros, and Concepcion belonged, were also declared districts of Manila, it being provided in the first of the above-mentioned decrees that the revenue from the property and resources of these districts should be consolidated with that of the city of Manila. It is apparent, then, that only since the year 1859 were the limits of the city of Manila extended along the right side of the Pasig River, and only since the year 1884 along its left side, and it is therefore impossible that before these dates the revenue produced by the municipal property in the towns mentioned should form a part of the revenue of the city. It might happen that the city of Manila has sometimes received the revenue from some property situated in those towns, but this could not always constitute a title of ownership, much less when, as in the present case, the real ownership is not settled because both the municipality and the military lack authentic documents to prove their claims, aside from the fact that the properties of the State have always been left in an abandoned condition, thus giving rise to many abuses and intrusions.

From this point of view is it not admissible to suppose that the possession of this property by the municipality was a mere intrusion? And in this case could it be said that such possession constituted an irrefutable legal right? But even supposing these lands had no known owner, the municipality could in no way appropriate them, because the state is the sole authority to which this kind of property known as "*Bienes mostrencos*" (Crown property) belongs, as provided by law No. 2, title 22, book 10 of the new compilation (*novísima recopilación*), law No. 7, title 12, book 8 of the same compilation, the law of May 9, 1835, the royal orders of March 11, 1837, August 4, 1877, and the decrees of the general government of April 22, and June 12, of the latter year.

It should be noted that by royal cédulas of June 22, 1574, May 8, 1596, June 10, 1634, December 8, 1638, and May 20, 1687, there was granted and acknowledged to the city of Manila a jurisdiction of 5 leagues outside of its limits for the service of markets, weights and measures. This confirms what we have said with regard to the control of the municipality over the parian, and this control undoubtedly is derived from those orders. This jurisdiction was abolished by the constitution of 1812, which we have referred to above and which extended to these Islands, but when this constitution was abolished the general government, by the above-mentioned decree of August 7, 1824, provided that the mayor of Tondo should take charge of the whole province of that name, that the town of Dilao should also take back the district situated between the battery of Carlos IV and the cemetery, which was taken from it and given to Manila when the city government was formed, as provided in the constitution, and that the towns of San Miguel (now Concepcion) and Arroceros should be returned to the curacies to which they belonged, as already stated (record of the question of jurisdiction brought up by the governor of Cavite).

The creation of city government, which, as has been seen, added to the city the large district including Arroceros, San Miguel, and Dilao, after these were no longer towns, is another reason which undoubtedly induced the municipality to believe that these places belonged to it, but this addition was only temporary and of such short duration that it only lasted a dozen years, and the towns were then returned to their former status. The abolishment of the constitution of 1812 brought about the reestablishment of the jurisdiction extending 5 leagues beyond the city, a jurisdiction which was finally abolished by the superior decree of September 1, 1859, which abolished the province of Tondo and created the province of Manila—a decree which was confirmed by order of the regent of the kingdom on March 30, 1870. (Vol. VII, p. 416, Berriz.)

Owing to the question which arose between the city of Manila and the mayor of Tondo with regard to the limits of their respective powers, the General Government declared by a decree of July 23, 1847, that in all economic, administrative, and sanitary matters within the city of Manila, in the new square of Isabel II (now Lawton), in the Santa Lucia drive (now known as the Maria Cristina), the driveway to the end of Bridge of Spain, and the street leading to the Paco Cemetery, the city of Manila was to have complete control, and that the mayor of Tondo (previously the mayors had administrative powers until the establishment of civil governors) exercised this control in the towns outside the walls, except in the matter of lighting and cleaning the streets of Binondo, and in matters concerning markets, weights, and measures within a radius of 5 leagues. This again confirms what has been said in regard to the limits of the city.

It is also deduced that the idea of jurisdiction also influenced the ideas of the municipality. Like the military, it also believed that municipal jurisdiction meant municipal ownership, hence its insistence in assuming such ownership, even against existing law, as is shown, over everything within its jurisdiction. A similar error is

observed in some works we have before us, which sadly confuse the 5-league jurisdictional limits with the limits of the city.

In regard to the power of the aldermen to divide up lots (*solares*), what does the municipality mean by this? Does it mean that this power gave it possession or ownership of all the Archipelago, and that for this reason it divided up the grounds of Arroceros or rather turned these over to itself? This argument falls by its own weight. The power that was given the aldermen by Legaspi was only a provisional and preventative measure based on the first laws of the Indies, for the mere purpose of facilitating formation of new towns (law No. 9, title 5, book 4), and for this reason law 20, title 12 of the same book adds that viceroys and *presidentes* should annul grants of land made by the *cabildos* (city corporations) if they were not confirmed by the King. But article 14 of the regulation issued by Legaspi says, "dividing up lots (*solares*)."¹ Is it possible that these lots were the Arroceros grounds, which consisted of mangrove swamps, and not those within the city? Let us see. The word "lot" (*solar*), according to the dictionary, means the ground on which a house is built, and "ground" is any piece of land used for cultivation or labor and adapted to such. It is clear, then, that these lots were to be divided up within the city in order that the residents could build on same. This is corroborated by the provisions of article 14 itself, which says, "They (the aldermen) are empowered to divide up lots among the residents of the city."² It then adds "without prejudice to the public streets." Now what street was there in these mangrove swamps?

The contention of the municipality that the appointment of an exchange broker for the property of the city implied that the city corporation already owned property in the year 1574, when said appointment was made, that is, three years after the city was founded, is not plausible, because the municipality itself admits that in this appointment the ownership of the grounds possessed by the residents and inhabitants of the city was recognized. Then this property did not belong to the municipality, but to the residents and inhabitants as private persons. If the appointment had stated "for the property of the city corporation" it would be necessary, of course, to recognize the existence of municipal ownership, but it said "property of the city."³ This phrase can not be given any other partial meaning than the words of the city government in italics above. This office was then nothing more than a collector of taxes levied on private property within the city. The municipality in alleging in support of its claim that the grounds occupied by the water houses and those of the glacis of the fortifications belonged to it, for the reason that there is no document showing that indemnity was paid for them, either by the plaza or by the State, which only paid indemnity for the churches of Parian and Dilao, and the hospital of San Lazaro, furnishes the strongest argument against itself. The fact that there was no such indemnity is an evident proof that the State had nothing to indemnify for. What was the city to be paid indemnity for if it had no property? The site of the water houses was that occupied by the town of Dilao, and the site of the battery of Carlos IV was occupied by the hospital of San Lazaro. Did the municipality wish the State to pay double indemnity? Because in exchange for the hospital the city granted the Mayhaligue estate, where the hospital is now situated, as is shown by the royal cedula of June 4, 1784. The town of Dilao was also compensated for, it being given the ground on which it is at present located, and which was bought for the purpose by the State for the sum of \$1,350, as appears from the records of these archives. With regard to the other indemnities we learn from a report of the military department that the records were in the archives of the office of the captain-general, and as these archives were sent to Spain upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty in these islands it is to be presumed that said records have also been sent to that country.

These towns being compensated for, admitting for the moment that they belonged to the city, what property right did the municipality have after the compensation was made?

To show that the country was not occupied by Spain by right of conquest, as the military stated, but rather by peaceful means, the municipality cited the recommendations made by the King to Legaspi to take nothing from the natives, and that it made this citation not only with that object, but also to show that the State could not deprive the natives of property belonging to their community, supposing that the grounds around the city were municipal commons. Here the municipality makes a grave error. The city as such could not have commons, which are only granted to towns for pasturage of their cattle, because cities are not rural towns, nor could the people of Manila, who were then mostly Spaniards, engage in agriculture, having to attend to the duties of their respective positions in the government of the country; nor did the natives form part of the city government of Manila. Nevertheless, admitting for the moment that these grounds were common lands, article 53 of the

ordinances of good government specifically declares that the King is owner of all common lands.

The municipality alleged that because of its toleration the General Government was allowed in 1859 to authorize the construction of the water houses, and that if up to then the city had not insisted upon its rights it was because the grounds occupied by the State dependencies did not produce any income.

A stronger argument and one more contrary to administrative principles could not have been formulated. Toleration on the part of an inferior of the act of a superior! The government represents the supreme power of the nation, and all branches of the public administration are inferior to it, because from that power springs all that constitutes the life of each branch, so that even admitting the hypothesis that the municipality really held these grounds by virtue of the grant made in law No. 9, title 5, book 4, already cited, it is the power of the Government to dispose of them as the service of the State may require, even annulling any right the municipality may have to the same, because article 53 of the ordinances of good government, in declaring that the King is owner of the common lands, indicates clearly that the grant of these lands, for the reason that it is gratuitous, is nothing more than a donation of the mere usufruct of the same, and by such grant the State does not abdicate its right of ownership, hence its power to annul the grant.

It is not true that these grounds, because they were occupied by dependencies of the State, could not produce any income or benefit whatever, because the State paid to the municipality the tax of lighting and cleaning the streets (royal order of November 20, 1860, San Pedro, Vol. III, p. 340), and if they were the property of the municipality it would have paid rent for them, and with much more reason. So, when the municipality offered no objection to the building of the water houses this could not be for the reason alleged, but rather because it is understood that where the State exercises a right nobody can dispute it. The rights of the State are preferential and inalienable, and where the right of the State exists what right can the municipality allege?

Where, then, is the right the city is so insistent upon—a right that is visionary and without any foundation in reason?

In further corroboration of this, Clause II of the instructions issued for the enforcing of the superior decree of September 11, 1794, which the city cites in its favor with regard to the distribution of these grounds among certain persons with the object of making them into gardens, states that this action gave no title of ownership to the said grounds because these grounds belonged to the King, and being so close to the plaza the people would have to leave them, etc. In the face of this absolute precept the right of a third party can not properly be set up.

Another significant fact adds further confirmation to the right of the State to these lands. On September 13, 1858, the General Government issued a decree creating a school of botany and agriculture, which to-day is the botanical garden, and in Article II of this decree it was stated that the ownership of the ground was vested in the city. This decree being submitted for the approval of the ministry of the colonies it was approved by a royal order of May 29, 1861, but the words "It being understood that the ownership of the ground is vested in the city" were suppressed.

A more eloquent proof in support of the indisputable rights of the State could not be given that this royal decree, which, in view of the clear and precise terms of the superior decree, has entirely destroyed the basis of the claim of the municipality. The latter did not dare to make the simplest protest against the omission of the words referring to ownership from the royal decree, and this document is the last word, and leaves well defined the ownership of the Arroceros grounds.

The placing of such a phrase in the superior decree is only explained on the score of an involuntary error or ignorance of the facts of the case on the part of the official charged with drawing it up, because the question of ownership not having been settled, this phrase could not have been included by one familiar with the matter.

In conclusion, this is the status of the matter, and in view of the fact that the present municipality is endeavoring to assume ownership of these grounds, thus bringing up again the old question left pending by the Spanish Government, a final decision would appear to be advantageous, to the end that intrusions injurious to the interests of the State may be avoided.

M. DE IRIARTE,
Chief Bureau of Archives.

EXHIBIT E.
PHILIPPINES MUSEUM.

PHILIPPINES MUSEUM,
Manila, P. I., August 31, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, P. I.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce for the Philippine Islands.

The work accomplished during the past year on behalf of this institution has been small, owing to the fact that at the beginning of the year it was contemplated that it would be merged into the permanent museum to be established for the Philippine Islands by the exposition board. In January the collections of the museum, largely of an ethnological character, were turned over to the exposition board, and the files of commercial information, periodicals, etc., of the division of commerce, as well as the clerk in charge of this division, were likewise transferred. Collecting was thereafter done with a view to assisting in the preparations for an exhibit of the Philippine Islands at St. Louis.

In January Mr. Moray L. Applegate was employed to visit the towns of Calasiao, Pangasinan, and Baliuag, Bulacan, to make a study of the fine hat-weaving industry which is localized in these two towns. Mr. Applegate brought back an excellent collection of most beautiful hats, with materials and implements illustrating the art, which is one of the finest and most suggestive in the Archipelago. Mr. Applegate also prepared a written report upon this industry, which should eventually be published as an industrial bulletin of the museum. Mr. Applegate's collection was turned over to the exposition board for exhibit at St. Louis.

In February Mr. C. J. Cooke was employed on a trip to the province of Bataan to make a collection from the Negritos, who inhabit the slopes of Mount Mariveles. Mr. Cooke explored all sides of the mountain, located probably every family of Negritos in that region of the province, and returned after two weeks' work with an interesting collection, illustrating the very primitive life and culture of these famous little blacks.

To supplement these Negrito exhibits by others from the Negritos of another district, Mr. E. J. Simons was employed during the same month, and sent on a collecting trip into the mountains back of Angat, Bulacan, which region, since the first settlements of the Spaniards in Pampanga, has been a celebrated locality for the Negritos. Mr. Simons brought back with him a suggestive and valuable collection of the ethnography of these little savages, which, with the above collection made by Mr. Cooke, have been turned over to the exposition board.

In March Mr. Orville V. Wood, the teacher at Santa Cruz, Davao, was, by arrangement with the bureau of education, employed and furnished with 1,000 pesos of the museum funds to make collections among the Bogobos, Tagakaola, and Mandaya of the mountains of Davao Gulf.

Mr. Wood was actively engaged during the months of March and April, and succeeded in amassing very beautiful exhibits of the tribes of this little-known region, which have been turned over to the exposition board. More lately Mr. Wood has continued his collecting under the direction of the chief of the ethnological survey, but in this latter work, by arrangement with the exposition board, his salary and the expense of collecting have been paid by the exposition board.

During the fall of last year the field party of the bureau of non-Christian tribes (now the ethnological survey), while occupied with the exploration of the cordillera central of northern Luzon, was furnished with funds of the museum for collecting, and made ethnological collections from the Igorot of Benguet and Kayapa, the Ibilao of Nueva Vizcaya, the Igorot tribes of Kiangnan, the Kalingas of Isabela, and the Igorot of Bontok.

During the winter and spring of the present year Dr. Albert E. Jenks, ethnologist of the ethnological survey, while engaged in investigations of the Bontok Igorot, made a typical collection of the ethnography of these people.

All of the above collections have been turned over to the exposition board.

The purchase of the above collections practically exhausted the funds which had been appropriated for this purpose, and as it was anticipated that the place of the museum would be taken by a better organized institution established by the exposition board, no appropriation was sought for the insular museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce for the fiscal half year of 1903, nor for the present year 1904.

This museum, while not formerly abolished, is at present without appropriation, although there are some properties of the institution for which the undersigned is accountable. Mr. S. B. Shiley, who up to January last had charge of the section of commerce, has been added to the force of the ethnological survey, although still giving his attention to the work which he has pursued since a year ago, when he was first appointed a clerk in the museum.

During the year Mr. Shiley has sent out 915 letters concerning branches of commerce and industry with which the Philippines are vitally concerned. He has received and filed 283 letters. He has prepared the following commercial indices: Alphabetical index of the commercial firms doing business in the Philippines; a classified index of same; a general index of commercial information relating to the Philippines; an index to the resources and industries of the Archipelago by provinces; an index of trade journals, papers, and reports which have been received. He has secured the issue to the museum of trade journals and reports to the number of seventy distinct publications, which are on file. He has procured alphabetical and classified catalogues of exporters of the United States, Germany, Spain, Japan, England, India, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cuba, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Mexico, and all South American countries, Russia, and Switzerland.

Exhibits from exporters of the United States and other countries have been invited. Japan has responded to this invitation with an exhibit filling 86 cases, which has just arrived. An exhibit has also been received from the California Wine Association, and from the Hammer Portland Cement Company, of Tournai, Belgium. Other exhibits have been held off until arrangements should be made for their housing and display.

The failure of the exposition board to establish its "permanent museum" feature and its abandonment of this section of its programme invite a reorganization of the museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce. Accordingly recommendations have been made looking to the return of such portions of the exhibit prepared for St. Louis as could not be readily duplicated, or as could be economically retransported here. This has been provided for by the passage of Act 827, enacted August 5, 1903, which requires "that from the exhibits at the Saint Louis exposition owned by the Philippine government there shall be selected by a committee designated by the civil governor all exhibits which, in the opinion of the committee, it would be wise and not too expensive to reship to Manila at the close of the exposition at Saint Louis for use in a permanent museum in Manila; and provided further, that the property, effects, and exhibits of the insular museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce, established by Act No. 284, which have been taken over by the exposition board, shall be returned to Manila for use in a permanent museum at Manila."

The provisions of this act, if properly carried out, should provide the Filipino people with a permanent exhibit illustrating their own achievements, their history and cultural progress, and the resources and possibilities of their country. Such an institution has proved elsewhere a perpetual stimulus to the imaginations and aspirations of a people, and herein lies the principal value of all great museums and expositions. I believe that the people of the Philippines are especially responsive to appeals of this character, and that a museum representing adequately their country may be no mean force in their future.

I accordingly have the honor to recommend that the museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce be reorganized, and be designated as the recipient of the exhibits which will be returned from St. Louis.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID P. BARROWS,
In Charge of Museum.

EXHIBIT F.

EDITOR OF THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE,
Manila, P. I., September 10, 1903.

Hon. JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your communication of August 21, 1903, I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the operations and work of this office for the year ending August 31, 1903.

CHARACTER OF GAZETTE.

The publication of the Official Gazette under the general direction of the department of public instruction was authorized by Act No. 453, enacted September 2, 1902. This Act was amended by Act No. 664, enacted March 4, 1903 by making additional provisions regarding the material published and the distribution of the Gazette. The Official Gazette is published weekly in two parts, one part in English and the other in Spanish. Each part is issued separately and contains the acts of the Commission, executive orders, such decisions of the supreme court, the court of customs appeals, and the court of land registration as are deemed by these courts of sufficient importance to be published, and other material designated for publication by the secretary of public instruction or which may be recommended for publication by the editor and approved by the secretary of public instruction. In addition to the laws enacted by the Commission, executive orders of the civil governor, and decisions of the courts, which appear as a rule in each issue, there have been published in the Gazette during the past year proclamations of the civil governor, resolutions of the Philippine Commission, opinions of the attorney-general, reports, circular letters, instructions, orders and notices from the various departments and bureaus of the government, as well as extracts taken from bureau publications and from special reports on topics of general public interest.

Much of this material has to be translated in order to appear in both the English and the Spanish prints of the Gazette. All such translation is done by the translating division of the executive bureau, where the work done receives expert supervision. Were it not for this translation and the subsequent publication, much material of vital interest to the people at large would never reach them. By its publication in Spanish, and its distribution to the subscribers of the Gazette, this material is carried to every organized municipality in the Archipelago.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.

The editor of the Official Gazette, as provided by the act authorizing its publication, was appointed by the civil governor, by and with

the consent of the Philippine Commission, on September 30, 1902. His duties are to collect and prepare material for publication, to receive subscriptions and to account for same to the insular treasurer, to distribute copies of the Gazette to subscribers, to index the Gazette every six months, and to perform such other duties in connection with the publication of the Gazette as the secretary of public instruction may direct. The editor also acts as disbursing officer, accounting at least once each month for all funds received and disbursed to the insular treasurer and auditor, respectively.

The publication of the Official Gazette, as provided by law, was to begin with September 1, 1902. The material designed for publication in the first numbers of the Gazette had been collected and was on hand in the office of the secretary of public instruction, and was turned over to the editor when he took charge of the work on October 14. A desk in one of the rooms occupied by the executive bureau was temporarily assigned to the Official Gazette and the work of publication began. The 2 clerks provided for in Act No. 453 were employed November 19, 1902, and January 12, 1903, respectively, and better office accommodations were provided in the palace building, which, though still of a temporary nature, proved sufficient for the time being. As soon as the Santa Potenciana building was made available for offices of the insular government by the removal of the military authorities to Fort Santiago, permanent offices were assigned there. These rooms were occupied on May 29 last, all necessary furniture and supplies were purchased, and the office was placed on a permanent basis. An increase of one in the number of clerks employed was authorized by Act No. 682, March 14, 1903, and a like increase was again authorized by Act No. 807, July 27, 1903. The civil governor, by executive order No. 68, dated Manila, August 12, 1903, assigned to the office of the Official Gazette the clerk in charge of the bureau of statistics, abolishing said bureau and authorizing the editor of the Gazette to take over and receipt for all property and records, and, until otherwise provided, perform the duties incumbent under existing law upon the official in charge of said bureau of statistics. There are now employed in the office of the Official Gazette the editor, the 4 clerks provided by law, and the clerk recently in charge of the bureau of statistics.

PRINTING.

The Official Gazette is printed at the bureau of public printing in Manila. At first there were 1,000 English and 3,000 Spanish copies printed each week, but this number was reduced in March, 1903, since which time there have been printed 700 copies in English and 2,500 in Spanish. The material designed for publication, after being collected, translated, and edited, is sent to the bureau of public printing. This material is received by the public printer on Wednesday of each week, proof is returned to the office of the Gazette to be read and corrected, and the Gazettes are ready for mailing on the following Tuesday unless the printing is delayed by some special order from the civil governor or a member of the Commission, such special order taking precedence over all other work.

DISTRIBUTION.

Upon receipt of the Gazette from the public printer copies of same are at once mailed to subscribers. These subscribers are divided into

three classes: (1) those who, by provision of law, receive the Gazette free, including the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, and the chiefs of various offices in Washington, D. C., the civil governor, members of the Philippine Commission, heads of the various bureaus and offices under the insular government, justices and judges of various courts, and all justices of the peace; (2) those who, by provision of law, are subscribers to the Gazette and who pay for same out of public funds, including all provincial and municipal governments throughout the islands, and (3) those who voluntarily subscribe to the Gazette. The total number of subscribers on August 31, 1903, was 2,182. Of this number 1,028 are on the "free list," 989 are from provincial and municipal governments, and 165 are private subscribers.

Of the 2,144 subscribers in the Philippine Islands, 135 live in Manila and 2,009 in the provinces. Those in and near Manila have the Gazette delivered with promptness and regularity, while those in the more remote provinces often receive their copies very much delayed. Many municipalities are so isolated from the capital of their province and from any port where mail may be landed that communication between these towns and the larger centers is both seldom and difficult. There generally are no post-offices in these places, the mail being distributed from the capital or seaport towns by carriers. For this reason, when municipal presidents were notified that their subscription to the Official Gazette was due, many of them were at a loss to know how they could remit same to Manila. Paper money in many parts was almost unknown, the sending of Mexican silver money through the mails was impracticable, and few people indeed ever came to the capital from these isolated pueblos. To meet this difficulty a new system of collecting subscriptions was devised.

COLLECTIONS.

It was provided by Act No. 453 that each provincial and municipal government should subscribe to the Official Gazette and should pay for same out of provincial or municipal funds. Remittances from municipalities direct to the Official Gazette being unsatisfactory, a system was proposed and approved by the secretary of public instruction and by the treasurer of the Philippine Islands whereby each provincial treasurer was directed to collect from the towns in his province the subscriptions due and to remit same to the editor of the Gazette in Manila. Receipts to each municipal president, together with vouchers and warrants, are then signed and returned to the provincial treasurer who distributes same to municipalities.

This system of collection has given much better satisfaction than when municipalities remitted directly to the editor. Owing, however, to the delay in adopting it only 511 of the 950 municipalities and 21 of the 39 provincial governments have paid for the present year, 46 per cent of the subscriptions provided for by law remaining unpaid. It is expected that these will be received in the near future, and that all such subscriptions for the coming year will be, as by provision of law they should be, paid in advance.

EXCHANGES.

Act No. 664 provides that the Official Gazette may be exchanged with similar publications. The editor, with the approval of the secre-

tary of public instruction, has communicated with some 16 official and semiofficial gazettes and periodicals published in the Orient and in Australia with a view toward establishing exchanges. Up to August 31 replies have been received from and exchanges made with four of these publications. There are received, indexed, and kept on file in the office of the Official Gazette, copies of *The Straits Budget*, Singapore; *The Englishman*, Calcutta, India; *Capital*, Calcutta, India; and *The Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record*, Bombay, India.

In these periodicals of the English colonial possessions appear from time to time articles written by men of sound judgment and experience on questions of the day in the older colonies of the Far East. These articles are indexed and are kept available for reference in the office of the Official Gazette. A store of information is thus being collected regarding the methods used in dealing with an oriental people and the action taken by other nations in solving the problems of political and social life in the East, and also giving the results of experiments in agriculture, industry, and commerce. This may be of great value to the United States Government in meeting the various questions that arise in the Philippines. The subjects dealt with in these exchanges include the following: Agriculture and the introduction of new crops, forestry, labor, finance and currency, commerce, tariff and free trade, mining, industry, education, sanitation and health, the opium and spirit traffic, history and travel, and notes on the progress of the native states of India, Java, and the Federated Malay States.

PRELIMINARY NUMBER.

In order to give to the subscribers of the Gazette material of public and general interest that had been issued by the United States Government in the Philippine Islands prior to September 1, 1902, it was decided to publish a preliminary number. The preliminary number of the Official Gazette bears the date of January 1, 1903, and contains the instructions of the President of the United States to General Merritt, the preliminary agreement and the terms of capitulation of the Spanish troops and the city of Manila, important general orders, proclamations, and notices of the military government, the President's instructions to the Commission, executive orders and proclamations of the civil government, important acts of the Philippine Commission, and other matter of a public nature passed prior to September 1, 1902. Some of this material had never been translated into Spanish; articles which are still in force in the Archipelago, such as the Code of Criminal Procedure (General Order, No. 58, 1898, of the military government), were practically out of print, and material showing in a documentary way the establishment and development of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands had never before been collected and published. This number of some 90 pages is indexed and contains as an appendix the treaty of Paris. It was distributed gratis to all subscribers and is sold at the regular price of 15 cents per single copy.

CONCLUSION.

The Official Gazette completes, with this report, its first year. Starting to be published some seven weeks after the date fixed by the law for the first issue, and being still further delayed in the printing on

account of work of a special nature for the census bureau and the exposition board, it was some time before the publication was brought up to date. It now appears regularly each week and is received by officers and employees of the government in every part of the islands. It is the organ by which the insular government publishes throughout the islands its laws, orders, proclamations, and decisions. Files of the Gazette are a part of the official property of every officer receiving it by law, and same are turned over by each retiring incumbent to his successor. It is subscribed to by 18 municipal and collegiate libraries in the United States, and is received in China, the Straits Settlements, India, and Spain. It is thought that the distribution of the Official Gazette might be profitably extended by means of additional exchanges and subscriptions in the colonies of the English, Dutch, and French in the Orient. In these places problems, which from the very nature of things are similar to those which present themselves in the Philippine Islands, have been and are now being solved according to the particular theory of government there prevailing. It is also thought desirable to publish at stated periods material of a slightly different nature than that appearing in the Gazette proper—such as reports by agents of the government from the different sections of the Archipelago, on conditions agricultural, political, and otherwise; weather reports and statistics of various kinds; all appointments of the government, and other material of general interest and value which may be available from time to time, and to publish this material as a supplement to the Official Gazette.

In a communication recently sent to the honorable secretary of public instruction, the publication of a supplement as outlined above as well as other changes and additions were recommended. The advisability of reprinting in the Tagalog and Visayan dialects some of the laws of widest application, such as the municipal code and the provincial code, has been suggested to the editor of the Gazette. It was thought that to the people living in the provinces, the great majority of whom have no knowledge of English and a very indifferent knowledge of Spanish, a republication in their own dialect of some of the most vital laws and orders would be a great help to a clearer and more perfect knowledge of the intentions and the activities of the United States Government in and for the Philippines. Owing to certain difficulties which have presented themselves this will probably not be undertaken at the present time. It is hoped, however, that in the future this suggestion may be followed out and that in other ways the Gazette may be enlarged, so that while detracting nothing from the dignity and authority of the publication as it now stands there may be added other features of a less official and a more popular nature that will be conducive to a better knowledge among the masses of the people of the conditions that obtain in the different parts of the islands and to a realization of the efforts that are being made and the results that are being obtained in the work of civilizing and Americanizing the islands of the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

MAX L. MCCOLLOUGH,
Editor Official Gazette.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

General statement of the collection of the Official Gazette's first volume.

Number of Gazette, English and Spanish.	Numbers printed.		Provincial and munic- ipal governments.		Justices of the peace.		Chiefs of bureaus and employees.		Private sub- scribers and exchanges.		Number in storeroom.		Numbers sold.		Total.		Remarks.			
	English.	Spanish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Eng- lish.	Span- ish.	Unaccounted for.	
1	1,500	3,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	797	802	1	2	1,069	2,837	283	108	148	55
2	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	724	981	2	2	997	3,014	20	12	148	55
3	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	715	896	1	2	987	2,929	3	12	10	58
4	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	705	939	1	1	977	2,972	3	12	20	16
5	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	700	939	1	2	972	2,976	24	12	4	12
6	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	690	905	1	2	961	2,838	4	13	35	49
7	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	709	934	1	2	980	2,967	4	14	16	19
8	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	631	942	1	2	902	2,975	51	11	47	14
9	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	638	955	1	2	929	2,988	33	14	48	14
10	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	654	955	1	2	925	2,988	92	14	48	14
11	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	760	934	1	2	1,031	2,989	22	12	48	14
12	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	731	939	1	2	1,002	2,987	23	10	48	53
13	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	731	939	1	2	1,036	2,972	3	9	48	19
14	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	734	936	1	2	1,036	2,972	3	9	48	19
15	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	734	936	1	2	1,036	2,972	3	9	48	19
16	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	994	978	1	2	1,133	2,982	5	7	48	11
17	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	750	975	1	2	1,043	2,975	1	6	48	11
18	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	735	945	1	2	1,043	2,975	1	6	48	17
19	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	110	84	736	953	1	2	1,040	2,983	1	7	48	9
20	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	110	84	714	954	1	1	1,004	2,987	1	8	48	6
21	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	110	84	714	954	1	1	1,004	2,987	1	10	70	2
22	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	110	84	656	951	1	1	928	2,984	1	13	71	3
23	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	743	948	2	1	1,017	2,981	1	12	71	7
24	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	713	932	2	1	1,003	2,965	2	10	13	24
25	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	730	972	1	1	1,003	3,006	2	9	13	24
26	1,000	8,000	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	775	984	1	1	1,047	3,017	2	9	13	24
27	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	441	474	12	2	720	2,509	3	9	13	24
28	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	435	484	17	2	719	2,518	2	10	13	24
29	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	459	471	12	1	731	2,505	2	6	13	24
30	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	445	471	12	1	717	2,504	2	6	13	24
31	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	444	436	12	51	718	2,520	3	5	13	24
32	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	108	84	419	501	8	51	698	2,534	3	5	13	24
33	700	2,500	39	1,006	2	920	122	23	109	84	464	449	8	51	737	2,553	3	5	13	24
34	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	23	109	84	464	489	1	1	722	2,506	3	5	13	24
35	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	23	108	85	427	492	1	1	725	2,509	2	5	13	24
36	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	23	108	85	454	511	1	1	725	2,529	2	5	13	24

37	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	23	108	85	432	507	1	1	708	2,525	2	4	13	24
38	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	22	108	86	428	513	1	1	708	2,532	1	3	13	24
39	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	22	108	88	438	524	1	1	710	2,544	1	1	13	24
40	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	22	108	88	439	496	1	1	710	2,515	10	8	13	24
41	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	22	108	88	438	476	1	1	716	2,497	2	2	13	1
42	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	441	487	1	1	718	2,508	9	4	13	1
43	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	453	481	1	1	729	2,501	9	4	13	1
44	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	459	485	1	1	735	2,505	9	8	13	1
45	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	491	544	1	1	767	2,564	9	1	13	1
46	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	439	483	1	1	715	2,503	9	1	13	1
47	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	88	419	515	1	1	695	2,536	9	1	5	1
48	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	87	429	500	1	1	705	2,519	1	1	5	1
49	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	87	471	496	1	1	747	2,515	1	1	5	1
50	700	2,500	40	990	2	920	122	22	112	87	422	501	26	1	724	2,520	1	1	87	15
Preliminary	1,500	2,500	39	989	2	920	122	23	106	86	1,148	448	20	4	1,437	2,479	26	15	87	15
Index (1-17)	700	2,500	39	989	2	920	118	106	106	86	437	448	20	4	702		26	15	87	15
Total	45,000	140,500													45,500	140,388	661	469	464	390

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